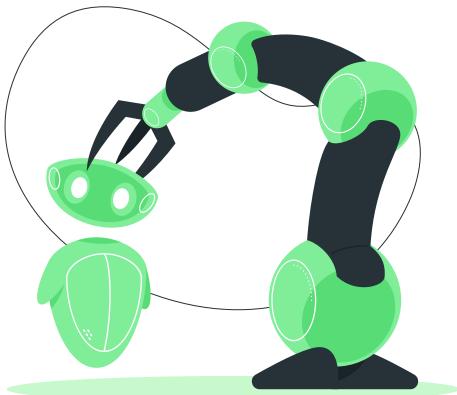
Robot-mediated Referential Communication: To Improve Trust in Human-robot Interaction

Students: Yigang Qin, Huiqi Zou

Mentors: Dr Xiaopeng Zhao, Ziming Liu, Dr Kwai Wong





Blade Runner (1982) Ridley Scott

C Y B E R **L I F E**

Y

KARA

Что я им важен...

Detroit: Become Human (2020)













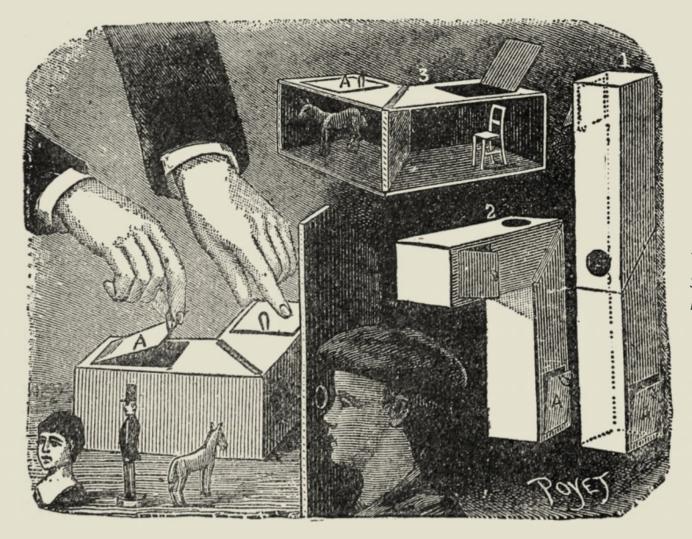
THE TONIGHT SHOW JIMMY FALLON **SOPHIA THE ROBOT**

rust

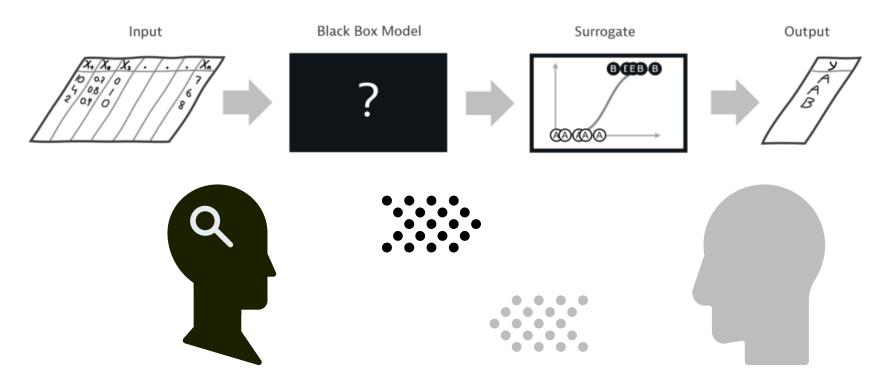
robot?



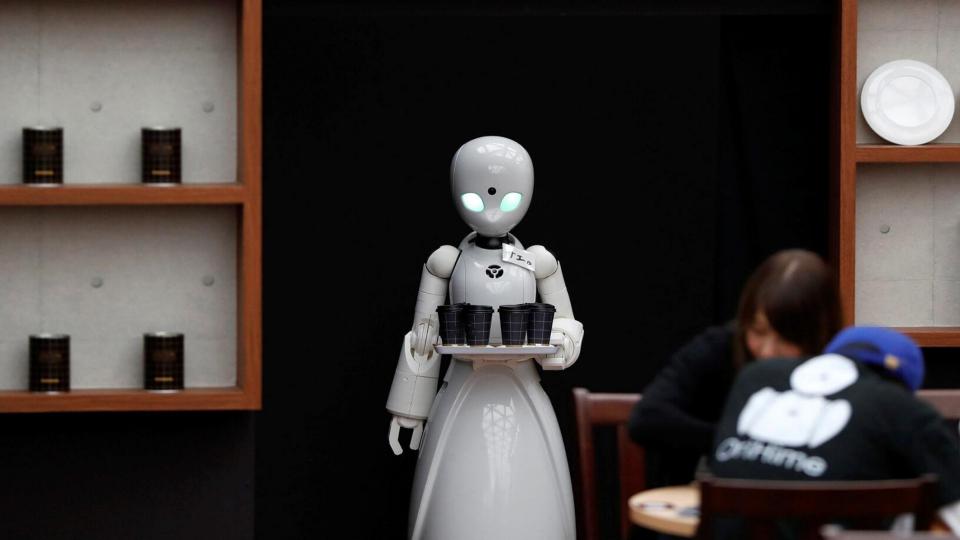
A prosthetic arm displayed at an exhibit about science and technology changing perceptions of humanity.



The Black Box Society: The Secret Algorithms That Control Money and Information



Do we know the thinking of an AI model or a robot?



Socially Assistive Robot (SAR)



Improve human's trust in robot-mediated referential communication task

Table of Contents



Concept Map

Theory of Mind Referential Communication Joint Review



System Architecture

Data and System Architecture



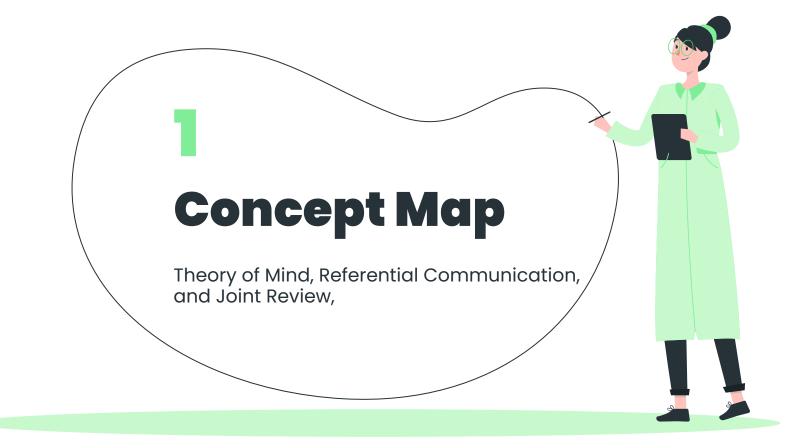
Experiment

Experiment Setting



Validation

Metrics and Results

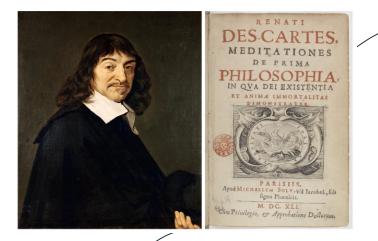


The basic cognitive and social characteristic that enables us to make conjectures about others' minds through observable, or latent behavioral, and verbal cues.

Philosophical root: Philosophy of Mind

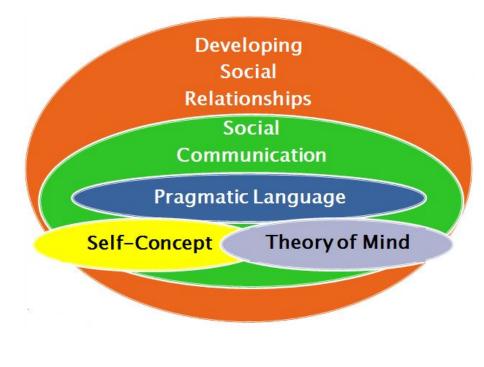
René Descartes. *Meditations on First Philosophy*. 1641

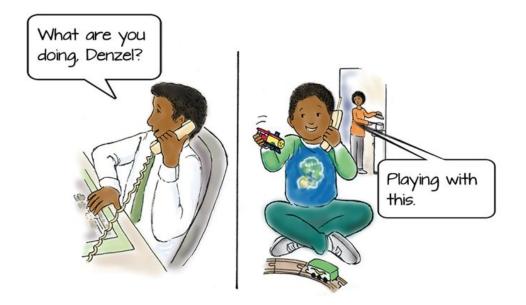
The Nature of Human Mind



The ability to take someone else's perspective

> empathy: the ability to understand and share the feelings of others

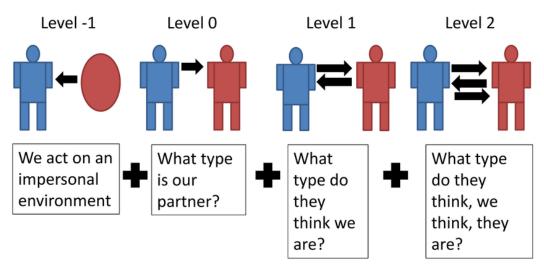




- **D** Recognizing other's feelings
- Thinking about consequences of actions
- Recognizing that someone else may think or feel differently than you do

Children's theory of mind in development

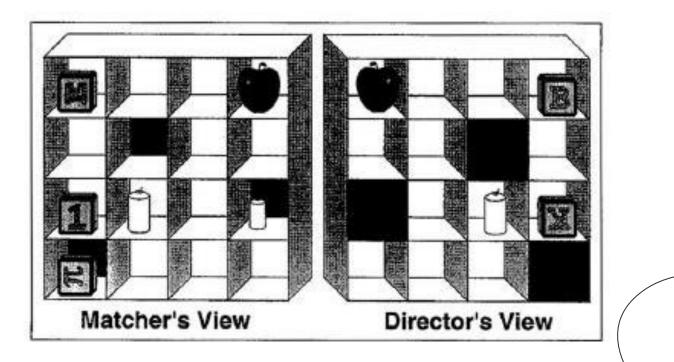
Computational Theory of Mind



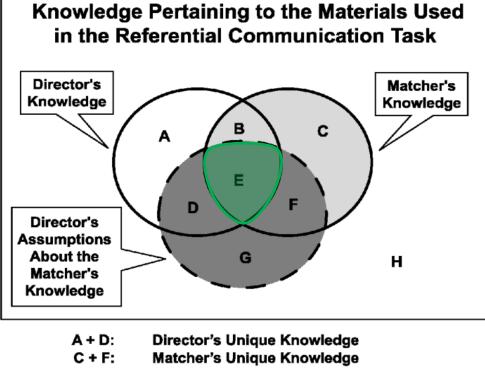
Referential Communication

Communicative action of referring to ... something

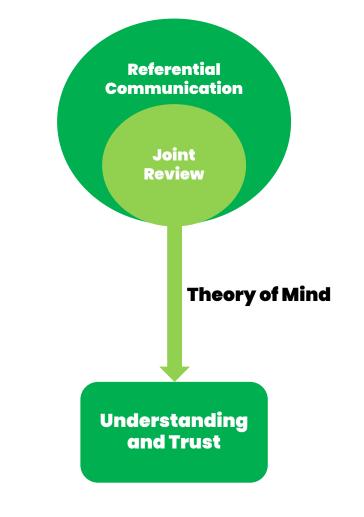
Referential Communication



The most used communicative strategy in Referential Communication Task is Joint Review which is closely related to the Theory of Mind



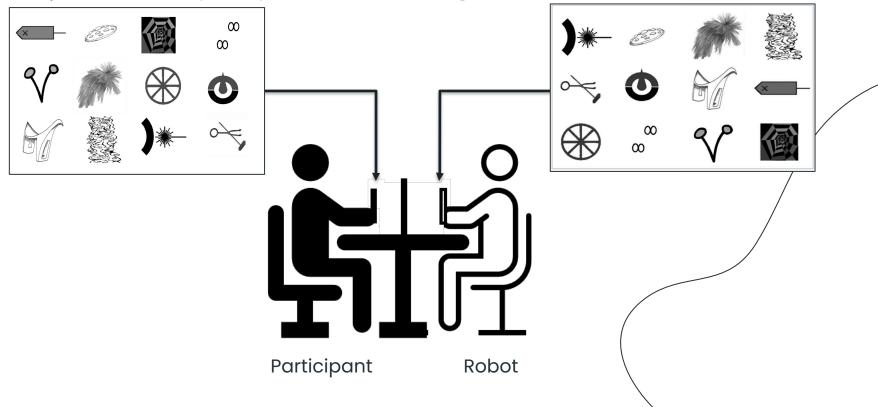
- D + E: Director Assumed Shared Knowledge
- B + E: Actual Shared Knowledge
 - D: Overestimated Shared Knowledge
 - E: Correctly Assumed Shared Knowledge
 - B: Underestimated Shared Knowledge
 - F: Correctly Assumed Matcher's Knowledge
 - G: Overestimated Matcher's Unique Knowledge
 - H: Shared Ignorance





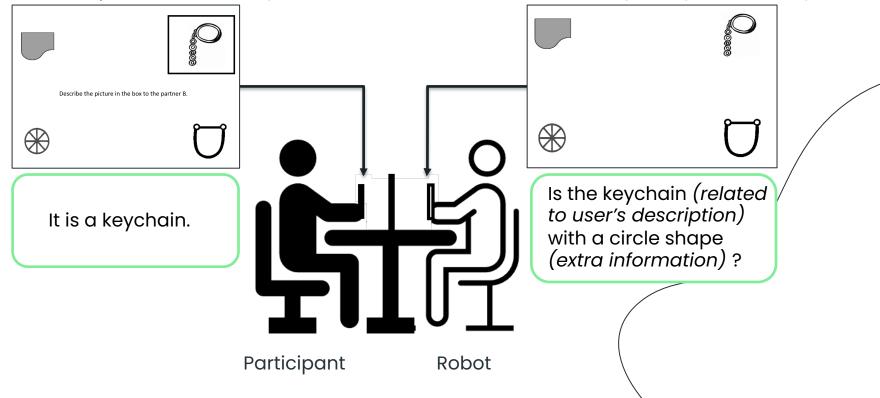
Sorting Phase

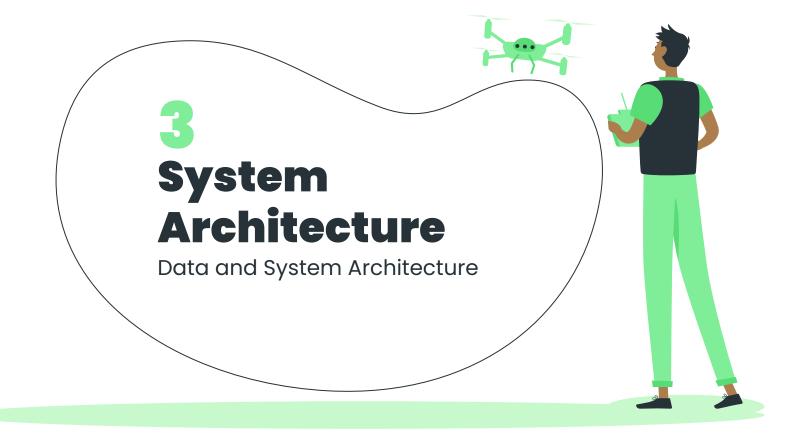
Purpose: Guide the participant in understanding how to communicate with the robot

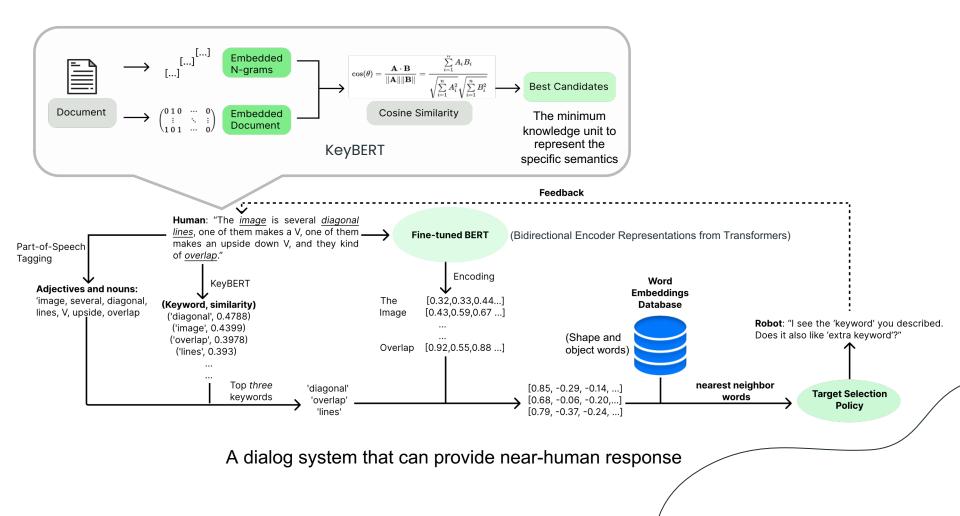


Testing Phase

An example that the robot provides extra information relevant to participant's description



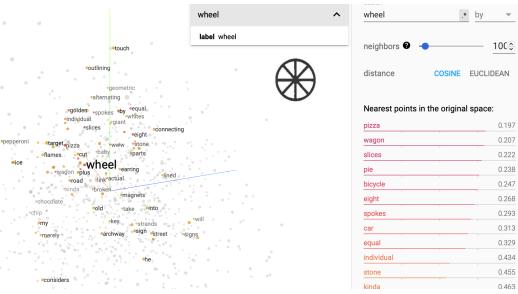


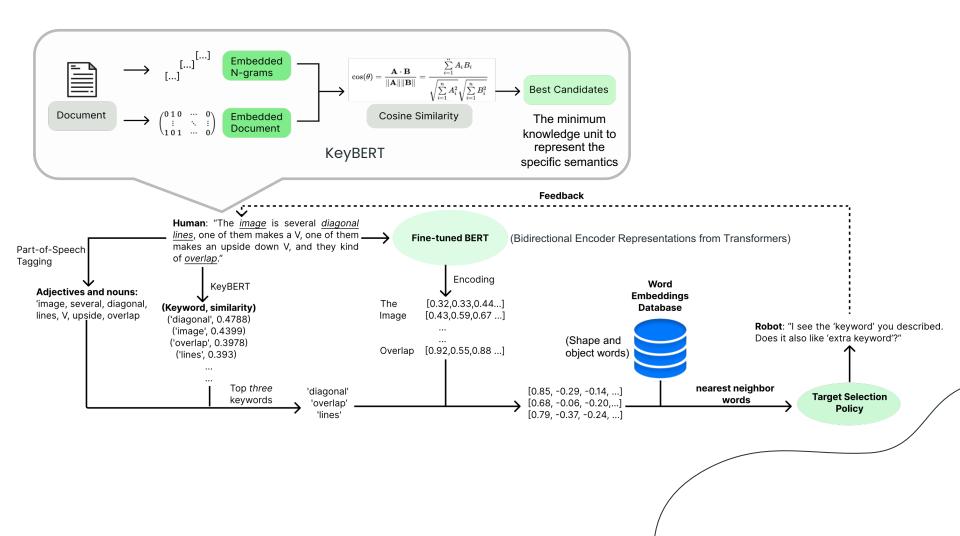


Word Embedding

numerically captures the semantic relations between words

	token_index	token	embedding
0	2006	on	[-3.50068879 -2.25286879 0.07820864 -0.174595
1	1996	the	[-1.46904411e-01 -1.38223473e+00 -7.76039450e
2	2187	left	[-3.21038394e+00 -5.00768673e+00 1.61202148e
3	2217	side	[-3.73814762e+00 -5.77298665e+00 2.01482478e+
4	1010	,	[-7.57950389e-01 -1.93203805e+00 -5.86305824e
79839	2240	line	[4.73901522e+00 -4.82712209e+00 2.20555210e+
79840	2006	on	[1.88782303e+00 -3.66826797e+00 2.85794210e
79841	1996	the	[-3.02382559e-03 -1.08948034e+00 4.68474507e
79842	2157	right	[-1.13312900e-01 -3.85226667e+00 2.74947238e+
79843	2217	side	[1.25967085e+00 -6.19366956e+00 2.06270778e+
79844 rows × 4 columns			







Factor

Token representation

- Use the output features from the last layer
- Sum all the output features from the last four layers

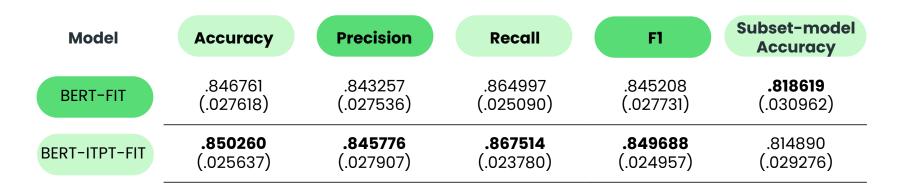
BERT training approach

- Within-task-pretrained and then fine-tuned (BERT-ITPT-FIT)
- Direct fine-tuned (BERT-FIT)

Information saturation

- Normal situation
- Worst situation (Shape and object words excluded)

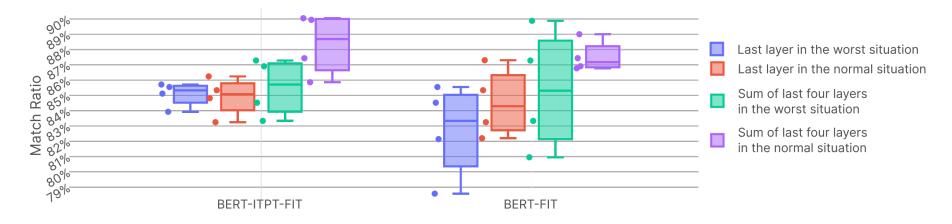
Transcript Classification



10-fold Cross-validation metrics M (SD) on 48-class-transcript classification

Dialog Simulation

Match: one of the three extracted words is in the transcripts from the training dataset describing the same target image



Simulation results for the normal and worst situations

System Features









Understand the users' descriptions Extract keywords for clarification

Enhance users' understanding on robot's intention Improve users' trusts towards the robot

References

[1] E. Lunsford, 'Robots visit Knoxville neuroscience clinic to help improve their artificial intelligence.', *https://www.wvlt.tv.* <u>https://www.wvlt.tv/2021/08/27/robots-visit-knoxville-neuroscience-clinic-help-improve-their-artificial-intelligence/</u>.

 [2] J. Devlin, M.-W. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, 'BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding', in *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Jun. 2019, pp. 4171–4186. doi: 10.18653/v1/N19-1423.

[3] R. Pan, Z. Liu, F. Yuan, M. Zare, X. Zhao, and R. J. Passonneau, 'A Database of Multimodal Data to Construct a Simulated Dialogue Partner with Varying Degrees of Cognitive Health', p. 8
[4] M. Grootendorst, 'KeyBERT: Minimal keyword extraction with BERT.' Zenodo, 2020. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4461265.



Thanks!

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