Exploring Familiar Design Strategies to Explain Robot Vision Capabilities



Wang





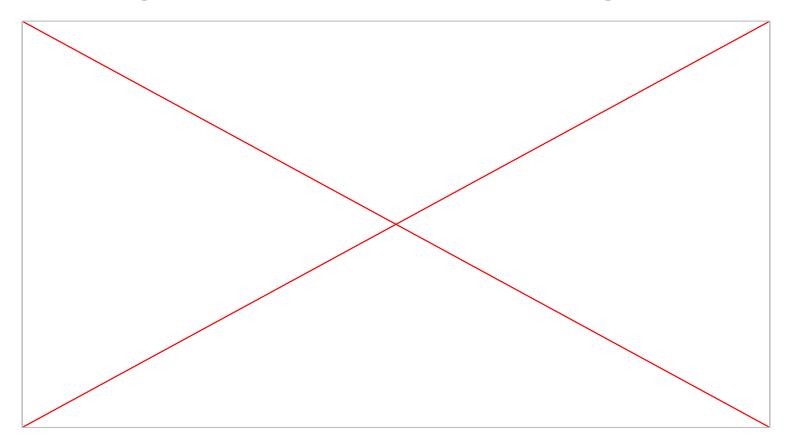
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Motivating Scenario: Replenishing Parts



Hey Pepper, could you pass me the red gearbox bottom?

Why can't it see what is obviously visible to humans?

Sorry, I don't see the red gearbox bottom you requested so I can't pass it to you.

Problem

We mistook a robot's field of view: ~60° vs. >180° (humans).



NAO: 56.3°

Pepper: 54.4°

Fetch: 54°

Problem

We mistook a **robot's field of view: ~60°** vs. **>180° (humans)**.



This is problematic!

We will ask robots to do impossible tasks about out-of-view objects!

How can we solve this?

NAO: **56.3°**

Pepper: 54.4°

Fetch: 54°

Our Designs to Indicate FoV

Body Language



Near-Eye Hands



Motion



Extended Arms

Familiar Experienc e

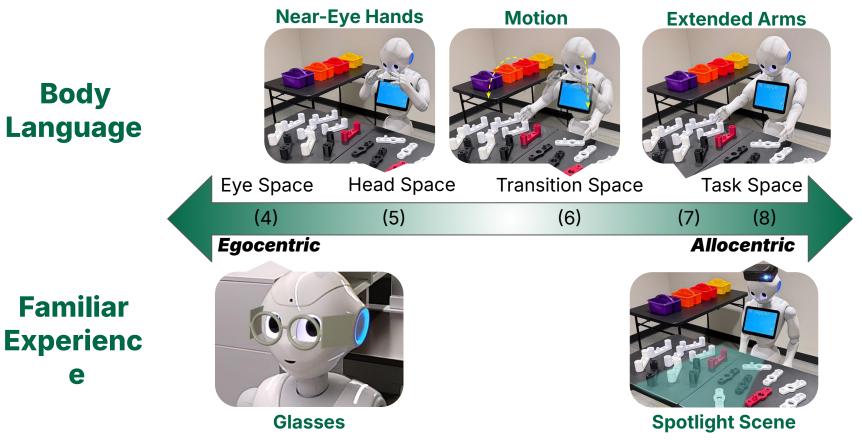




Glasses

Spotlight Scene

Design Taxonomy



Baseline Conditions in Common Modalities



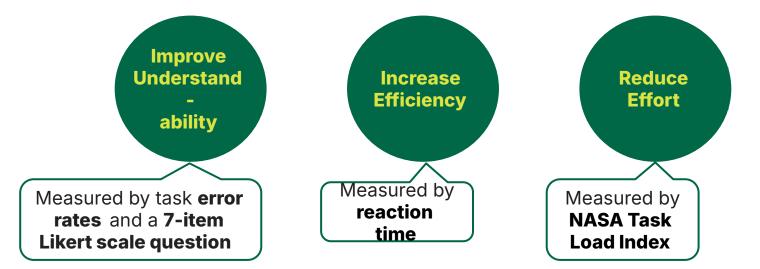
Baseline

Screen

Voice

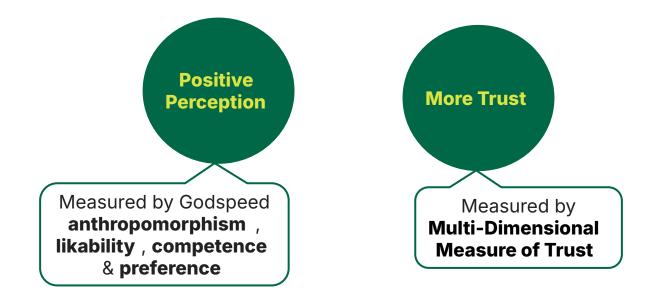
Hypotheses: Objective Outcomes

Designs closer to the **<u>allo</u>centric** space will:



Hypotheses: Trust & Perceptions

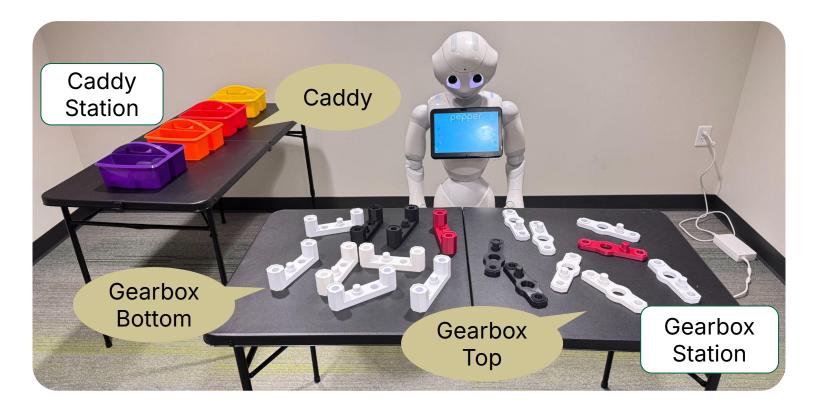
Designs closer to the **<u>ego</u>centric** space will bring:



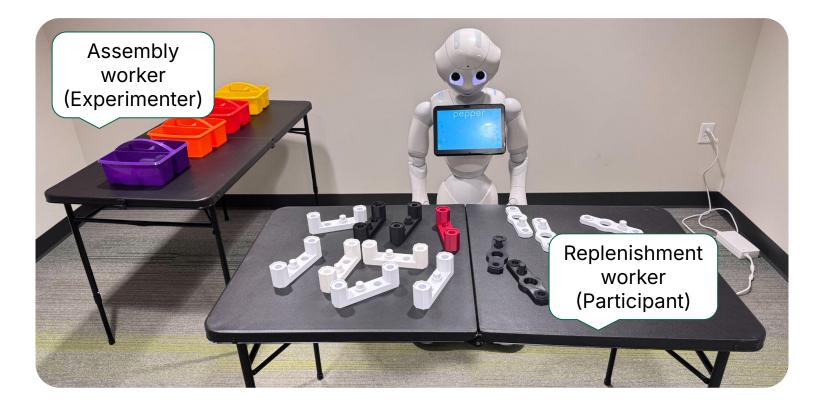
Experiment Design

To test the hypotheses, we design a 1×8 within-subjects study.

Task Environment



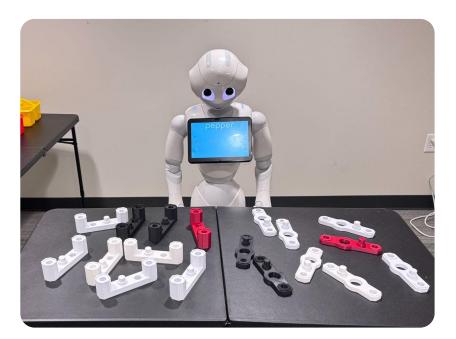
Task Environment





- Put gearbox bottoms & tops on table.
- Guess what objects robot can see.
- Fill out surveys after each condition.

Robot will rotate randomly before moving to next condition



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Key Takeaways

- 1. Robots' **much narrower FoV** is **problematic** : People will ask for out-of-view objects.
- 2. We leverage familiar experiences to design indicators to show robot's vision capability.
- 3. We hope future user study will help design more explainable robots .