



Sharing the experience from the stay in Japan



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Agenda

Stay at **Touristy Stay at Kyoto Tohoku** University things University What do I What have I Was it worth wish I knew learned? it? before I went?





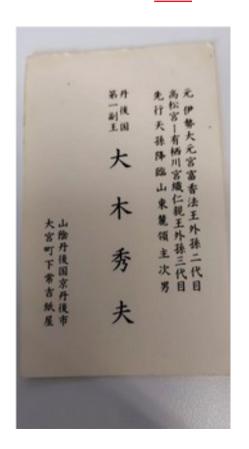




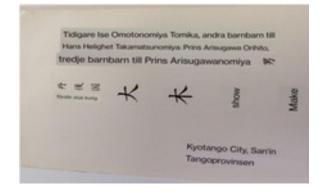


Last day in Kyoto on my way to work – A random experience





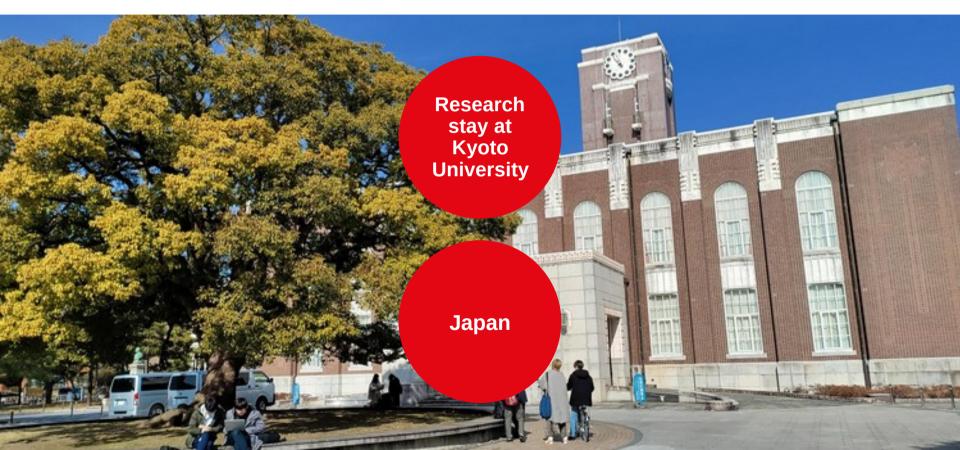






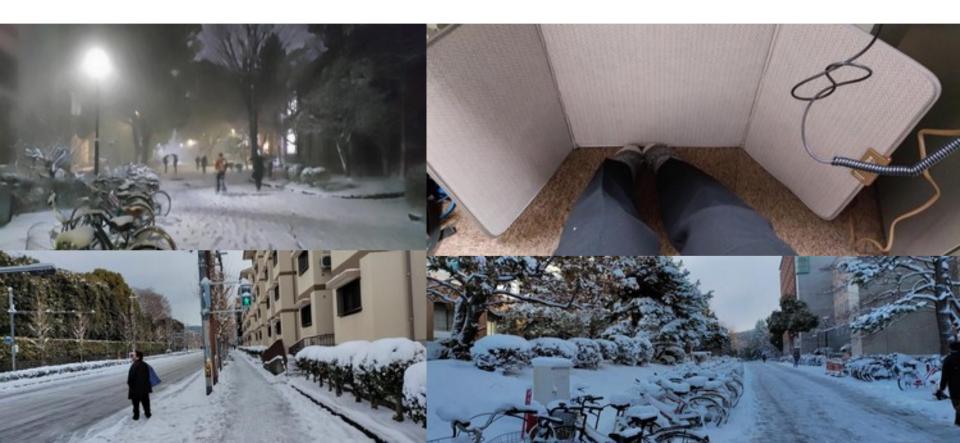








Experiencing winter in Japan





Study design – with Kyoto University

 Healthcare professionals' attitudes towards caregiving through teleoperation of robots in elderly care

• Aim:

- 1) healthcare professionals' attitudes towards caregiving through a teleoperated robot.
- 2) whether there are any differences or similarities in attitudes and acceptance of teleoperated robots between Japan and Norway.
- 3) we are interested in aspects related to safety and privacy when a teleoperated robots is used in a elderly care context.

Healthcare professionals' attitudes towards caregiving through teleoperation of robots in elderly care: A study from Japan and Norway

	Being field = 1 OX Brushing teeth (putting a mirror) Getting close to the care receives to provide social interaction. The robot navigates the space at a high speed. Providing as infrance and guidance regarding instructions about overcose the physiotherapic has recommended Brushing hair = 1 OK Putting make up on = 1 OK Support gives an arm with getting from a chair to the softs = 2 OK Handing over a glass of water Assisting in walking Pashing the wheelchair	Orving medicines: potential injury, nik associated with giving the wrong medicine Giving critical medicines such as pain killers (e.g., morphine) I OK Reminders in taking medicines and which medicines to take Helping to get undressed - 2 OK Monitoring health conditions (vital signs) in the emergency case, such as of a fall Clean a scar Getting a wet towel and getting help to perform the morning by gene Support to get into the bed and outside of the bed Support in viniting the todet (getting the pants on and of fil)		
	Picking up items from a drawer Getting the food served Take plates down from these. 2-OK Take food out of the fittige Pick up things from the fitor Cleaning Essainders (what to do, and in which order), such as eating, turning off the TV before sleep. Parting a glass of water on the table 1-OK Assisting in using the phone or the remote controller Assistance with food preparation	Provide support with some doesning tasks (bringing underwear) Getting a wet towel to perform the morning hygiene Monitoring daily health conditions (temperature of the body, facial expositions) The robot assists with getting sensitive personal items from a locker (photos of family, jewelry, debit card, phone numbers)		
low physical— danger	Privacy: low intrusivenss	Privacy: high intrusiveness		

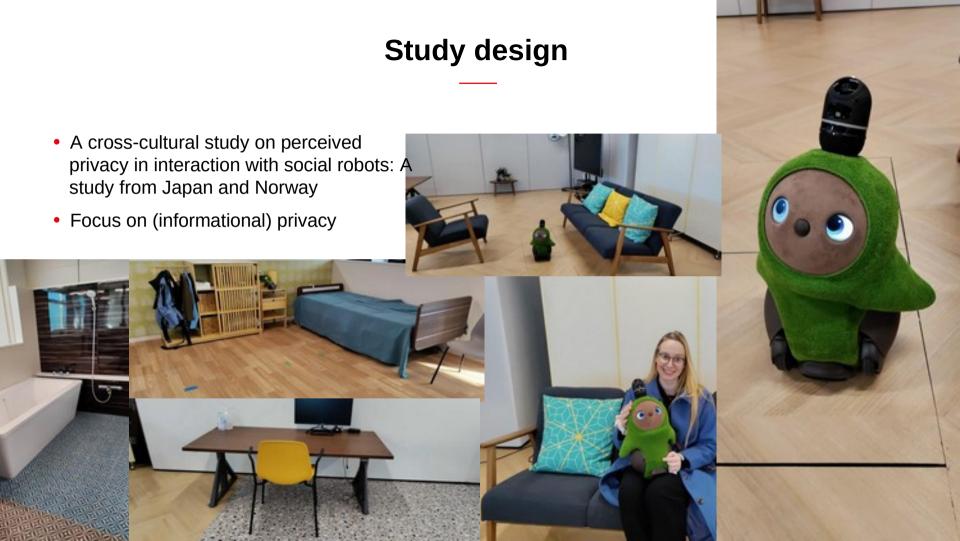
	Safety low		Safety high	
Privacy low	1.	The robot puts a glass of water on the table. The robot takes plates down from shelves	1. 2.	The robot feeds the care receiver. The robot stretches an arm as a support when the care receiver shall raise up from the sofa.
Privacy high	1.	The robot gives a wet towel to the care receiver to perform the morning hygiene. The robot assists with getting personal items that contains sensitive information, from a locker (e.g., family photos, jewelry, credit or debit cards, keys)	1.	The robot assists with giving critical medicines such as strong pain-killers (e.g. morphine). The robot helps with getting undressed before showering or going to bed.

Figure 1 Matrix on robot tasks with regard to safety and privacy









A cross-cultural study on perceived privacy in interaction with social robots: A study from Japan and Norway

Aim:

- To investigate how people perceive privacy of robots based on different types of cameras and different settings:
 - Indoor semi-public space (non-health related, e.g., university, work)
 - Indoor semi-public space (hospital)
 - Indoor private space (home)
 - Indoor private space (home in the context of homecare)
- To investigate the perception of privacy in relation to kawaii in Japan vs. western people



Study design

- Perceived privacy on the same type of task with TIAGo vs. Lovot
- Japan: "kawaii" from Kansei Engineering (adding an emotional element to the product)
- "cuteness" as a dark pattern in design
- Concept of "Data myopi"



Study design

- Selection of tasks (possible to be illustrated with both TIAGo and Lovot)
 - 1. Entering a building: robot as a guide
 - 2. Entering a hospital: robot as a guide
 - 3. Entering a building: robot scanning the temperature of a person
 - Enter a hospital: robot scanning the temperature of a person.
 - 5. In the home: robot as a personal assistant, but also scanning personal items containing sensitive elements (bank cards, photos, medicines, jewleries etc.)
 - 6. In the home: robot as part of home care: same as above, but in addition monitoring the person
 - 7. In the home: robot logging the routines of the person (when the person goes to sleep, takes medicine, what kind of medicines etc.)
 - 8. In the home, but in a homecare setting: robot logging the routines of the person (when the person goes to sleep, takes medicine, what kind of medicines etc.), but in addition also monitoring the health of the person, including the temperature of the person



Other activities

- A paper on perceived safety and privacy based on robot appearance and motion: 50 respondents: submitted at RO-MAN w/Jim and Marieke (main author)
- A paper on healthcare professionals attitudes towards social robots for vulnerable users: submitted at RO-MAN (UD-Robots project) (main author) w/ Jim and others

Health Professionals' Views on the Use of Social Robots with Vulnerable Users: A Scenario-Based Qualitative Study Using Story Dialogue Method

Diana Saplacan, Author 2: Author 5: Author 4:

shower. This shows is decrease is a "first" reagator. The ... to robots to be used in home, and bubbles. To unknow this carbon components of your paper 200bs, book, brooks, etc.) are already defined on the style shoet, as illustrated by the portions given in this discussion.

1. bracocomor

The use of social robots is growing rapidly in the bealthcare.

over goal between those two soutarch projects, we focused on healths are professionals attitudes too with the design of robots. when these inclusivejes shall be used with valuesable users. We show to from on healthcare professionals and their attitudes towards colors, since, the austinos, brafficare obsestion (at least in the Norwegian content) is currently

"A Machine that is Coming to Life": A Study on Perceived Safety and Privacy in Social Robots

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Manage our Deputition ACTIVE Cover of Promitive private Studies in Chawton within

Supermer of Information and ACTAG Central Boards prince Studie in Alexan. From and Morney Downs who SECTION AND PERSONS

at death bear rose private bear roserouge ("to far A-rostroft). her beans over persons the robot reporting orbit and privace. The road seased of decreasing the every personnel of oldy and privacy based on the robot's appearance and mercanic. The participants in this study did not have meceries especiace with robot, or their especiace was not and There used robots was shown for the purpose PLES with a conscriptor leady, Papers (with a beautiful leady, and TAGE 1998 a marketed another server built. The data was collected through on in last rates survey from \$1 participants. plans both qualitative and quantitative data ware collected through a particularity population date, and on pro-tracting. The paper former questionly on qualitative date. The finding done that PLEO and Proper were count agendy in terms of action har differed in norms of printers. Flating any parents of as the best ofe and in difficult to interpret in terms of privacy. At the comtime, this study down that robots that are perceived as sub-ar private do not assessed to more that they respect the private or colors of the scar. Court perception of colors and privacy is bound on their executations with things building to them but often on the robots' appearance and medica.

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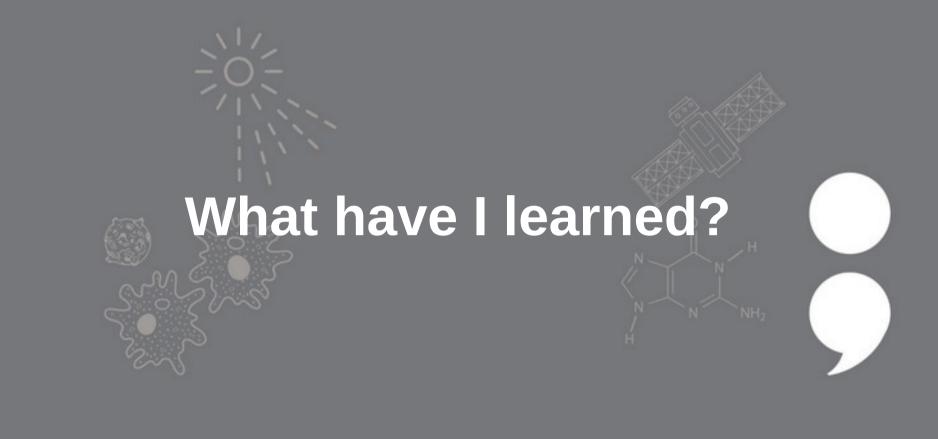
t beautiful

Social orders are notices, that can be designed to sorter became to interest [1], [1]. They are apopped with about entitlided beauty social presisting portion that packets bett varied communication and any rathed year \$5, \$5, \$4,000 skills recrease the return' acceptance CV, 145, bacad return here been used a different domain; in health- and home core. techning eithers care and retarditations, in education, and in other training contents. At the same time, Socially Assistiva Turbon CASC are most to most because in second order than plantosi presiones (%) (6). SARs in sine a complementer field to the alpeady extended over of related testing returns (6) Both within social releases and SARs, the release playeral excludings is will executed case it was the preconditions of the provide backs) presentes, epiteding lifetile behavior. (not particularly authors or assessments) behavior) (7.5, A recont ends showed that these types of solven could be considered as a type of couples welfan includings [7], [8], used in therapy for people with demonstra (H), (14), (14), or an analytic solvenic's. However, compared to other tipes of welfare technologies, social robots may being solver and privacy issues. The return' experiences and moreous may offer the many impression of personal order and privacy. In a similar fedure, the return' appearance may also affect the men' imprecious of parcained safety. If these robots are used in, the meson, bechose setup, dutag rebridance, therap, or at home by constrainings, how the state," natively actions and ader when wing the rotor mer also, in its fars, effect their perspose of the bosse, and besidence services. Thus, we wided to investigate what are the perceptions of people with limited or not promotency of volunt tenants, different volunt with different appearances, and whether the appearance and aurtors of the robots officeral their perception of orders and privacy of Secretor, or the Sira excessive with a social return. The study is part of a larger study. The size of this paper is to show one that many percentage or privacy and solety, heard both on solvery appearance monement of the other. Tam, the treatmin guestion that we colline to this paper in. Here also papers with limited as to esperience of robots, personal cocial robots in series of patter and private." There exists were chosen for the property a basement robot (Perper), a social and according robot



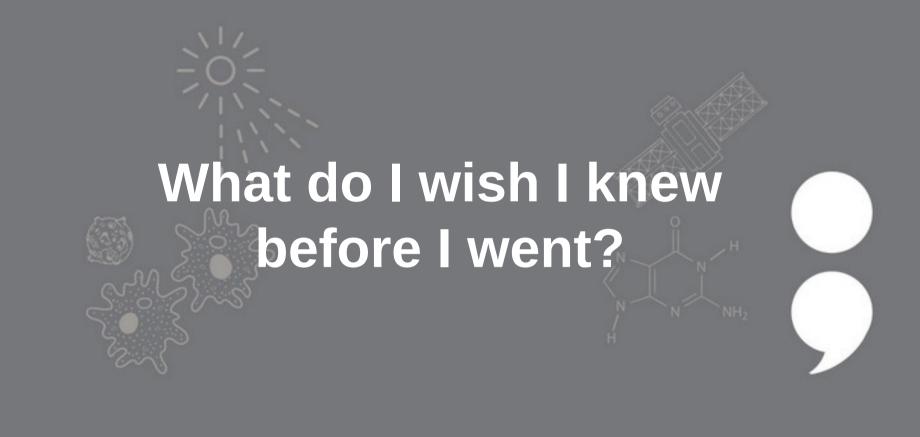
Social robots are pleased to be used empayment to the broseand ben'docen the to the increased eliber's population, but also due to the chartupe of payer and besidious pervisors in the sponsing years (CO-CO). Serveral studies point our fluir orders and persons in 1990 are counted expects to be editioned (31), (34), UVI. The percention of unless or national of social ration, man effect how the venture is personnel. Therefore it is important to tackerstad what people with limited or an experience with solven thank shour the solven and privacy of solven as personnel.

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What have I learned?

- To leave with very few things; less comfort etc. --> appreciate more what we have home;
- Different working culture;
- Expectations vs. reality
- English speaking country vs. non-english speaking country
- Robots are not everywhere in Japan, as we think here in the western culture
- I like better japanese candies and cakes than japanese food :-)



What do I wish I knew before I went?

- Language barrier can be a challenge, especially if you wish to go outside the lab and do studies; a lot of barriers (cultural, language-related)
- Don't assume that you will find even the basic food products that you find in Norway (bread, cheese)
- Two alternatives:
 - choose the lab after the prestige, for initiating a cooperation;
 - Vs. choose someone that does work very close to you (being within the same domain is not enough)
- Good also if there is "chemistry" (= read "find easy to communicate with your host")
- Clarify what the stay means on their side: just giving you a desk, or how much they are willing to cooperate with you (clarify expectations before hand)
- Check beforehand (if possible) how flexible people are there, whether they have resources to support you (time, people, labs etc.)
- Good perhaps if someone that you know have been at that lab before, so you can ask about an honest experience (avoid surprizes)
- Work in the lab. vs work outside of the lab (studies in the real world context) are very different.
- Plan when you travel there (the semester start and end are different from Europé; if you wish to conduct user studies, even with students, it can be difficult, if no students are at the lab/on campus)



Was it worth it?

Definitely!

Professionally:

- HRI as a venue (6 reviewers)
- learn from the best how to think when you design a study to be submitted to these top conferences
- Make connections
- Learn how to conduct other types of studies (approaching a different study design) than what you are used to;
- Outside of your comfort zone → good for your professional development;
- Designed also some other studies (intended study with the persons with disabilities and the
 organization behind it from the Robocafé) during the journey of searching for common studies –
 perhaps to be conducted at the later point
- Got some time on focusing on writing (less meetings → more time to actually read and write)
- Expanding your network, keeping in touch with (at least some) of the people

Personally:

- a fan of western food for longer stays; :-)
- Got insights about myself (preferences, work culture etc.)
- Learning to live with less things;

