

An Affective Robot Companion for **Assisting the Elderly in a Cognitive Game Scenario**

Nikhil Churamani, Alexander Sutherland and Pablo Barros

Knowledge Technology, Department of Informatics, University of Hamburg, Germany *Email: {5churama, sutherland, barros}@informatik.uni-hamburg.de*



Motivation

- The risk of cognitive-decline in an individual increases with age due to decreased mental and physical activity.
- Engaging in cognitively stimulating activities such as solving puzzles may reduce the risk of cognitive deterioration. Furthermore, coping with the decreased social activity with the inclusion of robot companions may lead to positive long-term benefits.
- In this position paper, a pedagogical approach is proposed towards teaching the user to solve the 2048 Puzzle Game.

Interaction Scenario



• A companion robot shall actively monitor the emotional state of the user and use it, along with the performance of the user in the task, to adapt its strategy towards modelling an interaction with the user.



- appraisal system to infer the emotional state

[4] N. Churamani, P. Barros, E. Strahl, and S. Wermter, "Learning empathydriven emotion expression using affective modulations," in Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN). IEEE, 2018, in Press.



of the user, based on visual, auditory and linguistic information. This affective understanding is then used to assist the users towards solving the 2048 Puzzle Game.

• The model learns when to give advice to the users, enriching their experience playing the game and at the same time assist in improving their cognitive abilities.

[5] T. W. Neller, "Pedagogical possibilities for the 2048 puzzle game," J. Comput. Sci. Coll., vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 38–46, Jan. 2015.

[6] V. Mnih, K. Kavukcuoglu, D. Silver, A. A. Rusu, J. Veness, M. G. Bellemare, A. Graves, M. Riedmiller, A. K. Fidjeland, G. Ostrovski, S. Petersen, C. Beattie, A. Sadik, I. Antonoglou, H. King, D. Kumaran, D. Wierstra, S. Legg, and D. Hassabis, "Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning," Nature, vol. 518, no. 7540, pp. 529–533, Feb. 2015.

[7] C.-C. Ho and K. F. MacDorman, "Revisiting the uncanny valley theory: Developing and validating an alternative to the godspeed indices," Computers in Human Behavior, vol. 26, no. 6, pp. 1508–1518, 2010.

[8] H. M. Gray, K. Gray, and D. M. Wegner, "Dimensions of mind perception," science, vol. 315, no. 5812, pp. 619–619, 2007.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge partial support from the German Research Foundation DFG under project CML (TRR 169) and the European Union under project SOCRATES (No. 721619).