

SensAI+Expanse Prediction of Emotional Valence Changes on Humans in Context by an Artificial Agent Towards Empathy

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Emotions and Human-Agent Interaction

*“[...] if we want **computers** to be genuinely intelligent and to **interact naturally with us**, we must give computers the ability to **recognize**, understand, even to have and express **emotions** [...]”¹*

¹Picard, R. W. (1997). *Affective Computing*. MIT Press.

Now

Apple Siri and others Assistants with limited tasks and context. Search and recommend.

Google Duplex Voice-enabled assistant able to mimic human voice. Goes scheduling on ones behalf.

Microsoft Xiaoice Social and conversational, uses text and voice, learns and acts empathetic.

Cleverbot, Meena, Mitsuku, ... Attempting to mimic human conversation but still low success.
Open-domain claims without evidence.

Inferring Emotion

*“[...] **constructions** of the world, not reactions to it.”*

*“[...] created from **concepts** which are the **predictions** that give meaning to your **affect** in your environment.”*

Lisa Feldman Barrett

Professor of Psychology at Northeastern University
<https://cos.northeastern.edu/people/lisa-barrett/>

Current research issues

- Debate regarding cross-cultural bias.
- Brain-body phenomena in context.
- Vary in dynamic ways over time.

1 Development

- Thesis
- Approach
- Application

2 Study

- Method
- Results
- Analysis

3 Discussion

Content

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Problem

Behaviour Is modified by affective states.

Interaction May be subject to change or bias.

Prediction When, where, and more context
may improve the bonding.

Research Questions

How to build a predictive model?

- Emotional valence changes.
- Human context (sensors, text, self-report).
- Artificial agent in mobile device.

How to leverage such a model?

- Adapt interaction.
- Foster empathy.
- Non-anthropomorphic agent.

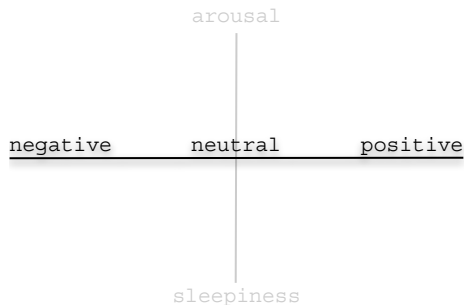
Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1 The human-agent bonding provides enough data to predict emotional valence in context.

Hypothesis 2 The agent prediction ability is gender and age neutral.

Hypothesis 3 Artificial agent leverages smartphone sensors and data to predict idiosyncrasies.

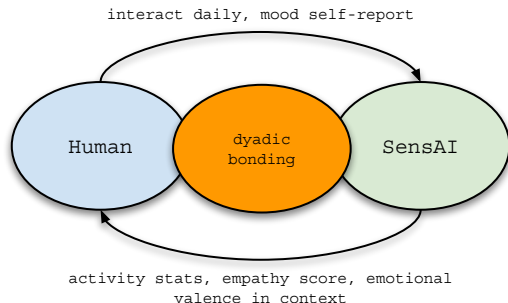
Emotion Sensor



A sensible approach

- Valence dimension (Circumplex model).
- Discrete 3-class scale (ground truth).
- Continuous scale (sentiment analysis).
- Spatial and temporal context add-ons.

Human-Agent Interaction

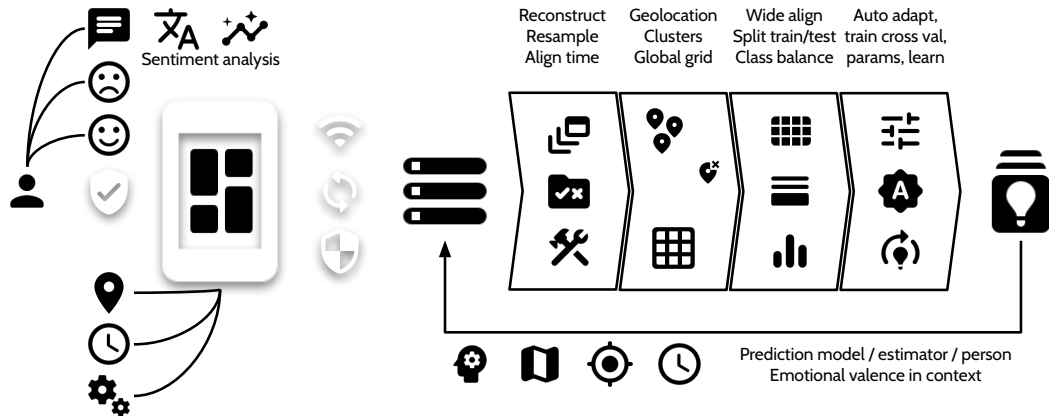


Interaction Non-invasive; non-animal-like; non-anthropomorphic.

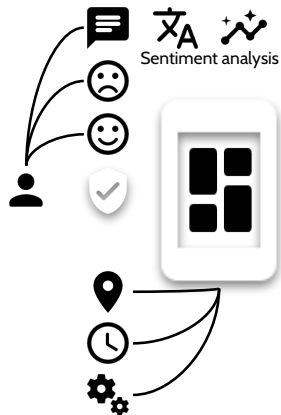
Data Mobile sensors; diary sentiment analysis; valence self-report.

Context Activity dashboard; geolocation; moment.

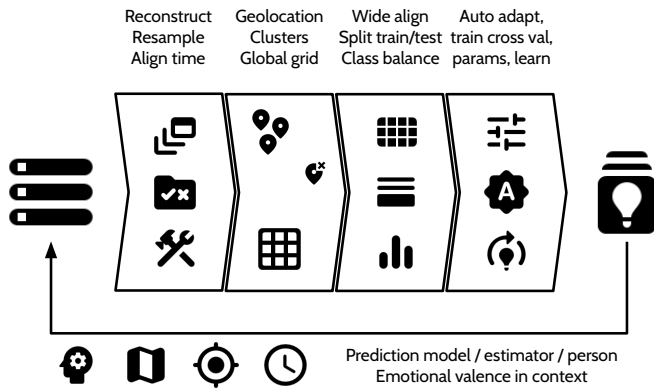
Architecture, Data, Flow



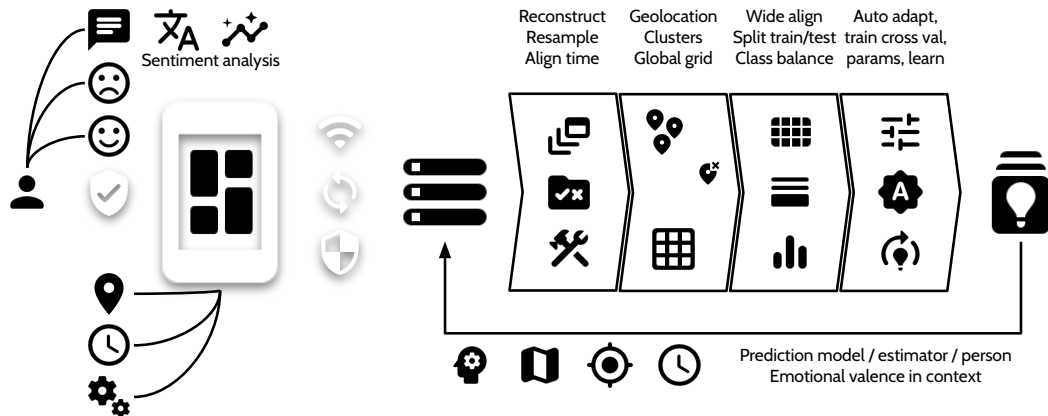
Architecture, Data, Flow: SensAI



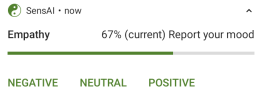
Architecture, Data, Flow: Expanse



Architecture, Data, Flow: SensAI+Expanse

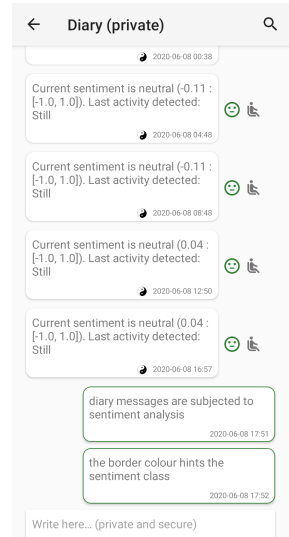
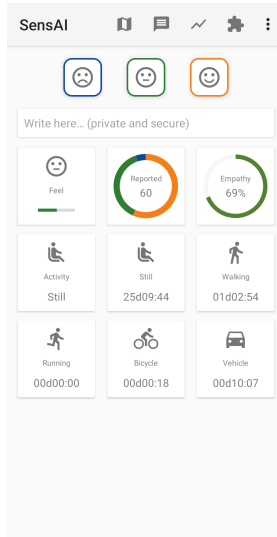


Interaction

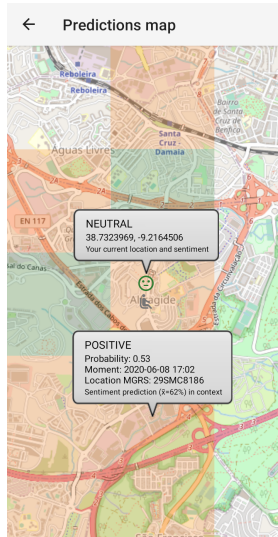
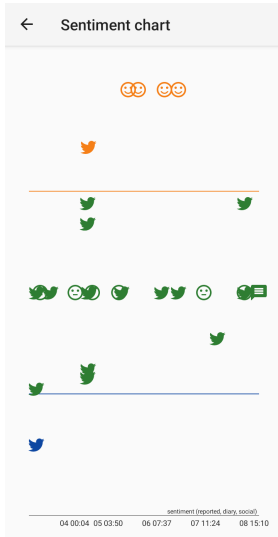


Empathy score

- Decays over time.
- Increases with self-reports.



Insights



- Sentiment self-reported.
- SensAI sentiment analysis (diary and Twitter texts).
- Expanse learning.
- Predictions in context.

Content

1 Development

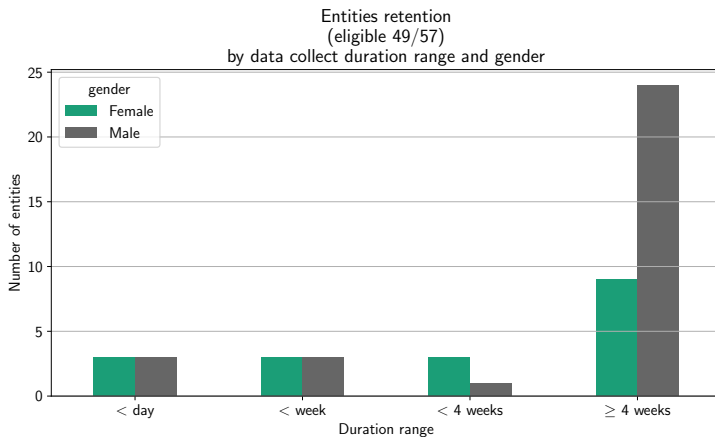
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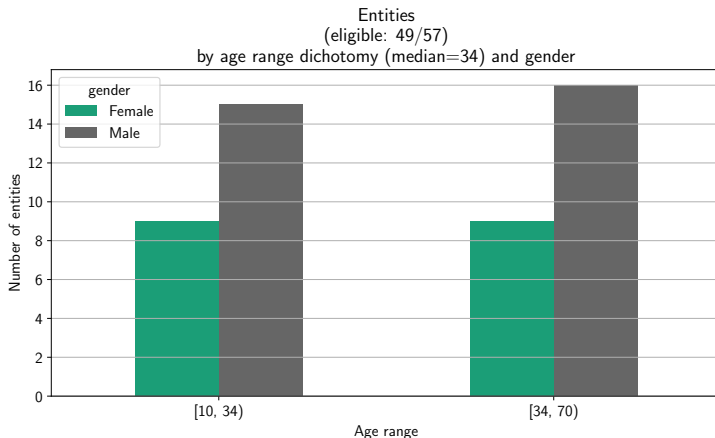
3 Discussion

Participants



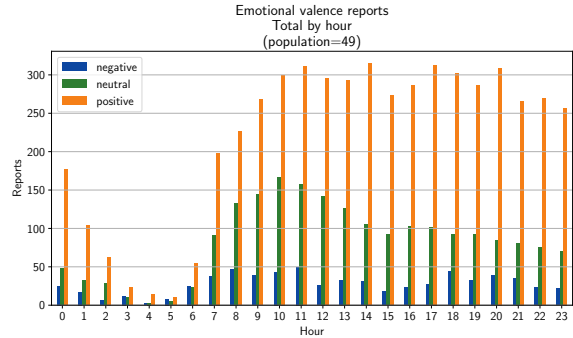
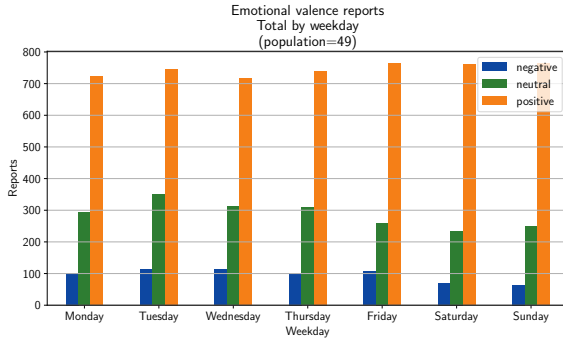
- Age [10, 70), median 34.
- Females and males.
- 33 retained (≥ 4 weeks).
- Africa, America, Asia, Europe.

Design, Procedure, and Demographics



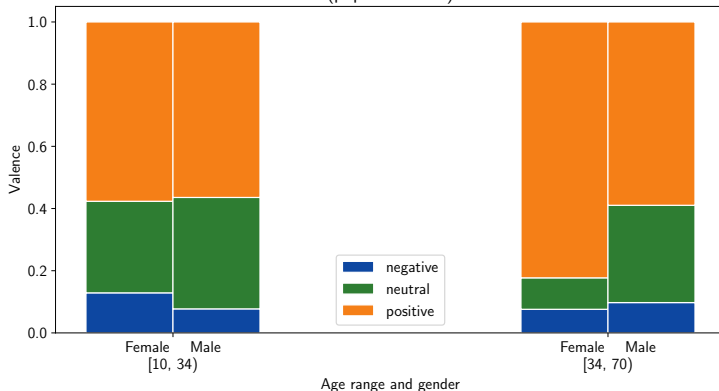
- Worldwide access using a free Android app.
- Neutral messages (age, gender).
- Chromatically consistent.
Negative | Neutral | Positive
- Sensorial and non-invasive artificial agent.

Behaviour Aggregated



Behaviour Differences

Emotional valence report
Percentage by age range dichotomy (median=34) and gender
(population=49)



[10, 34) **vs.** [34, 70)

Evidence of differences.

$$p = 1.161 \times 10^{-30}$$

[10, 34) **F.** **vs.** [34, 70) **F.**

Older group less negative.

$$p = 5.539 \times 10^{-14}$$

[34, 70) **F.** **vs.** [34, 70) **M.**

Female more positive.

$$p = 7.027 \times 10^{-67}$$

Mann-Whitney U, $\alpha = 0.05$

Published in COGNITIVE 2020

Learning Task Requirements

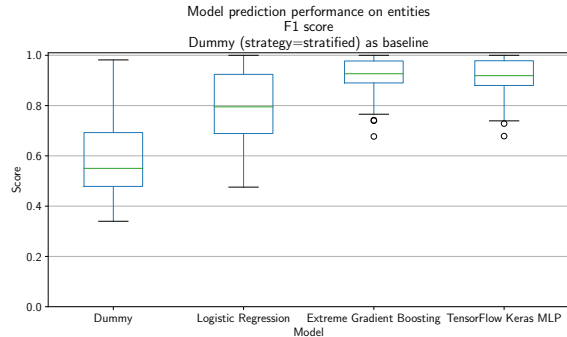
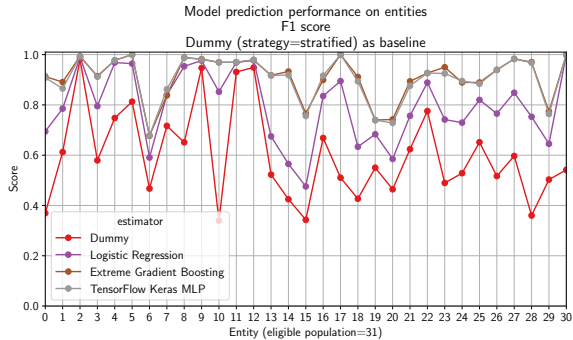
Features Geolocation (clusters and grid); hour of the day; quarter of the day; day of the week.

Estimators 3 model classes + 1 baseline per person.

Models Adapted and fine-tuned to each person.

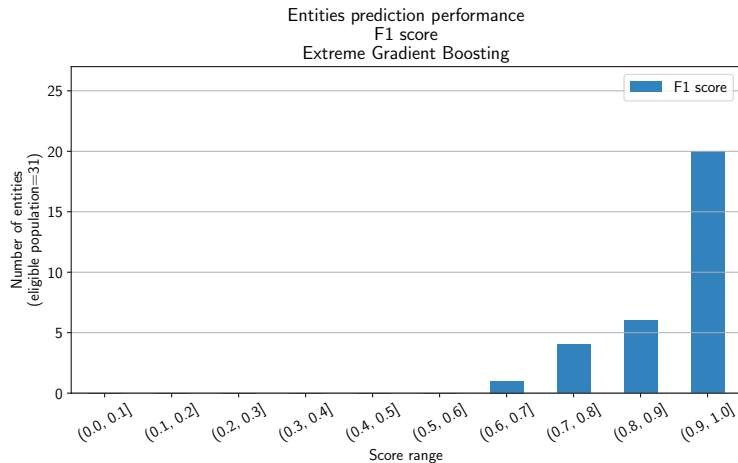
Predictions Past data predicts future emotional valence in context.

Learning



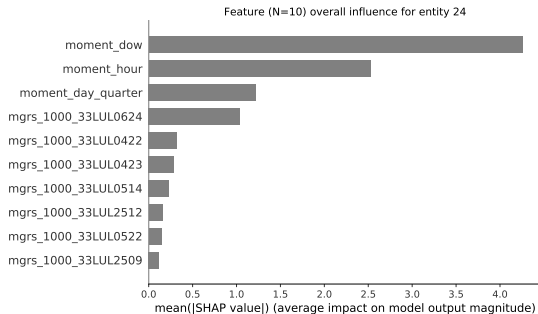
Published in ADAPTIVE 2020

Prediction

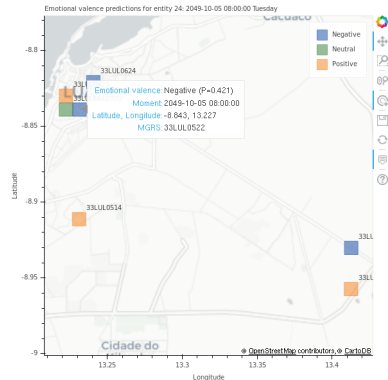
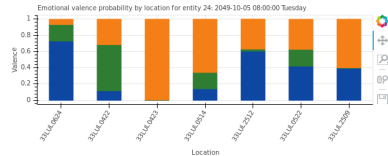


- Good prediction performance in most cases.
- Efficient energy use
 - $\frac{1}{10}$ duration vs. MLP.
 - Best $\overline{F1} = 0.91$.
- Per class probability.
- Explainable.

3-Class Probabilistic Prediction: Example for Entity 24

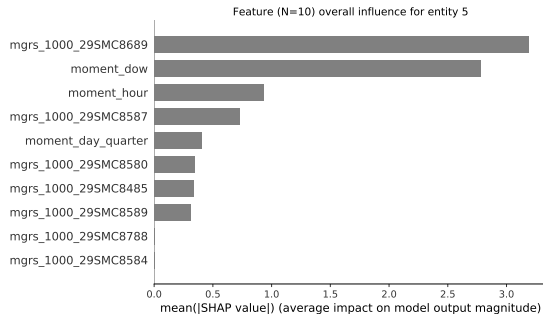


- Evidence of time-related feature impact.
- Location competing with time in some cases.

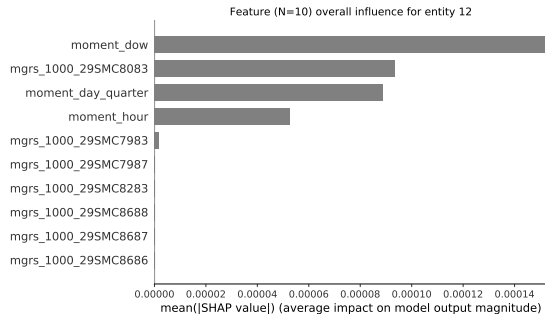


Time and Space Competing Features: High vs. Low Impact

Entity 5 (High)



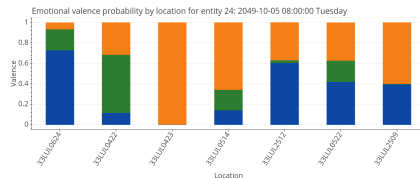
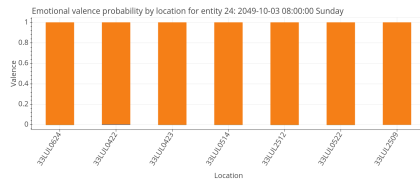
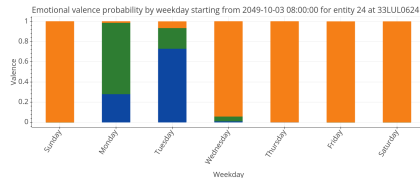
Entity 12 (Low)



Time and Space Competing Features: Results

Hand-picked sample: Entity 24

- Overall temporal dimension sensitivity.
- Most influential (prediction model):
 - Weekday: 64.5%
 - Hour: 25.8%
 - Location: 9.7%
- Prediction of idiosyncratic factors.
- Emotional valence changes in context.
- Adding new features may reveal other relevant factors (e.g., sports).



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Contributions

- A novel system for studies regarding emotional valence changes in context.
- Potentially free of known bias².
- Open source code and open science.
- Mobile sensing agent with adaptation and learning capabilities towards emotional valence predictions in context. (H1)
- Age range and gender neutral. (H2)
- Robust to idiosyncratic factors. (H3)

²Henrich, J., Heine, S. J., & Norenzayan, A. (2010). The weirdest people in the world? *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 33(2-3), 61–83.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X0999152X>

Contributions

- CogA | Cognitive and affective library.

<https://gitlab.com/nunoachenriques/coga>

- SensAI | Mobile device sensing agent.

<https://gitlab.com/nunoachenriques/sensei>

- SensAI Expanse | Learning, prediction.

<https://gitlab.com/nunoachenriques/sensei-expanse>

- VADER Sentiment Analysis in Java

<https://github.com/nunoachenriques/vader-sentiment-analysis>

- 2 Conference papers. Open science:

1 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.10084>
Accepted as a regular paper (ADAPTIVE 2020)

2 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.09746>
Accepted as a regular paper (COGNITIVE 2020)

Current Limitations and Future Work

- Prior health information and socio-economic status is missing.
- Affective regulation gender differences not considered.
- People matter. Non-anthropomorphic versus human-like interaction.
- Moral agency is missing.
- Feedback regarding privacy perception, expectations, and user experience is missing.
- Smartphone as a wearable device only to some extent.

Future

Unforeseen possibilities arise with further developments in Cognitive Science.

A **hybrid, knowledge-driven, reasoning-based**³ cognitive architecture
comprising **moral** and **identity**-related capabilities,
integrated in artificial agents.

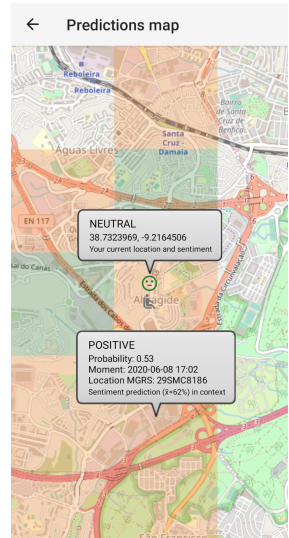
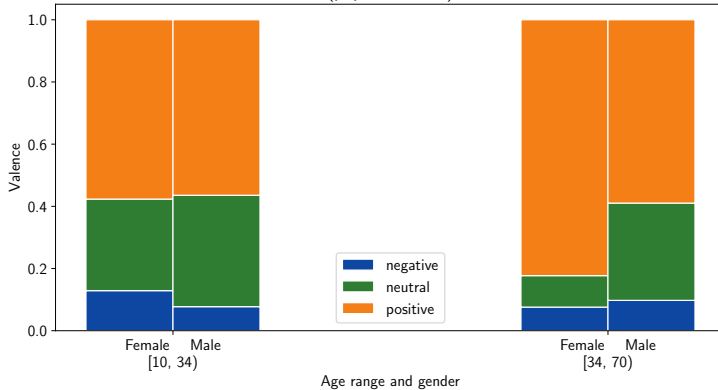
*“Computers aren’t the thing. They’re the thing that gets us to the thing.”*⁴

³Marcus, G. (2020). The Next Decade in AI: Four Steps Towards Robust Artificial Intelligence. (February).

⁴“Halt and Catch Fire”, <https://www.amc.com/shows/halt-and-catch-fire>

Summary

Emotional valence report
Percentage by age range dichotomy (median=34) and gender
(population=49)



Thanks

Humans Incognito participants. Advisors. Family and friends. Lab mates.

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