

# Social Robotics

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg



**UNI  
FREIBURG**

Felix Lindner, Laura Wächter, Bernhard Nebel

SoSe 2019

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- **2002-2009**: Student of Computer Science at University of Hamburg
- **2009**: Diploma Thesis on robots using natural-language route instructions for navigation.
- **2009-2015**: Research Assistant at University of Hamburg
- **2015**: Dissertation on robot social navigation
- **Since 2015**: Lecturer at University of Freiburg
  - **Research Interest**: Robot Companions, Machine Ethics (<http://www.hera-project.com/>)



# Teaching Assistant



Laura Wächter

email: [waehtel@tf.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:waehtel@tf.uni-freiburg.de)

## Where

HS 00 006, Building 82

## When

Lecture: Monday 14:00 – 16:00

## Web page

http:

`//gki.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/teaching/ss19/socrob/`

## Where

HS 00 006, Building 82

## When

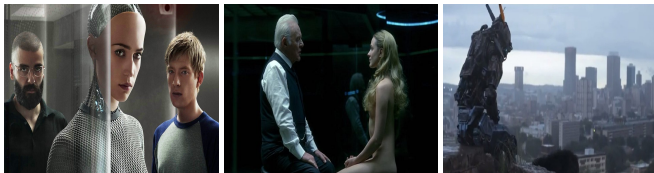
Wednesday 12:00 – 14:00

- Exercise sheets will be handed out and posted on the web page on Monday.
  - Exercise sheets contain **in-class exercises** and **homework exercises**.
  - In-class exercises are solved live on Wednesday.
  - Homework exercises are solved at home and handed in for grading.
- For the homework exercises you work in groups of size 2–3. Form groups until **May 5th**.
- Each group hands in one solution (in English or in German).
- Solutions have to be handed in until Monday a week after via email to Laura Wächter [waechtel@tf.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:waechtel@tf.uni-freiburg.de).

- **Studienleistung** Necessary to have reached at least 50% of the points on **homework exercises**.
- **Exams** An oral or written examination takes place in the semester break.
- The examination is obligatory for all Bachelor students (oral) and Master students (oral or written).



Termin	Thema
24.04.	L: <u>Organization &amp; Intro</u>
29.04.	L: <u>Video-Session: Social Robots in Pop Culture</u>
06.05.	L: <u>Robo Ethics</u>
08.05.	<u>Reading Group</u>
13.05.	L: <u>Introduction to Social Robotics as an Empirical Science</u>
15.05.	R Tutorial
20.05.	L: <u>Empirical Methods &amp; Descriptive Statistics</u>
22.05.	<u>Classroom training</u>
27.05.	L: <u>Inferential Statistics</u>
29.05.	<u>Classroom training</u>
03.06.	L: <u>Chi-Square &amp; Fisher's Exact Test</u>
05.06.	<u>Classroom training</u>
17.06.	L: <u>Comparing means using t-Test</u>
19.06.	<u>Classroom training</u>
24.06.	L: <u>Comparing means using ANOVA</u>
26.06.	<u>Reading Group</u>
01.07.	L: <u>Non-parametric tests</u>
03.07.	<u>Classroom training</u>
08.07.	L: <u>Correlations</u>
10.07.	<u>Classroom training</u>
15.07.	L: (Linear) Regression
17.07.	<u>Classroom training</u>
22.07.	Recap & Evaluation
24.07.	Exam Preparation



- How robots are portrayed in pop culture.
- Reproduction of cultural stereotypes.
- What is a human?

- Machine Ethics
  - How should robots behave?
  - How can we build robots that behave according to ethical principles?
- Meta-Ethics
  - Can/Should robots have rights?
  - Can robots be persons?
  - Are robots just tools?
  - Do robots really interact with humans?

- How do people actually perceive / interact with / conceptualize social robots? E.g.,
  - How does a robot's outer appearance / voice / etc. affect human acceptance of that robot?
  - Do people assign blame and responsibility to robots just as they assign blame and responsibility to humans?
- Empirical Research Method
  - Initial Observation, Theory, Hypothesis, Data Collection, Data Analysis

- Infer relationships between features of members in a population from a sample drawn from that population. E.g.
  - Cultural background influences acceptance of a robot's social behavior.
- Mathematical tool: Hypothesis testing
  - $\chi^2$ : Difference between groups regarding some categorical variable.
  - *t – Test, ANOVA*: Difference between group means.
  - *Correlation, Regression*: (Linear) relationships between two interval variables.
  - *Rank – based tests*: Differences / Relationships regarding ordinal variables.

- You have an idea about how to conduct your own **empirical research** in social robotics (or on some other HCI related topics) as your BA/MA project and/or BA/MA thesis:
  - You can read and understand scientific publications on social robotics.
  - You can formulate your own research questions.
  - You are able to operationalize these research questions.
  - You know how to report your own research results.

## 6.1 Results

We recruited 20 participants (8 female) from the local university population. The mode age (collected in ranges) was 26-30, at 35%.

Repeated-measures ANOVA comparing all cue against the no-cue case) showed an effect of cue type on response time (Figure 4b,  $F_{2,8,52.3}=41.9$ ,  $\eta^2=.69$ ,  $p<.001$ , Greenhouse-Geisser correction), accuracy (Figure 4c,  $F_{2,0,38.3}=30.8$ ,  $\eta^2=.62$ ,  $p<.001$ , Greenhouse-Geisser correction), and cognitive load (Figure 4a,  $F_{2,2,41.8}=6.5$ ,  $\eta^2=.26$ ,  $p=.003$ , Greenhouse-Geisser correction). Planned contrasts against no cue showed all others to be more accurate and to have lower cognitive load ( $p<.002$ ), while circle, bounce, and dark had faster response time; no response-time difference was found against target ( $p<.01$ ). While Figure 4 shows overall means and confidence intervals, the within-participants statistics uses relational scores.

A Wilcoxon signed-rank test (one-tailed) confirms hypothesis H.1A predicting that Immanuel is perceived as more moral after the interaction than the participants' a-priori attribution of morality to robots in general ( $Z(20) = -3.4$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Further exploration of the semantic differential using two-tailed Wilcoxon signed-rank tests indicate that Immanuel appears more talkative ( $Z(20) = -3.23$ ,  $p = .001$ ), more

# What the Social Robotics lecture is not



- It's not a robotics course
- It's not an AI course
- It's not a machine learning course

