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## How Children Tidy up Their Room with “Ranger” the Robotic Box

Sub-project 5.1: Robots for daily life – Interaction analysis

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### Idea: Motivate children to tidy up their room

- Make tidying up more pleasant and playful
- Interactive robotic box “Ranger” developed at EPFL
- Evaluate first remote controlled prototype in families

### Method: Wizard-of-Oz experiments

- 14 families (31 children (2-10 years), 17 parents)
- 2 different robot behaviors (conditions):
  - **active** (system-driven)
  - **passive** (learner-driven)
- Measurements: empirical, behavioral, subjective data



Girl showing toy to Ranger (left). Boy putting his fire truck into Ranger (right).

### Evaluation: Family’s feedback

- Both children and parents like Ranger
- Appealing design (simple wood, colors, sounds, eyes)
- Wish of having several boxes and probably speech

### References

- Kahn Jr., P.H., Friedman, B., Perez-Granados, D.R., Freier, N.G.: Robotic Pets in the Lives of Preschool Children. Proceedings CHI EA '04, 1449-1452, ACM, (2004)
- Robins, B., Dautenhahn, K., Nehanic, C.L., Mirza, N.A., Francois, D., Olsson, L.: Sustaining Interaction Dynamics and Engagement in Dyadic Child-Robot Interaction Kinesics: Lessons Learnt from an Exploratory Study. Proceedings Ro-MAN '05, 716-722, IEEE, (2005)
- Woods, S., Dautenhahn, K., Schulz, J.: The Design Space of Robots: Investigating Children’s Views. Proceedings Ro-MAN '04, 47-52, IEEE, (2004)



Room before (left) and after (right) tidying up with Ranger.



Photo below: Two boys with Ranger.

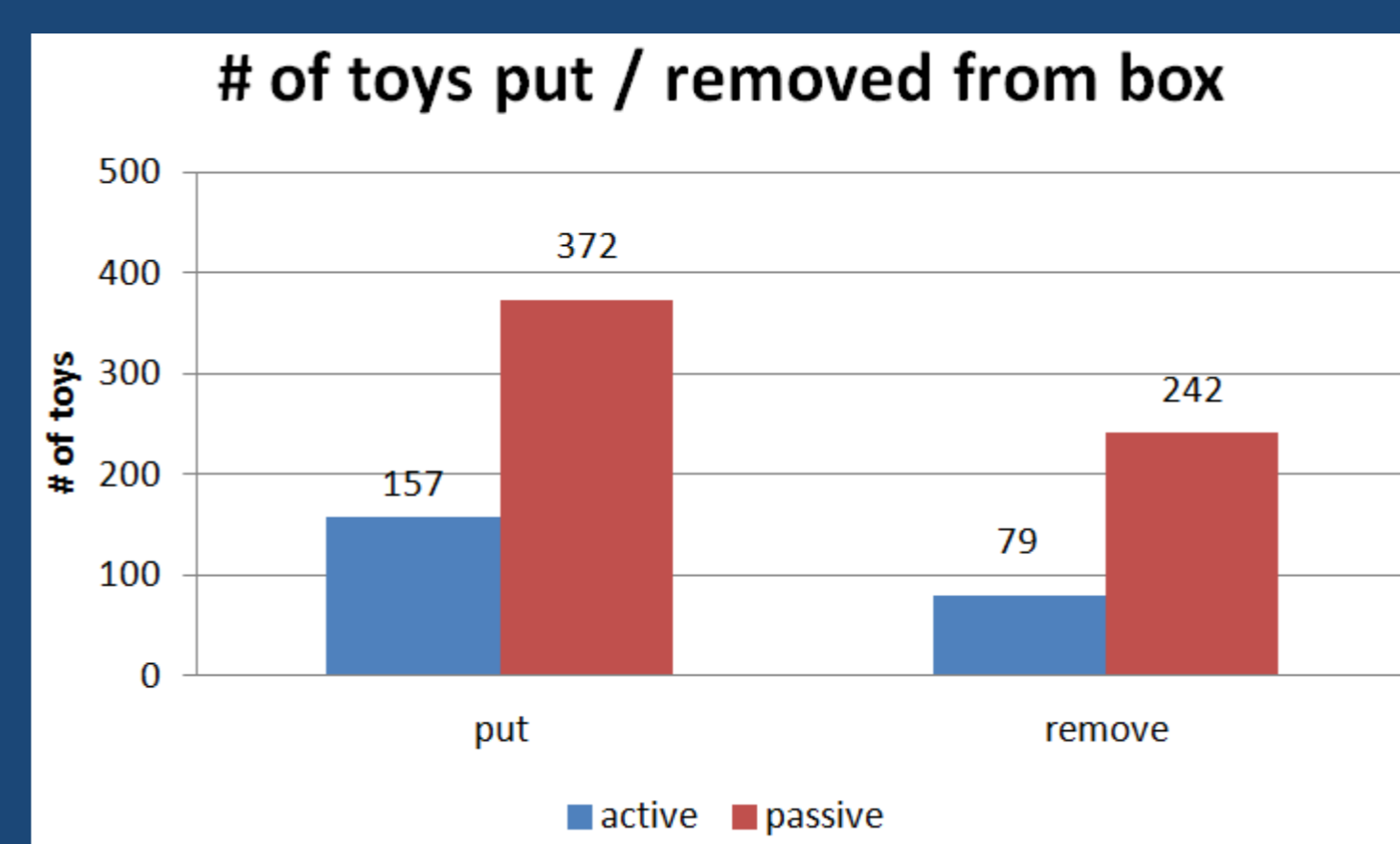


When toy is put / removed, Ranger shows colors and makes sounds. When putting several toys, Ranger dances and shows a lightshow.

In the “**active**” condition, the box moves around, looks for toys on the floor, whereas in the “**passive**” condition it hardly moves.

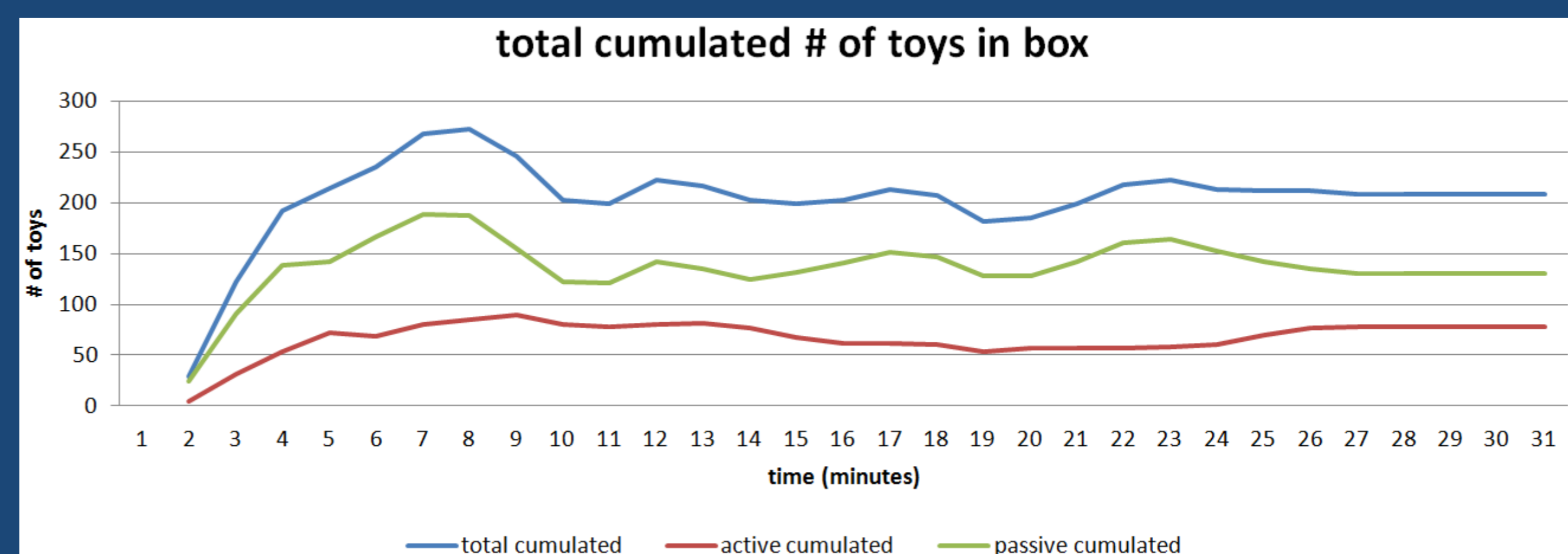
### Results: Child-robot interaction

- 14 videos (~3 hours interaction)
  - Duration: 5-27 min, average 12 min
  - Delay first object: 23 sec - 23 min, average 2:22 min
- 1740 activities: 47 % of the time children explore the box



More toys put / removed when box is **passive** compared to **active**.

- fascination of putting toys in the box during first 7 min
- after having put ~20 toys some start removing them



### Conclusions

- Robot’s behavior impacts how children interact with it
  - An **interactive robot** is engaging but also distracts
  - A **passive robot** supports better a “task” like tidying
- Robot’s design should be personalized
  - Qualitative **gender and age** differences in interaction
  - Each child has **personal preferences**
- Design needs to enable sustainable interaction
  - Strong **novelty effects** ask for “evolving robot”
  - Adapted to **family’s needs**

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