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TIAGo photo from Pal Robotics

Sharing the experience from the stay in Japan

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Agenda

Touristy things

Stay at Kyoto University

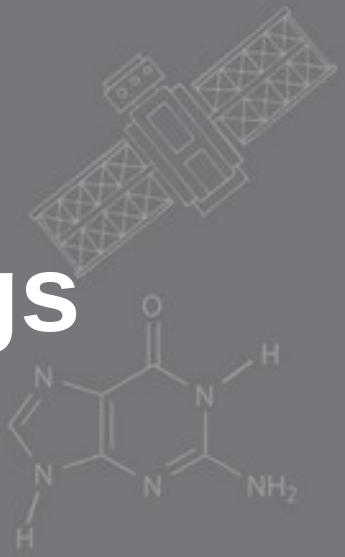
Stay at Tohoku University

What have I learned?

What do I wish I knew before I went?

Was it worth it?

Touristy things



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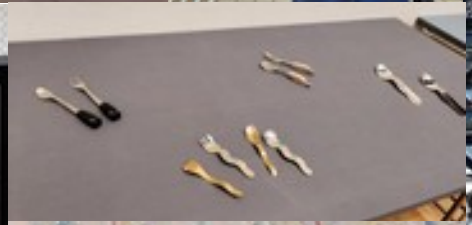
コアラ幼日記
POP UP SHOP


SHOP

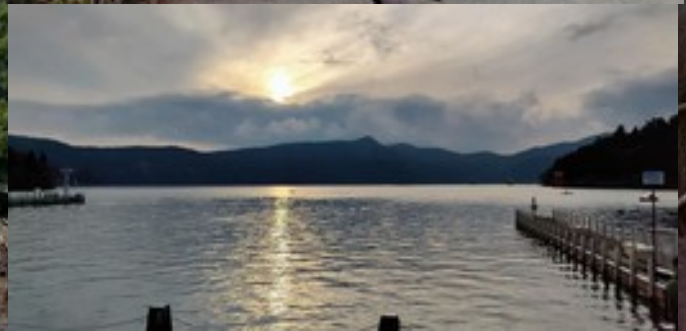


Nature



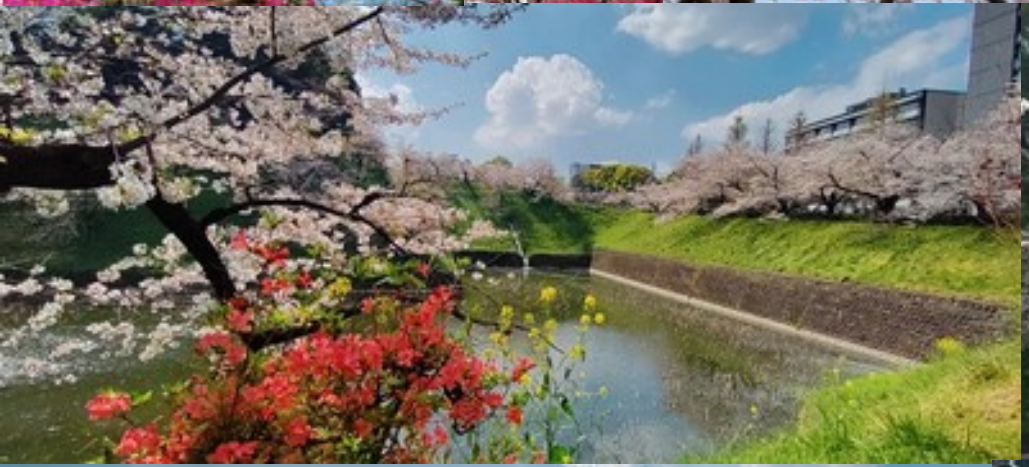




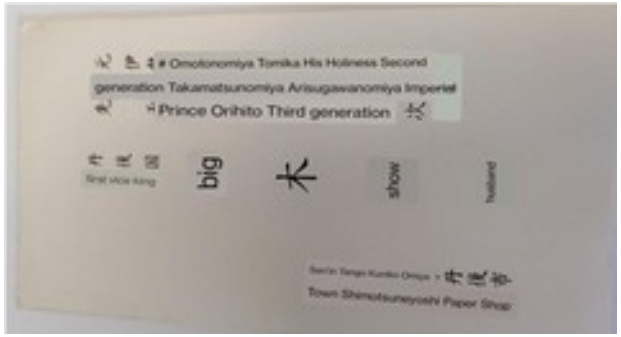






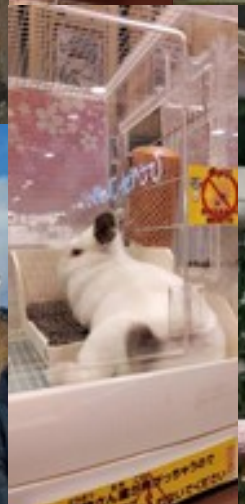




Last day in Kyoto on my way to work – A random experience



Work related city activities

City activities



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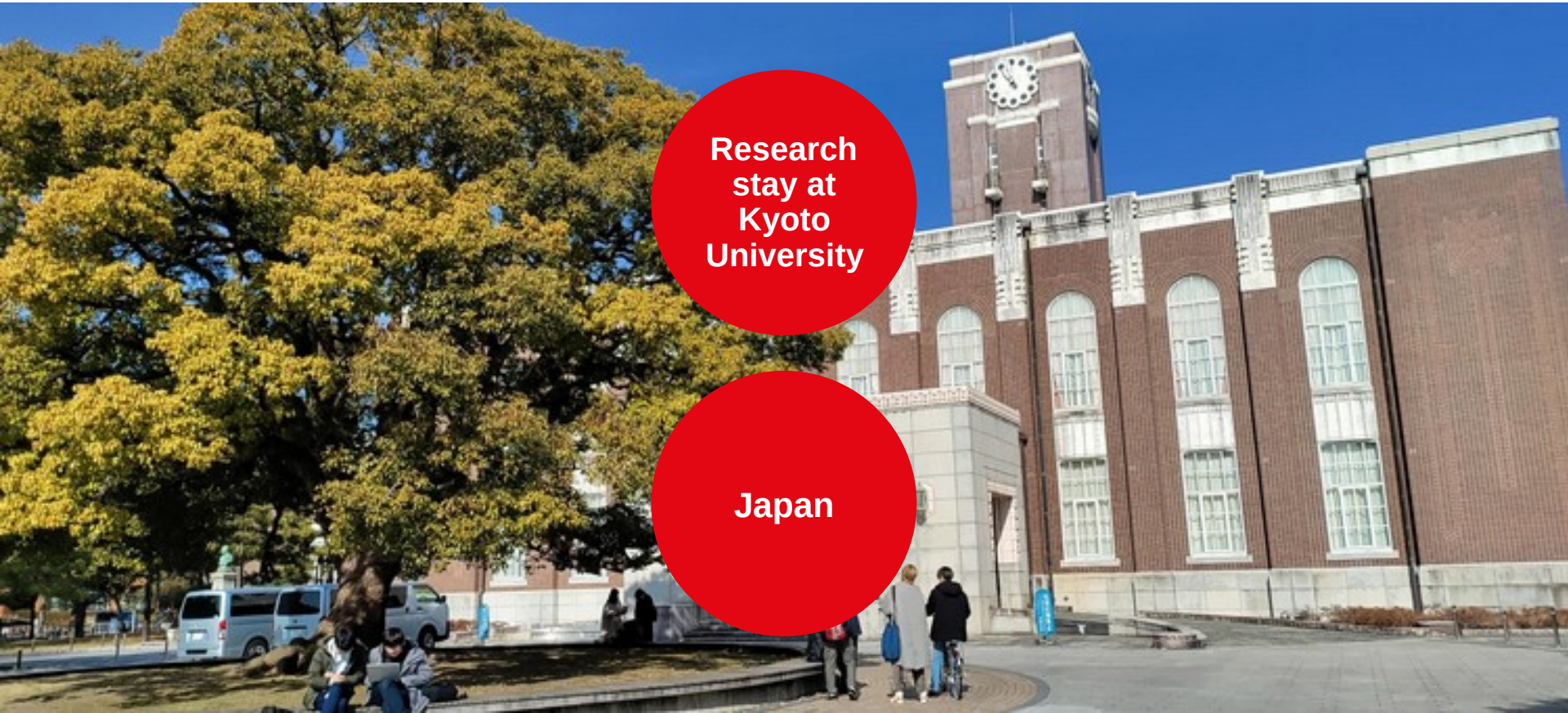
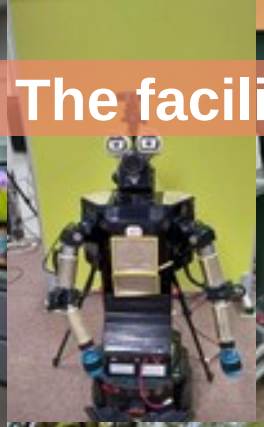
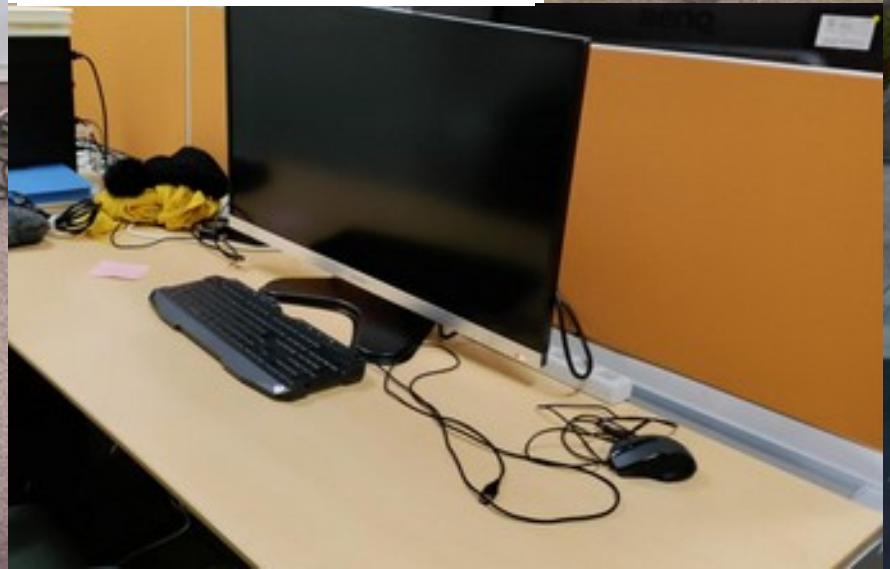


The facilities



Experiencing winter in Japan

At Kyoto University



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

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

	Safety low	Safety high
Privacy low	1. The robot puts a glass of water on the table. 2. The robot takes plates down from shelves	1. The robot feeds the care receiver. 2. 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. 2. 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). 2. The robot helps with getting undressed before showering or going to bed.

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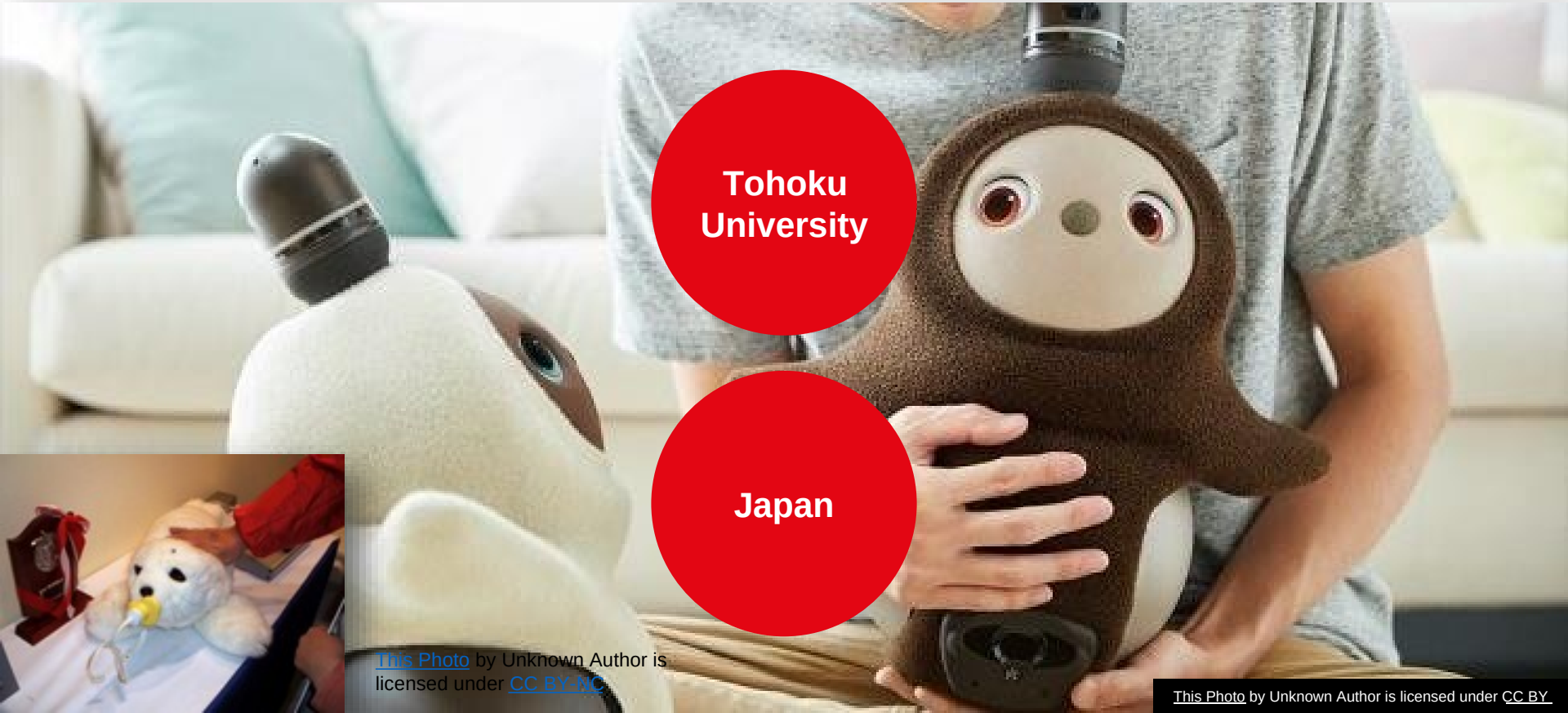
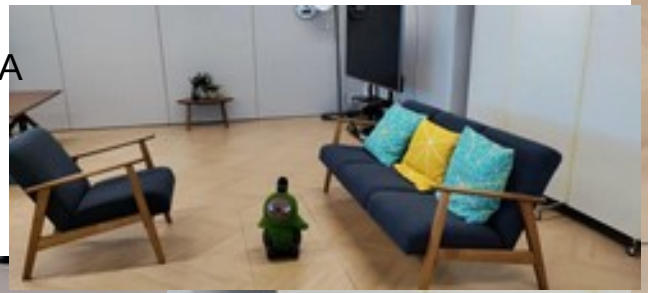
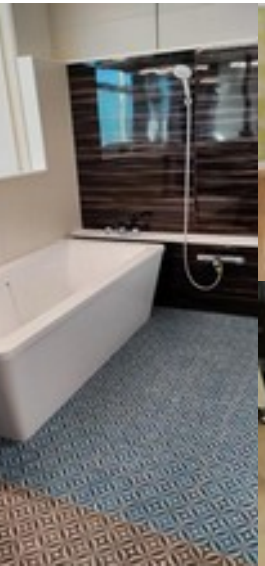


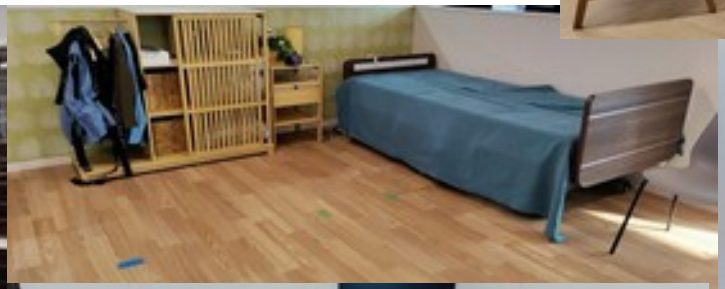
Tohoku University – Frontier Research Institute of Interdisciplinary Sciences (FRIS)

Study design

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







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

Aim:

1) 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)

2) 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

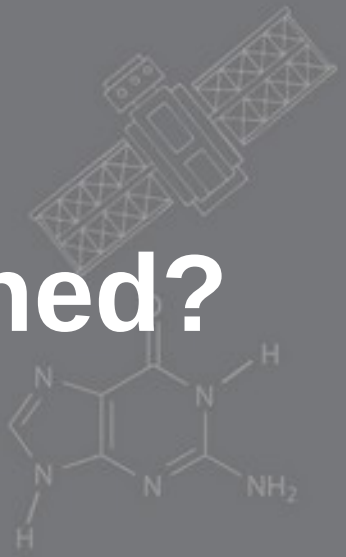
- Selection of tasks (possible to be illustrated with both TIAGo and Lovot)
  1. Entering a building: robot as a guide
  2. Entering a hospital: robot as a guide
  3. Entering a building: robot scanning the temperature of a person
  4. Enter a hospital: robot scanning the temperature of a person.
  5. 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

What have I learned?



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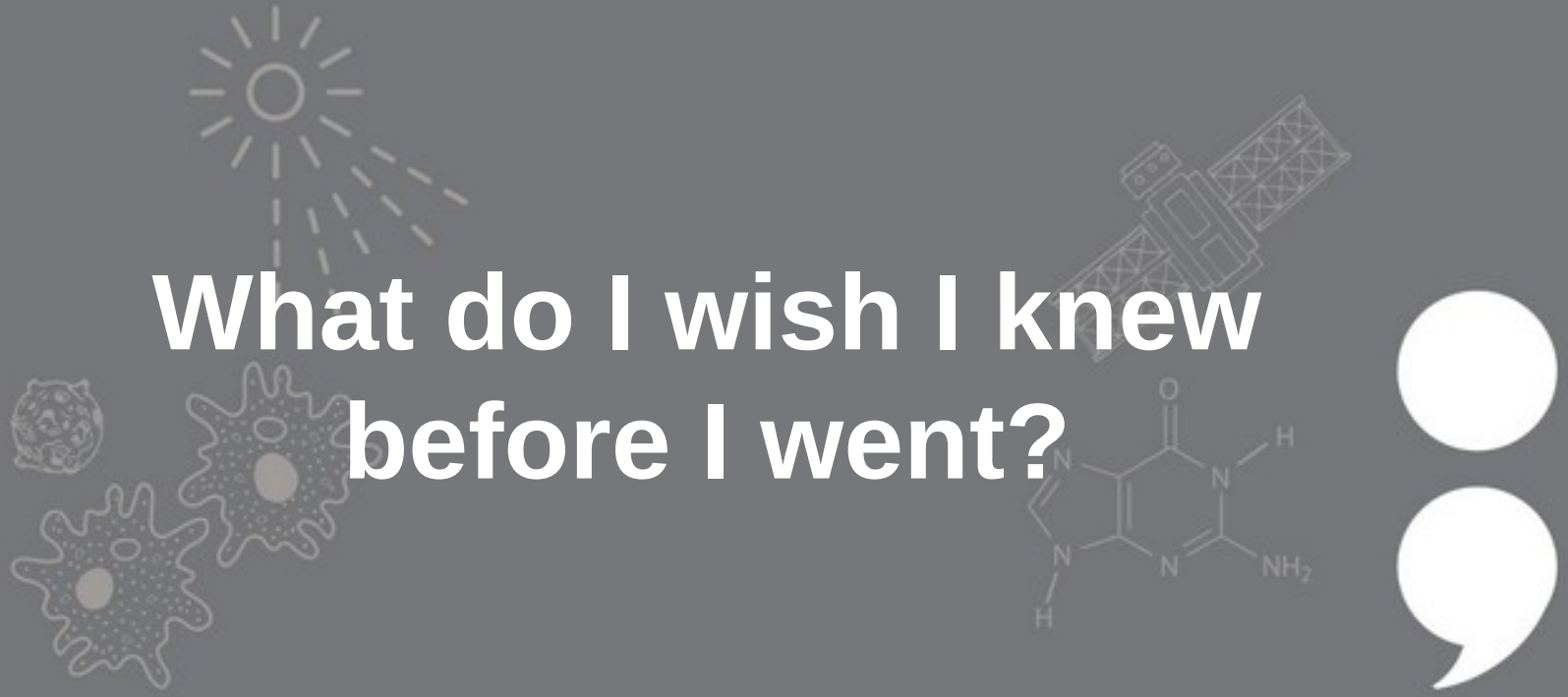
What have I learned?

- 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?



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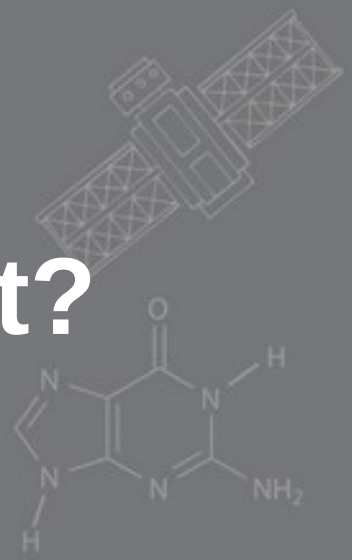
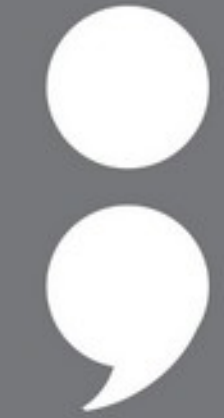
What do I wish I knew before I went?

- 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?





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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;

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Questions and discussion

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