



# Recognizing Affective Touch for Social Robots



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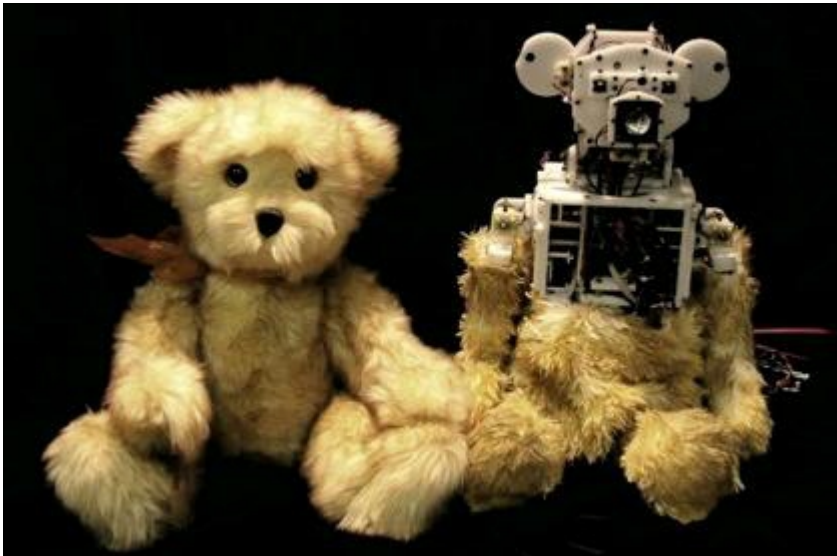
The University of British Columbia  
Department of Computer Science

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# Introduction

- Touch is a principal modality when humans interact with their pets
- Pets can sense their owner's emotional state
  - We would like pet robots to do the same
- It is essential to design pet robots that respond to touch
  - and infer emotional state of the user via touch

# Pet robot examples



Huggable (2006)  
MIT Media Lab

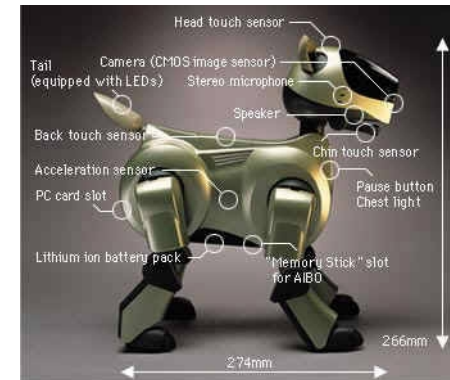


PARO (1996)  
AIST, Japan

# Pet robot examples



Probo (2008)  
VU Brussel



AIBO (2001)  
Sony

# Pet robot examples



Haptic Creature (2008)  
The University of British Columbia



# Problem definition

- Affect recognition through touch
- Touch is more common in human-pet interaction than in human-human interactions
- We use the Haptic Creature as the robot platform

# Haptic Creature



- Interaction is limited to touch only
  - breathing
  - purring
  - modulating ear stiffness
- force sensing resistors (FSR) and accelerometer to sense touch

# Affect space

- Nine emotion words were used in the experiments
- Arranged in a 3x3 grid structure
  - arousal-valence space
  - horizontal axis: valence
    - negative to positive
  - vertical axis: arousal
    - low to high

$e_1$ distressed (stresli)	$e_2$ aroused (uyanık)	$e_3$ excited (heyecanlı)
$e_4$ miserable (zavallı)	$e_5$ neutral (nötr)	$e_6$ pleased (memnun)
$e_7$ depressed (depresif)	$e_8$ sleepy (uykulu)	$e_9$ relaxed (rahatlamış)



# Experiment

- 31 participants presented with emotion labels
- For each label, participants evaluated the likelihood of performing 30 different hand gestures (1: Very unlikely, 5: Very likely)
- If they responded 4 or 5, they were asked to perform the gesture on the robot
- FSR and accelerometer signals were recorded

**Table 4** Mean likelihood touch gestures would be used to communicate given emotions

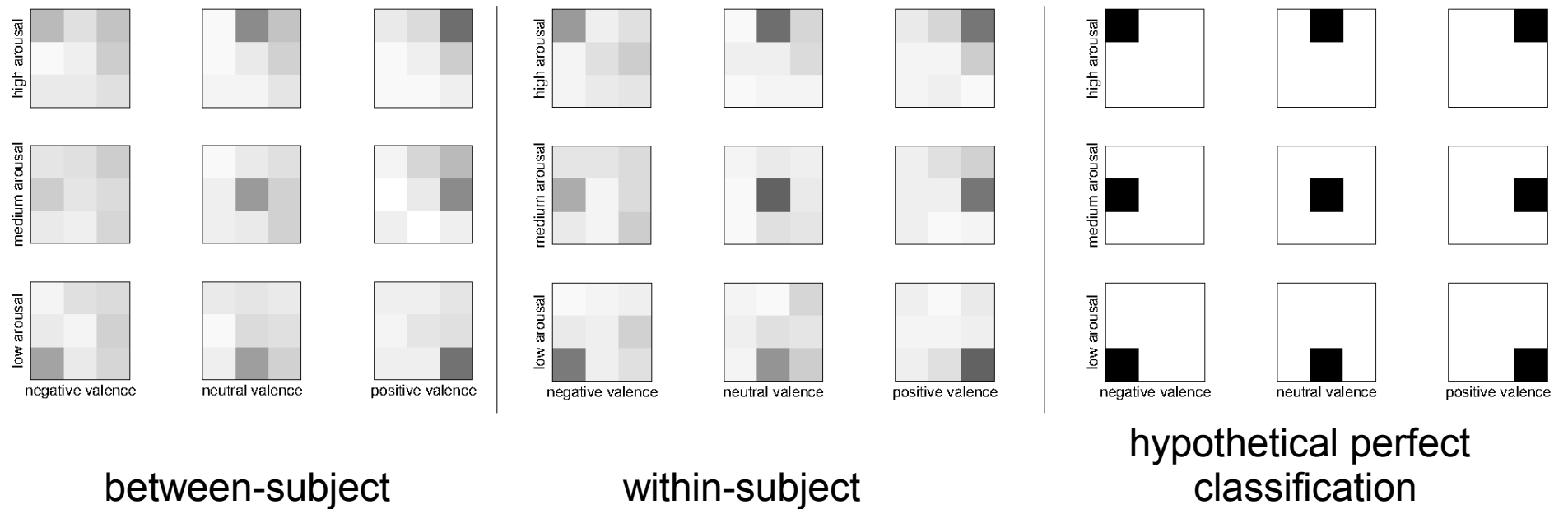
Gesture	Emotion									Total
	Distressed	Aroused	Excited	Miserable	Neutral	Pleased	Depressed	Sleepy	Relaxed	
Stroke	2.97	3.50	3.40	3.07	3.93	4.13	3.47	3.73	4.33	32.53
Contact	2.90	2.37	2.00	3.70	4.57	3.10	4.40	4.60	4.63	32.27
Hug	2.77	3.60	3.87	3.37	3.00	4.30	3.63	3.57	3.47	31.58
Hold	3.13	3.00	3.37	3.37	3.83	3.80	3.53	3.60	3.80	31.43
Rub	2.67	3.70	3.80	3.07	3.47	3.97	3.03	3.03	3.70	30.44
Pat	2.80	3.50	3.37	2.63	3.73	3.87	3.07	3.10	3.83	29.90
Cradle	2.77	2.80	2.60	3.10	3.23	3.70	3.53	3.80	3.93	29.46
Massage	2.43	3.53	3.27	2.47	3.27	3.43	2.73	3.17	4.03	28.33
Scratch	2.80	3.33	3.50	2.80	3.27	3.40	2.63	2.63	3.67	28.03
Finger Idly	2.67	2.70	2.33	2.73	3.80	2.90	3.30	3.07	3.73	27.23
Rock	2.47	2.97	2.80	2.70	2.83	3.10	2.90	3.00	2.90	25.67
Nuzzle	2.00	2.93	3.37	2.50	2.67	3.50	2.67	2.93	2.87	25.44
Tickle	1.57	3.20	3.80	1.80	2.77	3.87	2.03	2.63	3.33	25.00
Squeeze	2.77	3.00	3.60	2.57	2.33	2.67	2.43	2.27	2.33	23.97
Lift	2.00	3.13	4.00	1.67	2.53	3.37	1.60	1.53	2.43	22.26
Pull	2.67	2.83	2.77	2.53	2.07	2.37	2.23	2.27	2.07	21.81
Press	2.87	2.53	2.57	2.43	2.57	2.33	2.23	2.13	2.13	21.79
Kiss	1.47	2.93	2.87	1.80	2.10	3.37	2.10	2.40	2.73	21.77
Swing	1.90	2.83	3.73	1.80	2.07	3.00	1.73	1.73	2.10	20.89
Tap	2.70	2.47	2.90	1.90	2.63	2.20	2.00	1.93	2.00	20.73
Pick	2.70	2.37	2.47	2.23	2.33	2.20	2.33	1.73	2.10	20.46
Push	2.83	1.63	1.63	2.93	1.83	1.80	2.30	2.07	1.53	18.55
Poke	2.07	2.50	2.67	2.10	1.97	1.80	1.90	1.60	1.43	18.04
Toss	1.67	2.60	3.30	1.73	1.97	2.27	1.37	1.23	1.80	17.94
Tremble	2.67	2.27	2.30	2.50	1.53	1.50	2.30	1.37	1.37	17.81
Grab	2.47	2.50	2.97	2.00	1.70	1.83	1.70	1.30	1.30	17.77
Pinch	2.43	2.07	2.10	2.17	1.83	1.80	1.83	1.53	1.53	17.29
Shake	2.47	2.07	2.80	1.80	1.23	1.40	1.50	1.17	1.40	15.84
Slap	1.90	1.40	1.47	1.87	1.37	1.30	1.50	1.17	1.17	13.15
Hit	1.77	1.27	1.40	1.70	1.23	1.10	1.33	1.03	1.03	11.86

# Results

- Classification using Random Forests
- Success rate: 36%
- Many “near misses” in the affect space
  - Need to measure the degree of misclassifications

	$e_1$	$e_2$	$e_3$	$e_4$	$e_5$	$e_6$	$e_7$	$e_8$	$e_9$
$e_1$	51	22	44	5	13	36	15	15	22
$e_2$	9	118	58	6	21	46	10	12	28
$e_3$	22	39	164	6	16	54	9	8	19
$e_4$	19	21	35	36	18	26	14	12	29
$e_5$	6	20	27	14	92	42	13	21	40
$e_6$	16	46	80	5	24	137	18	5	22
$e_7$	9	23	26	15	10	35	72	17	30
$e_8$	15	21	17	5	26	25	14	76	34
$e_9$	14	15	25	11	26	31	16	18	142

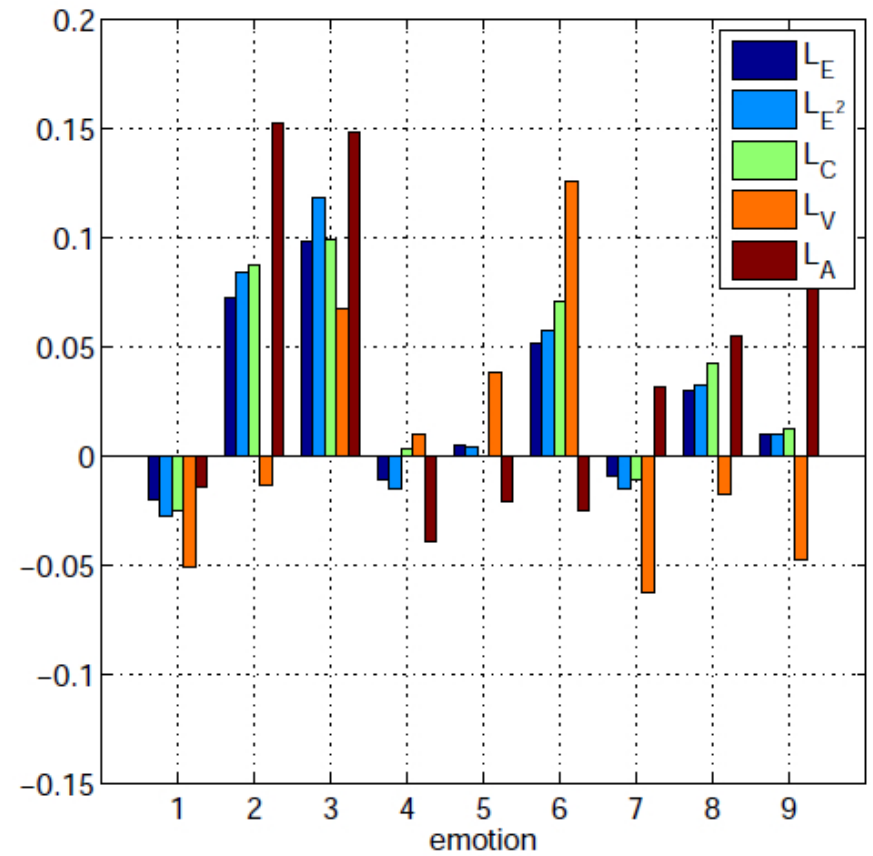
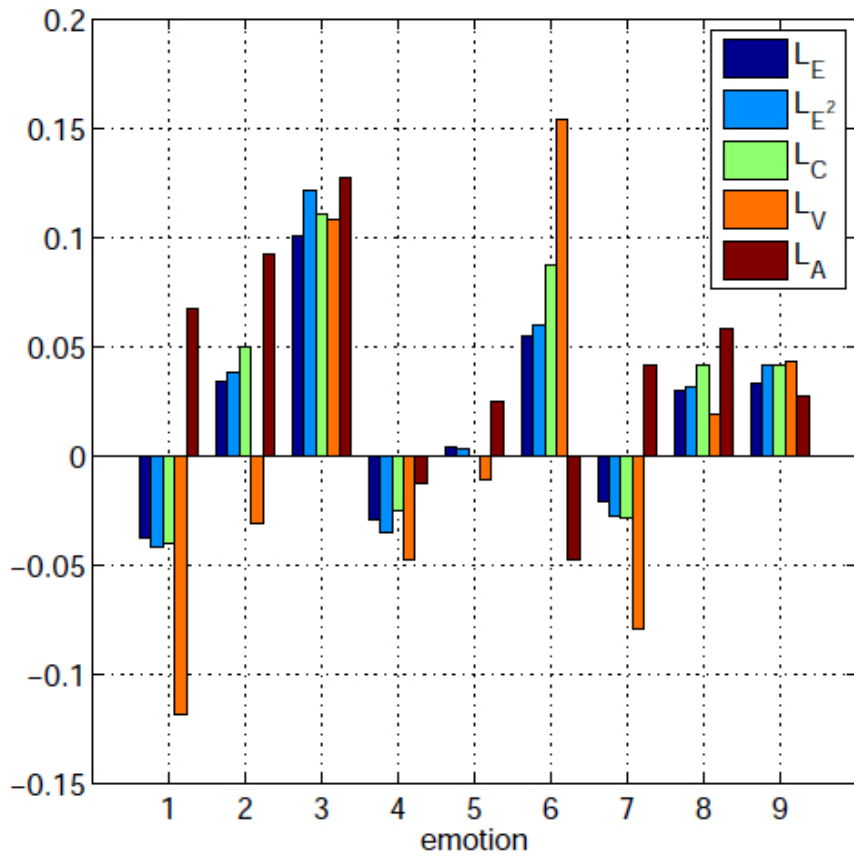
# Confusion matrix visualization



# Distance functions

- We defined distance functions to evaluate the degree of misclassification
  - Discrete distance (correct: 0, wrong: 1)
  - Euclidean distance
  - Euclidean distance squared
    - Does not satisfy the triangle inequality; not a “proper” distance in the mathematical sense
  - Valence loss
    - disregards valence, focuses on arousal
  - Arousal loss
    - disregards arousal, focuses on valence

# Results



# Results

- “Near misses” in arousal are more likely in high arousal region
- “Near misses” in valence are more likely in positive valence region

$e_1$ distressed (stresli)	$e_2$ aroused (uyank)	$e_3$ excited (heyecanlı)
$e_4$ miserable (zavallı)	$e_5$ neutral (nötr)	$e_6$ pleased (memnun)
$e_7$ depressed (depresif)	$e_8$ sleepy (uykulu)	$e_9$ relaxed (rahatlamış)

# Hand gesture recognition

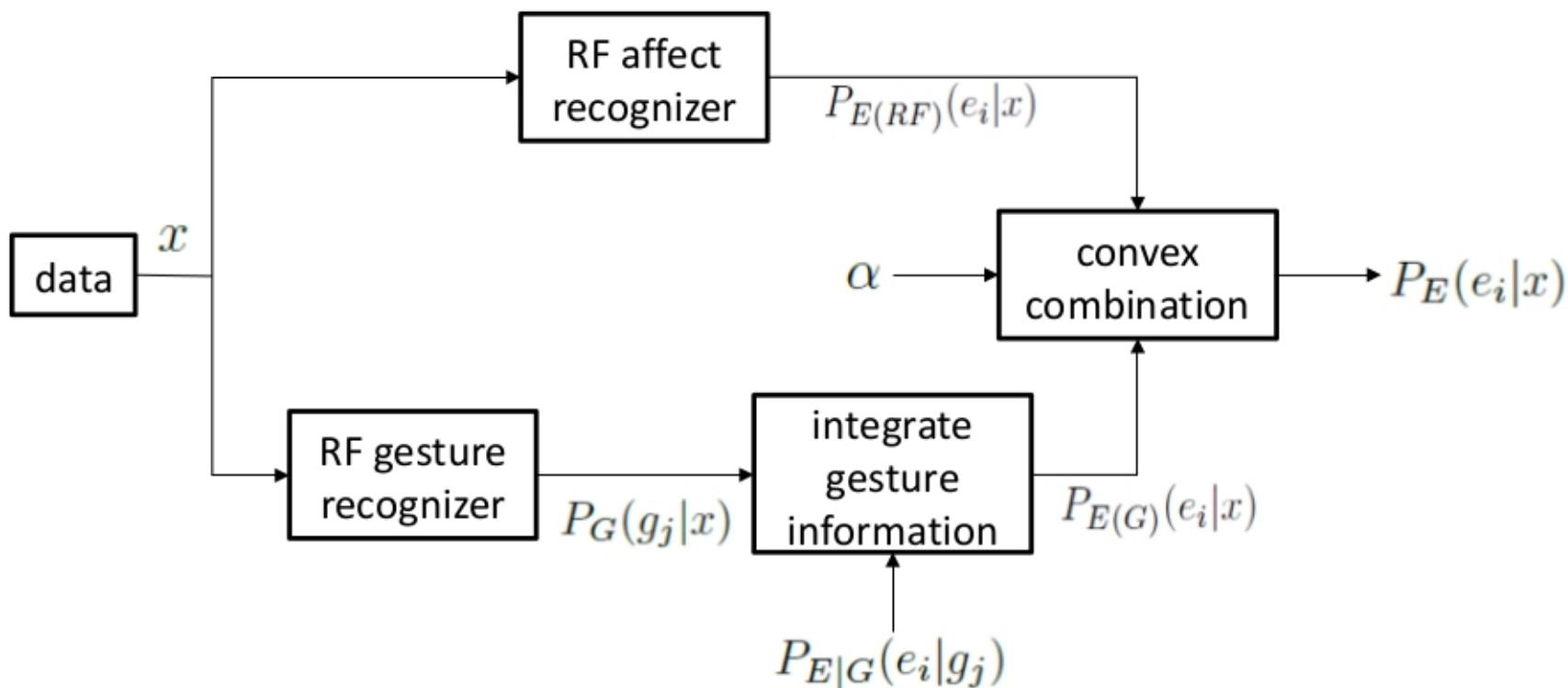
	recognized class																									
	CONTACT	CRADLE	FINGER IDLY	GRAB	HOLD	HUG	KISS	LIFT	MASSAGE	NUZZLE	PAT	PICK	POKE	PRESS	PULL	PUSH	ROCK	RUB	SCRATCH	SQUEEZE	STROKE	SWING	TAP	TICKLE	TOSS	TREMBLE
CONTACT	112	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	10	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	3	3	10	0	3	1	0	0
CRADLE	2	49	0	0	42	22	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
FINGER IDLY	8	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	1	30	0	3	12	0	0
GRAB	0	0	0	6	5	4	3	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0
HOLD	0	37	1	1	42	34	8	3	1	6	2	0	0	0	8	0	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
HUG	2	18	0	0	10	113	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
KISS	4	2	1	0	9	4	25	4	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
LIFT	0	5	0	0	10	8	4	19	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0
MASSAGE	3	2	6	0	2	1	0	0	23	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	55	10	1	12	0	1	0	0	0
NUZZLE	6	10	0	1	19	14	9	8	1	22	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAT	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	78	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	6	1	17	0	3	4	2	0
PICK	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	8	1	7	0	2	5	0	0
POKE	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
PRESS	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	5	0	9	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
PULL	3	2	0	2	11	4	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	19	3	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0
PUSH	2	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	15	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
ROCK	1	30	0	0	13	6	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	5	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	1
RUB	6	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	29	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	56	9	2	38	0	0	3	0	1
SCRATCH	14	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	27	16	1	22	0	0	11	0	0
SQUEEZE	10	5	1	0	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	0	0	5	5	2	1	8	1	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
STROKE	14	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	9	1	78	0	0	1	0	0
SWING	0	7	0	0	9	7	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	7	0
TAP	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	5	4	0	1
TICKLE	6	2	19	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	5	0	0	1	0	0	12	14	1	18	0	1	9	0	0
TOSS	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	32	0
TREMBLE	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	2



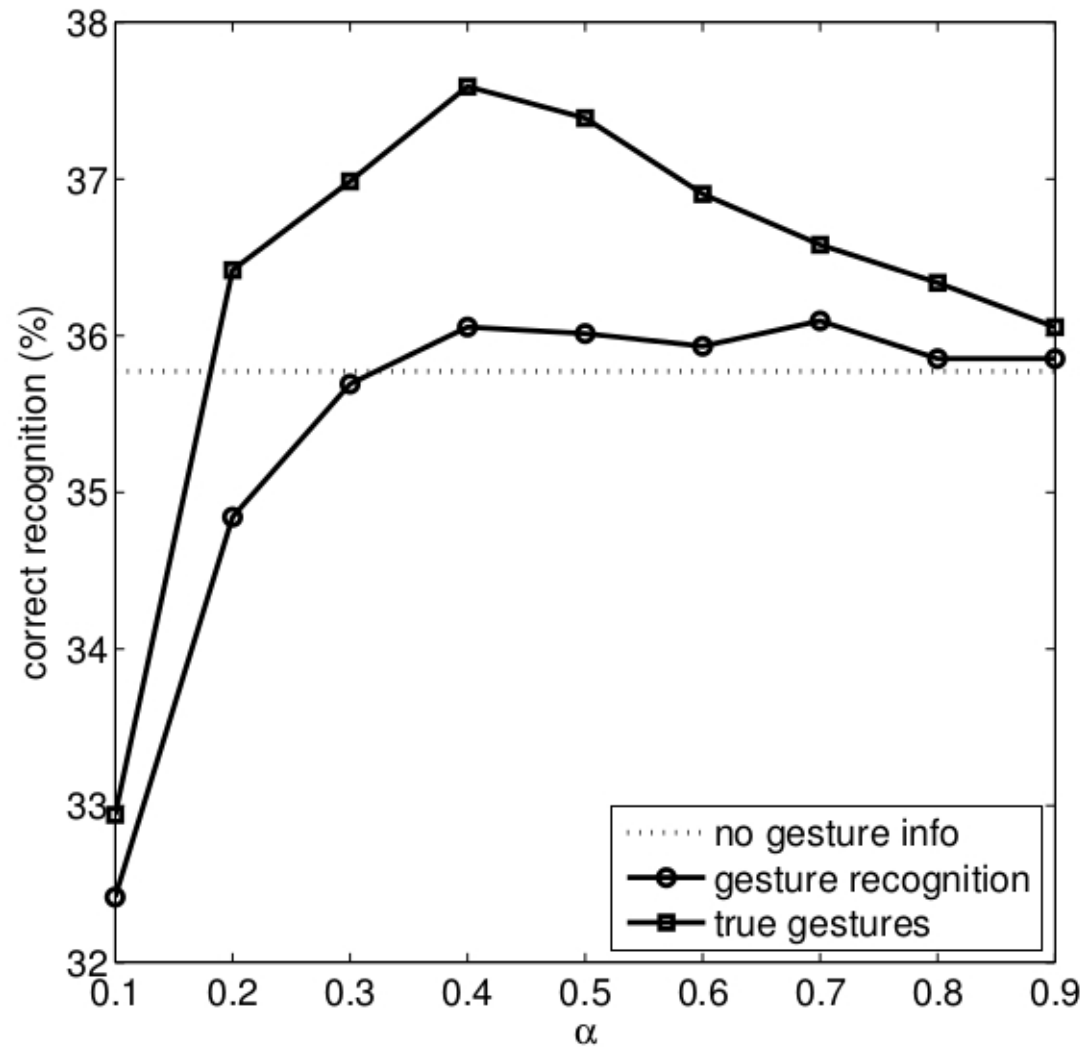
# Hand gestures and affect

- The results of the questionnaire give a relation between hand gestures and affect
  - The numbers can be interpreted as prior probabilities
  - Affect information can be inferred from gesture information and can be fused with direct affect recognition results

# Hand gestures and affect



# Hand gestures and affect



# Results

- 26 hand gestures were classified with 32% correct recognition rate
  - Similar hand gestures were confused (massage and rub, pat and tap, etc.)
- Fusing gesture data did not improve the performance
- Assuming gesture recognition is perfect, the performance increased by 10% (38%)

# Summary

- Classified 9 different emotional states using touch sensors and accelerometer
  - 35% performance achieved (comparable with human-human touch interaction studies' results)
- “Near misses” in wrong classifications were observed in high arousal and positive valence zones
- Marginal performance increase observed when hand gesture recognition results were fused with direct affect recognition results

# Future work

- Insufficient coverage of FSR sensors
- Need new sensor technologies for this emerging area
  - Cover a compound curved surface
  - Measure touch location, pressure
  - Handle multitouch
  - Able to work when placed on a “rib cage”
  - Pleasant to the touch, or allow placement under fur cover

# Future work

- Need to find most discriminative features
  - Deep learning, unsupervised feature learning approaches
  - Finding most discriminative features would aid sensor design

# Acknowledgments

- Steve Yohanan
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- UBC CS SPIN Lab



# References

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- S. Yohanan, K. E. MacLean, “The role of affective touch in human-robot interaction: human intent and expectations in touching the Haptic Creature,” International Journal of Social Robotics, 4, 163—180, 2012.