

TURIN: A coding system for Trust in hUman Robot Interaction

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Trust

Adopting a sociological perspective, we define trust as:

A form of affiliation and credit characterized by a set of behaviors that are intentional or not, expressive or propositional.

In HRI, this definition allows interpreting behaviors based on:

- the social and competence credit they give to the robot
- recognition of human behaviors that include the robot as an autonomous agent inside the social interaction as signs of trust.

Definitions

<u>Interactional trust:</u> a state displaying a form of naturalness, or fluidity in the interaction.

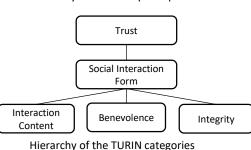
Naturalness: implies that the robot is treated as an interactional partner in the same way as a human partner would be treated. Estimated based on the dynamics of participants' behaviors rather than on the robot's embodiment and behaviors.

TURIN Overview

- Interactions are segmented in homogeneous trust levels
- Segmentation starts at the single behavioral act level.
- Individual acts referring to changes in behaviors are assigned to a trust category.
- **Consecutive acts of the same category** are aggregated to form a segment of homogeneous level of trust.

Inside trust annotations, we focus on verbal and non-verbal behaviors:

- Social Interaction Form: communication modes linked to norms of social interactions
- Interaction Content: functional descriptors
- Benevolence: the willingness to do good in general
- Integrity: respecting expectations of honesty and moral principles



Verbal and non-verbal behaviors

- Trusting behaviors:
 - → display interactional trust
- → accept vulnerability
- → seem friendly
- → acknowledge the partner's competence.
- *Mistrusting* behaviors display:
 - → uneasiness
 - → doubt
 - → confusion
 - → aggressiveness
 - → unwillingness to cooperate
 - → and trust-reparation behaviors
- Neutral behaviors: other behaviors that do not allow us to conclude on the participant's trust level.

Social Interaction Form	Interaction Content		
Nod	Approval		
Gaze	Alignment		
Gesture	Compliance		
Phrasing	Cooperation		
Intonation	Out-of-context comment		
Repetition	Joke		
F-formation*	Doubt		
Speaking Turn			
Facial Expression			
Participation Status*			
Benevolence	Integrity		
Respect	Honesty		
Warmth	Promise		
Personal Info Disclosure	Responsibility		
	Manipulation		

Proof-of-Concept

- 2 experts in HRI annotated 3 minutes of the Vernissage corpus
- IRA (Cohen's Kappa) substantial for trusting and mistrusting segments
 - → Easier to recognize errors of social norms than high naturalness
- Gaze, speaking turns, facial expressions and nods coded more often than other items.
 - → IRA low because segments are short, hard to define start and end

Segment category	IRA (κ)	Mean duration (s)	Std (s)
Mistrusting	0.79	4.6	2.2
Trusting	0.64	2.1	1.5
Neutral	0.45	4.7	4.6

Segment category	IRA (κ)	Mean duration (s)	Std (s)	Count
Nod	0.52	1.4	0.6	15
Gaze	0.36	1.6	1.4	27
Gesture	0.56	1.9	1.3	7
Phrasing	0.42	1.3	0.5	3
Repetition	0.89	0.9	0.1	2
Intonation	0.74	1.6	1.0	7
F Formation	0.80	2.1	0.9	10
Speaking turn	0.80	1.3	0.8	26
Facial expression	0.41	1.3	0.8	19
Participation status	0.80	3.5	1.9	12
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Conclusion

- First coding system to study trust in HRI
- Further work on « Benevolence » and « Integrity » planned
- Full validation of the system is needed
- Will be used to build computational models of trust