

# FLUIDITY in Human-Robot Interaction

Julian Hough<sup>1</sup>, Carlos Baptista de Lima<sup>1</sup>, Frank Förster<sup>2</sup>, Patrick Holthaus<sup>2</sup> and Yongjun Zheng<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Mathematics and Computer Science, **Swansea University**

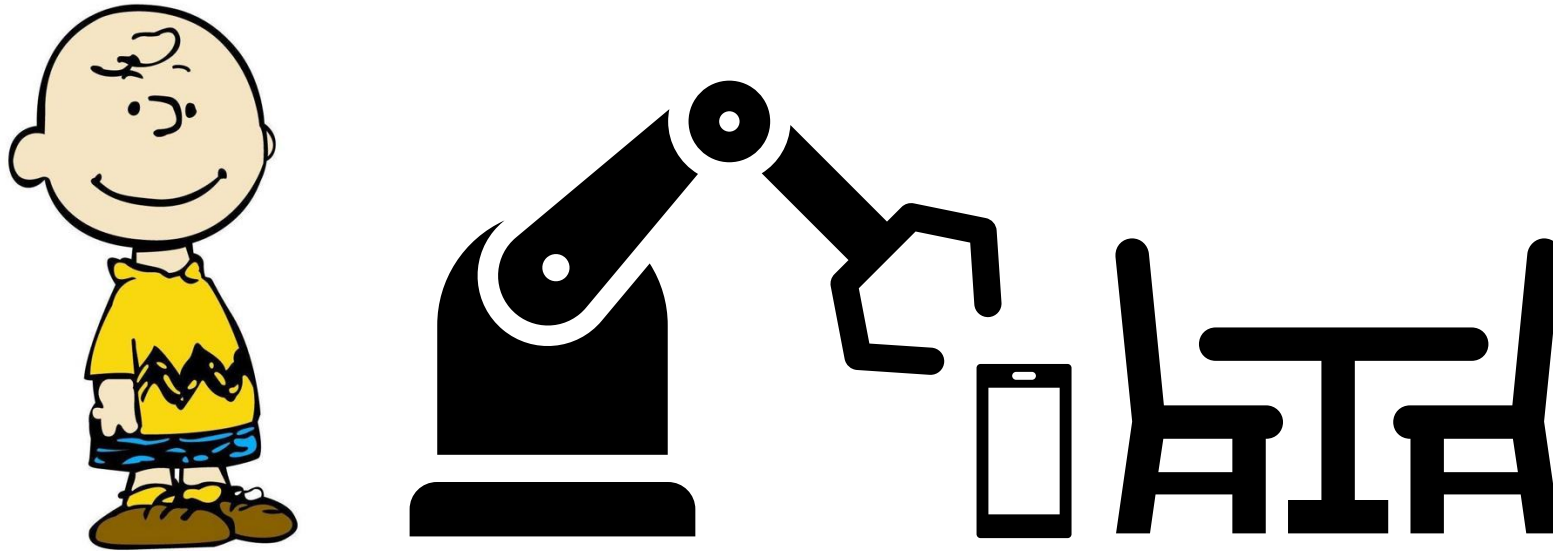
<sup>2</sup> School of Physics, Engineering and Computer Science, **University of Hertfordshire**

The EPSRC logo consists of the letters 'EPSRC' in a bold, dark blue serif font. Above the letters is a horizontal teal line, and below them is another horizontal teal line.

Engineering and Physical Sciences  
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# A problem with current robots...

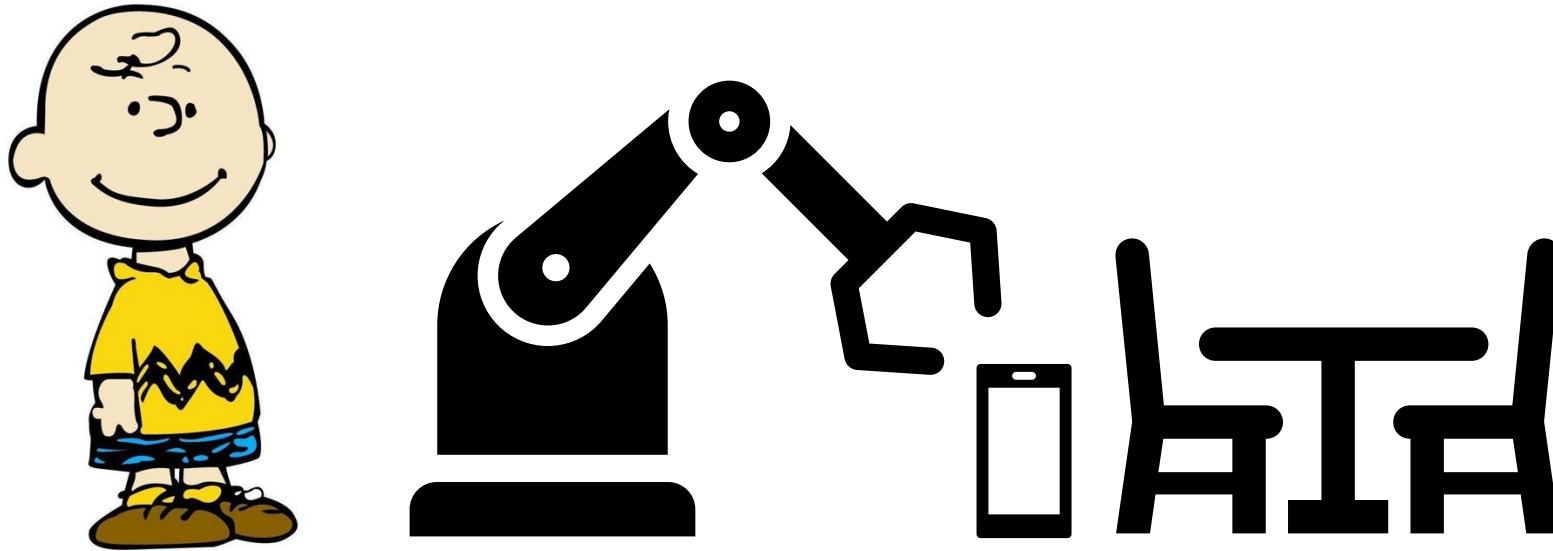


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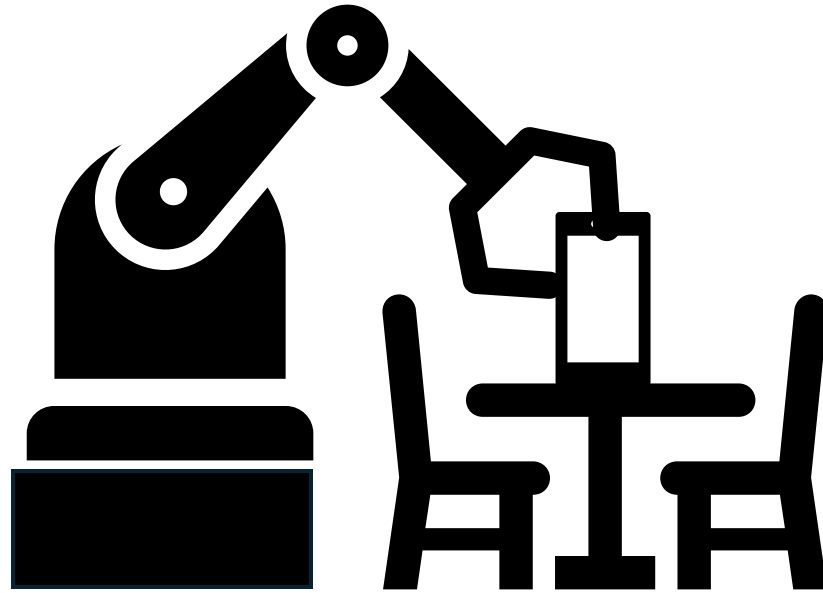
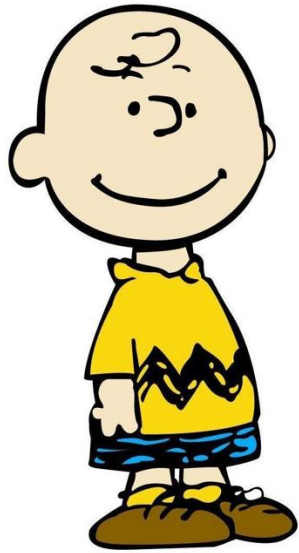


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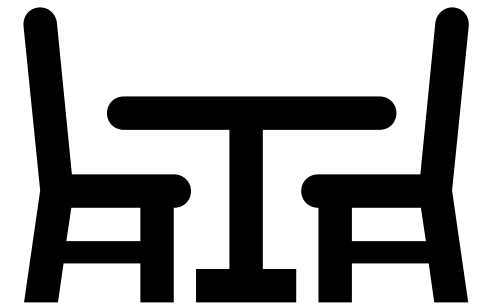
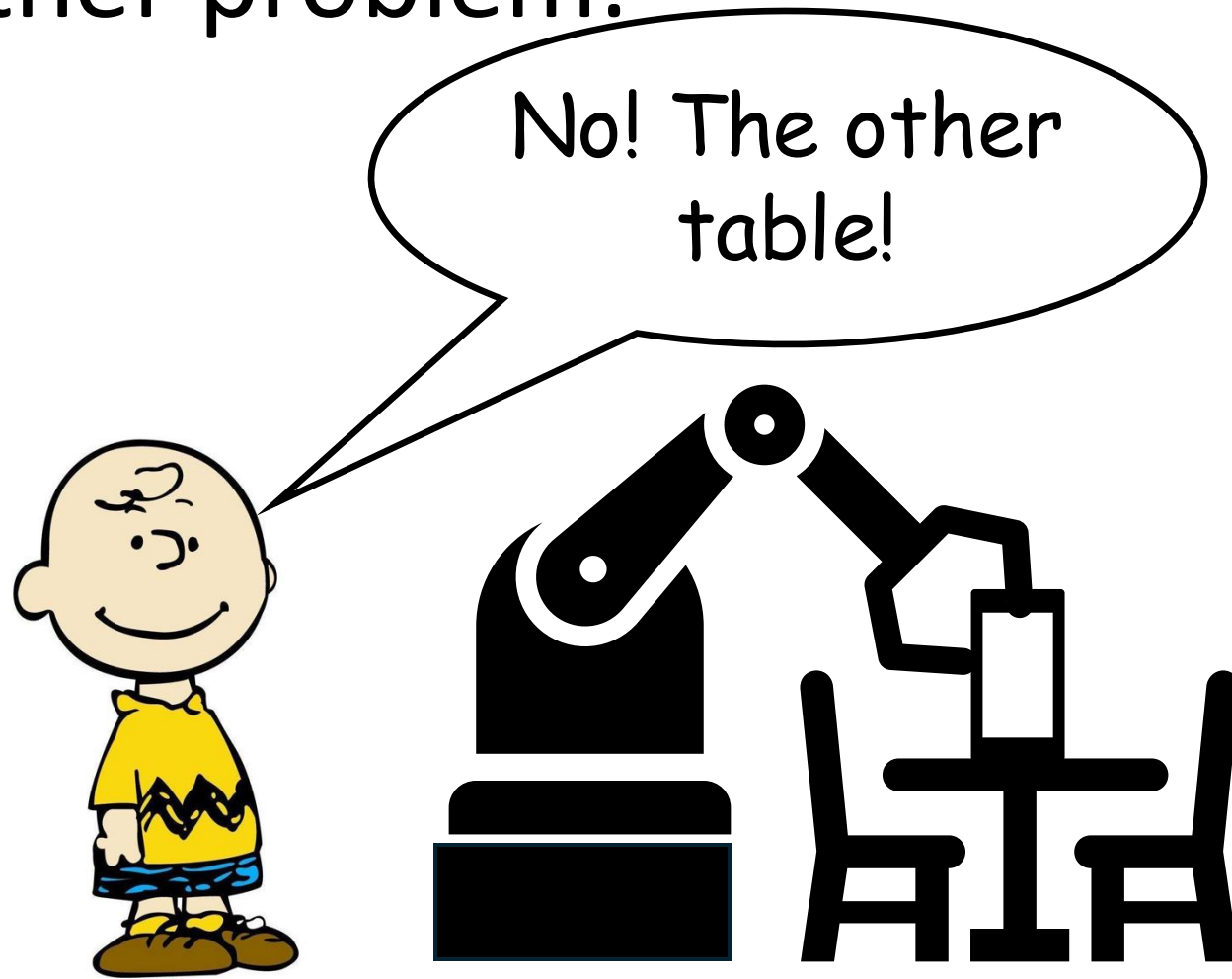
Some time later...



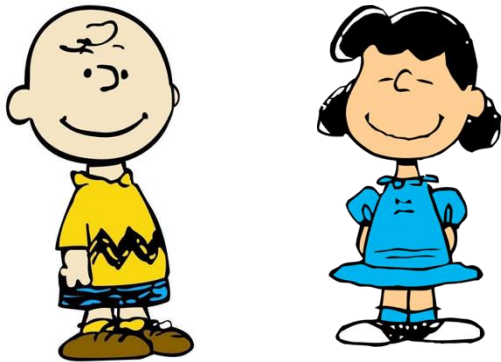
# A problem with current robots...



Another problem:



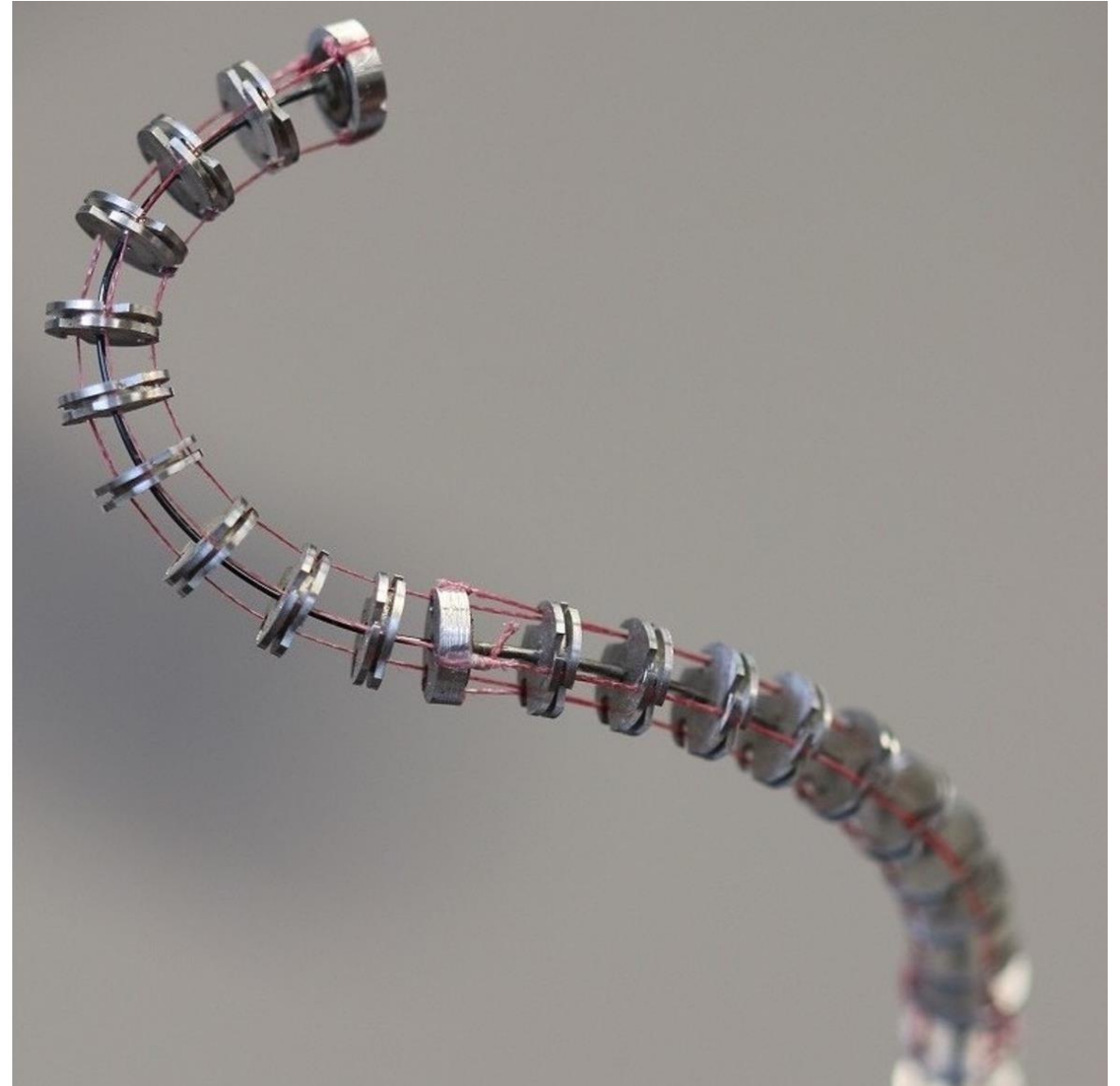
# Problems which humans don't have...



- In face-to-face conversation, turn-taking is **seamless** and **predictive**.
- Average turn transition 0-200ms (De Ruiter et al., 2006; Heldner and Edlund, 2010)
- Same applies **multi-modally** (Hough et al., 2015) – people move/gesture during speech continuously!
- **Repairs** and **recovery from misunderstanding** still allow rapid response times (Brennan and Schober, 2001).
- That is, the interaction feels **fluid**.

# Fluidity

- Even if we have more fluid and continuously operating hardware...
- And indeed better and faster computer vision and speech recognition.
- And indeed bigger and better LLMs!
- These are not enough to achieve fluid interaction.

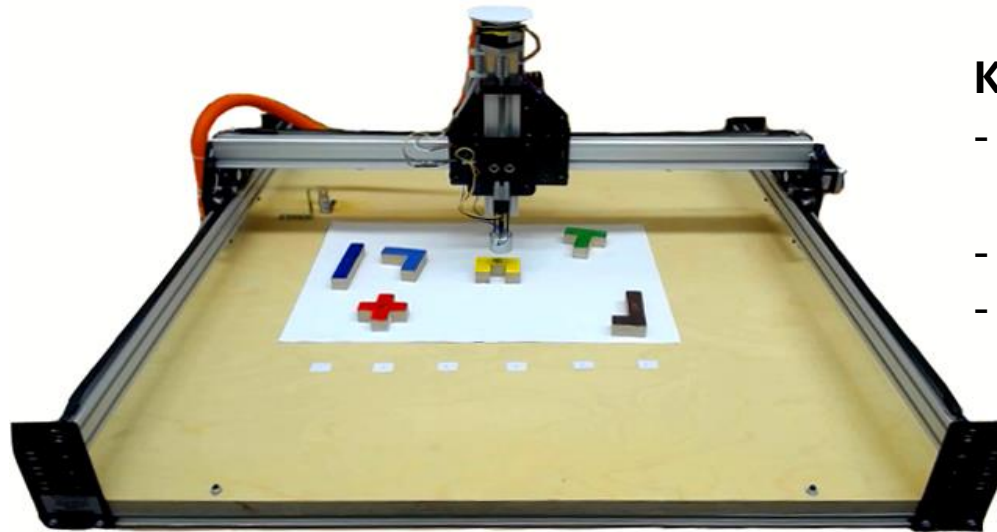




# Improving Interaction Fluidity

- In HRI we have non-fluid, laboured interactions.
- Hough and Schlangen (SigDial 2016) proposed a fluid control model for a simple pick-and-place robot PentoRob.

## PentoRob



### Key methods:

- Incremental speech processing (word-by-word)
- Continuous intention modelling
- Real-time communicative grounding management

“take the red cross and move it to box 2”

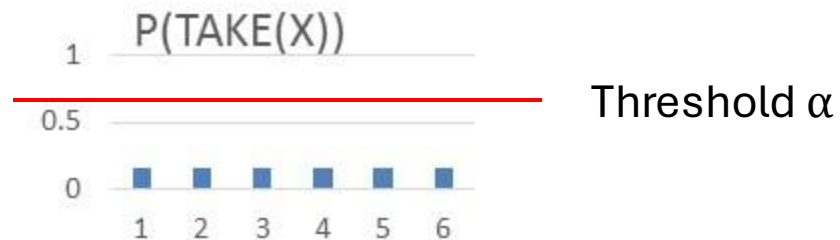
“right”

“no the other cross”

# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

$Ev(\text{UserGoal})$  = intention recognition confidence



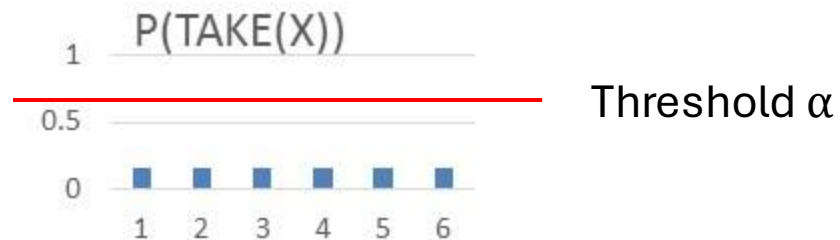
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Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

$Ev(\text{UserGoal})$  = intention recognition confidence



take



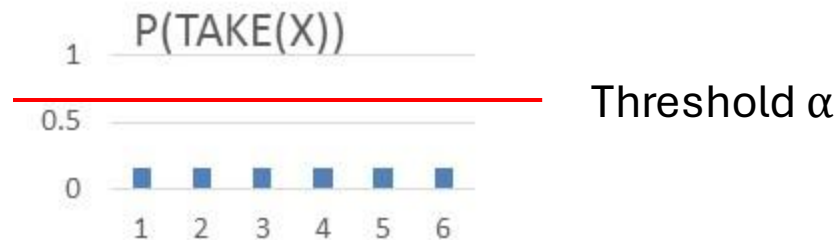
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# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

$Ev(\text{UserGoal})$  = intention recognition confidence



take the blue



# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

$Ev(\text{UserGoal})$  = intention recognition confidence



take the blue L



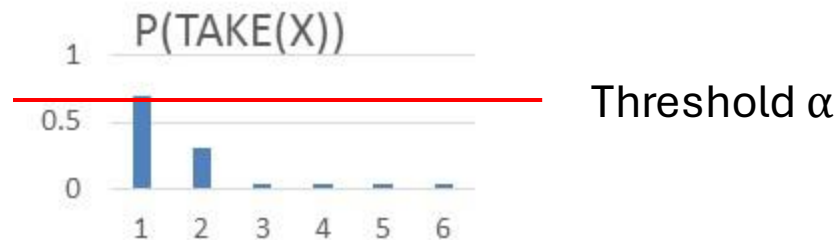
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# Improving Interaction Fluidity

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take the blue L



Higher Threshold  $\alpha$  - safe, but non-fluid



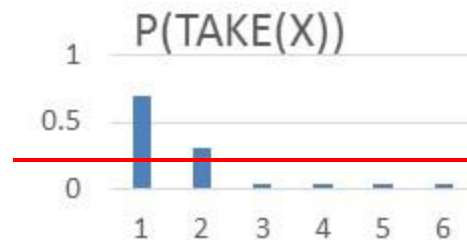
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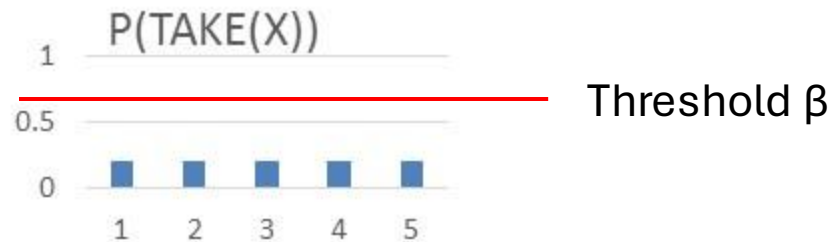
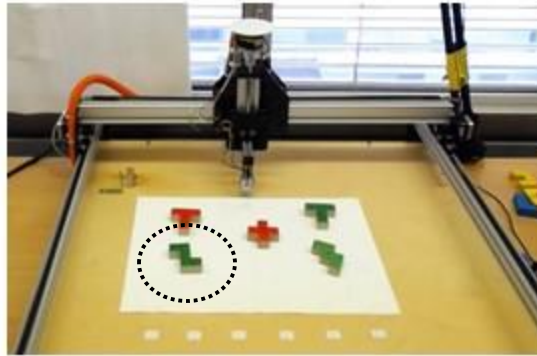


Lower Threshold  $\alpha$  - less safe,  
but fast/fluid

# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

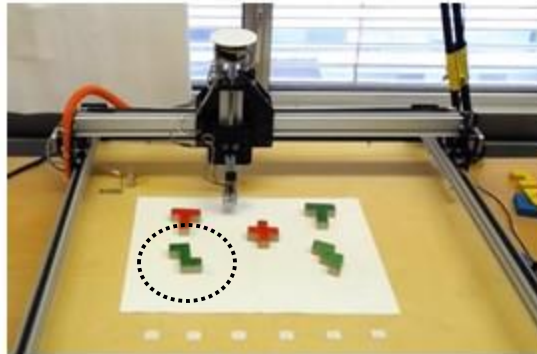
$Ev(\text{RobotGoal})$  = **legibility** of action (Dragan et al, 2013)



# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

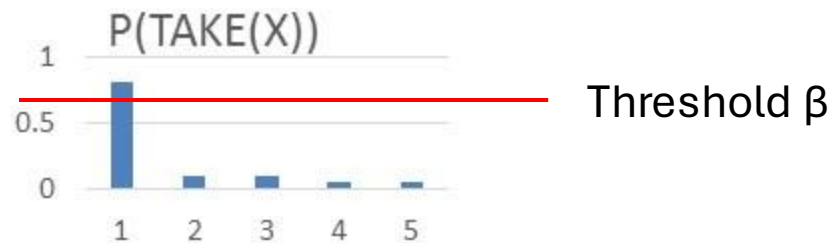
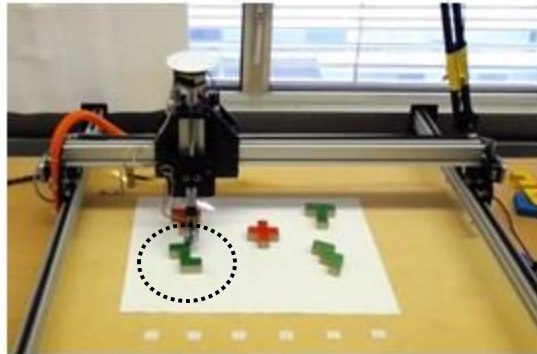
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# Improving Interaction Fluidity

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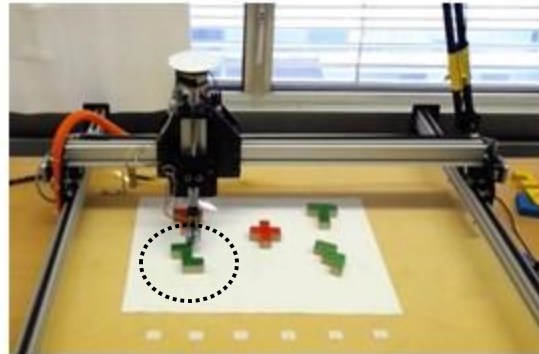
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# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

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**Grounded**

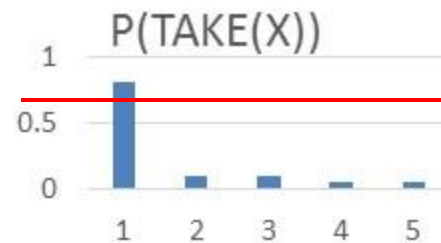
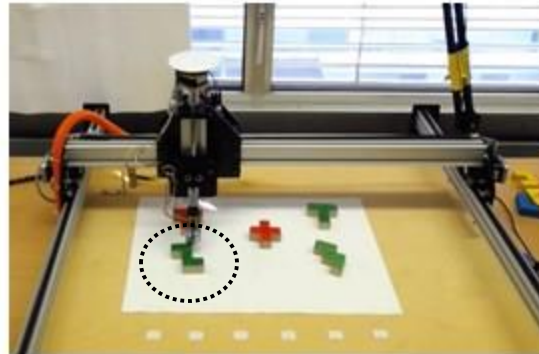
yes



# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen, SigDial 2016

$Ev(\text{RobotGoal})$  = **legibility** of action



Threshold  $\beta$

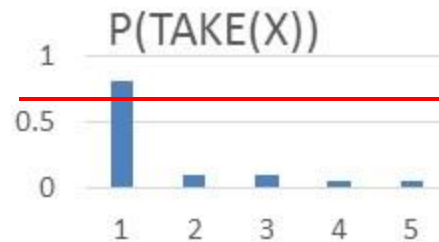
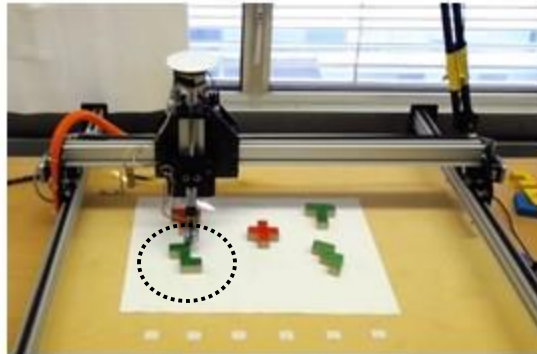
**Repair**

no

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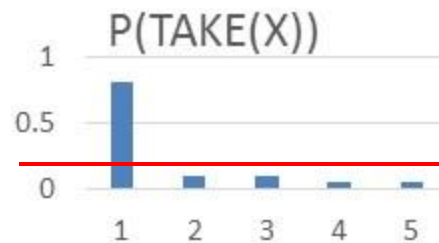
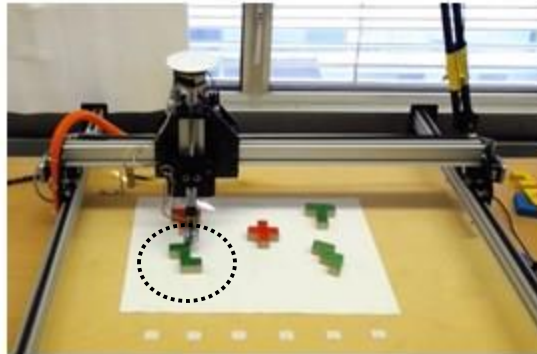


Higher threshold  $\beta$  – safe, but slow/non-fluid

# Improving Interaction Fluidity

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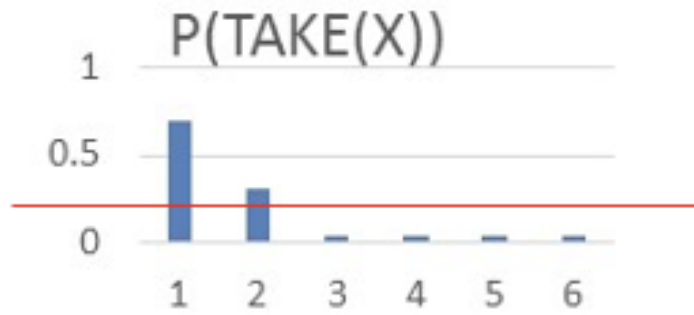


Lower threshold  $\beta$  – less safe  
but faster/more fluid



# Improving Interaction Fluidity

- Fluidity: manipulation of **intent confidence thresholds** for action for different responsiveness vs safety trade-off:





Lower Threshold  $\alpha$  - less safe,  
but fast/fluid



Higher Threshold  $\alpha$  - safe, but non-fluid

# Improving Interaction Fluidity

Hough and Schlangen (2016, SigDial)

- **Experiment 1:** By increasing fluidity with lower threshold for **Ev(RobotGoal)** we can improve users' perception of the robot's *understanding* according to user ratings. 
- **Experiment 2:** We can increase fluidity with lower threshold for **Ev(UserGoal)**. Higher repair rates from user but no effect on task success. 

# Improving Interaction Fluidity

## **TAKE-AWAYS:**

**Even if individual components fail in different ways, with effective control which increases fluidity we can make more successful, pleasant interactions.**

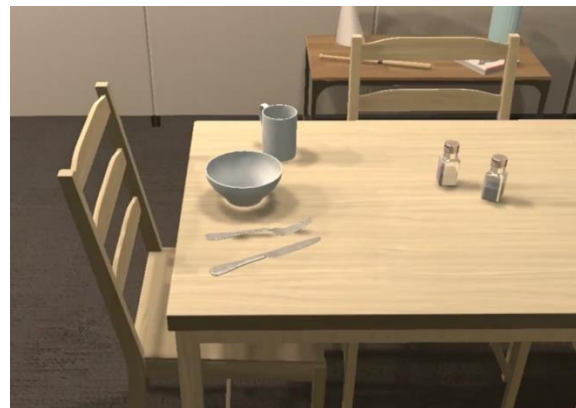
**Users may prefer fluid corrections and repairs over slower and laboured interactions, even if they have less accurate first-time predictions.**

# FLUIDITY in Simulated Human-Robot Interaction with Speech Interfaces

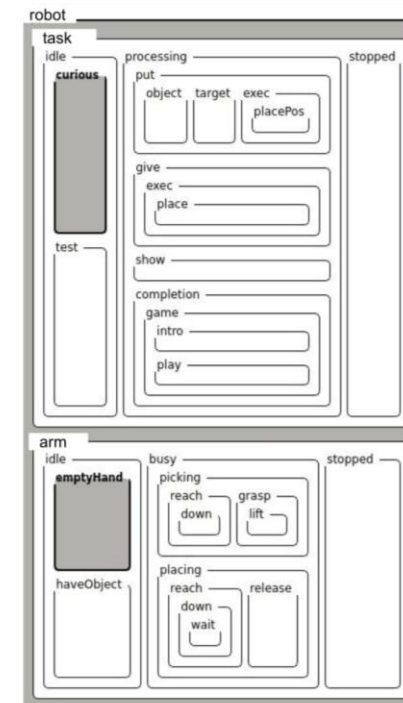
## FLUIDITY project

(EPSRC, Swansea/UHerts 2023-2026)

- Aims to generalize fluidity
- With incremental parsing and legibility
- Uses VR Unity Fetch robot simulation (Baptista De Lima et al., 2024)
- Wizard-of-Oz data collection
- Comparison to real-world robot



classifier	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Remote	0.99	0.05	0.30	0.43	0.32	0.57	0.48	0.89	0.60	0.87
Basket	0.10	0.99	0.04	0.90	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.25	0.40	0.40
Spherical	0.30	0.00	0.92	0.91	0.85	0.97	0.90	0.30	0.88	0.20



“put the mug on the table... in the dishwasher”



$$i = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{human} : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{intention} : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{goal} : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{landmark} : \text{obj\_2} \\ \text{rel\_location} : \text{INTO} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{objects} : \{\text{obj\_1}\} \\ \text{action} : \text{PUT} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

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# Thank you...

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<https://fluidity-project.github.io/>

