

# 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** [...]”<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup>Picard, 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.

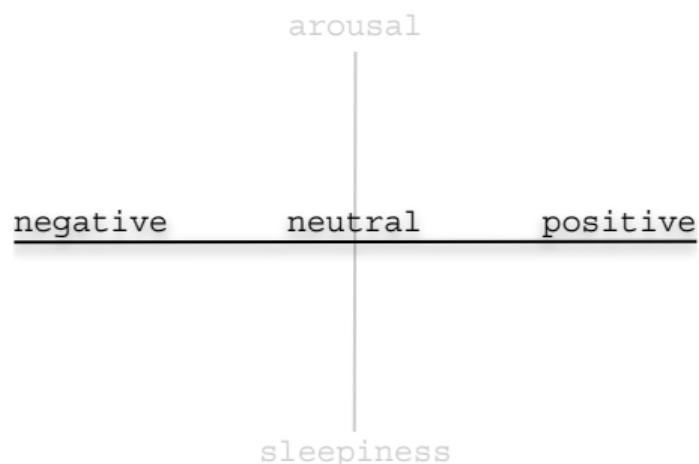
# Hypotheses

**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.

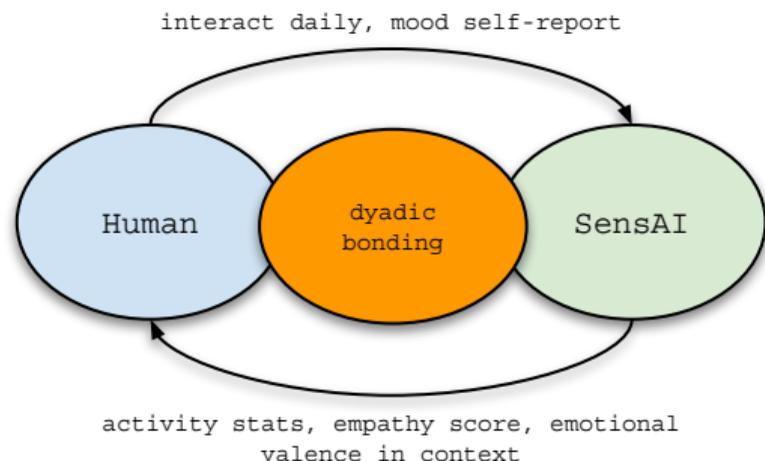
# Emotion Sensor



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

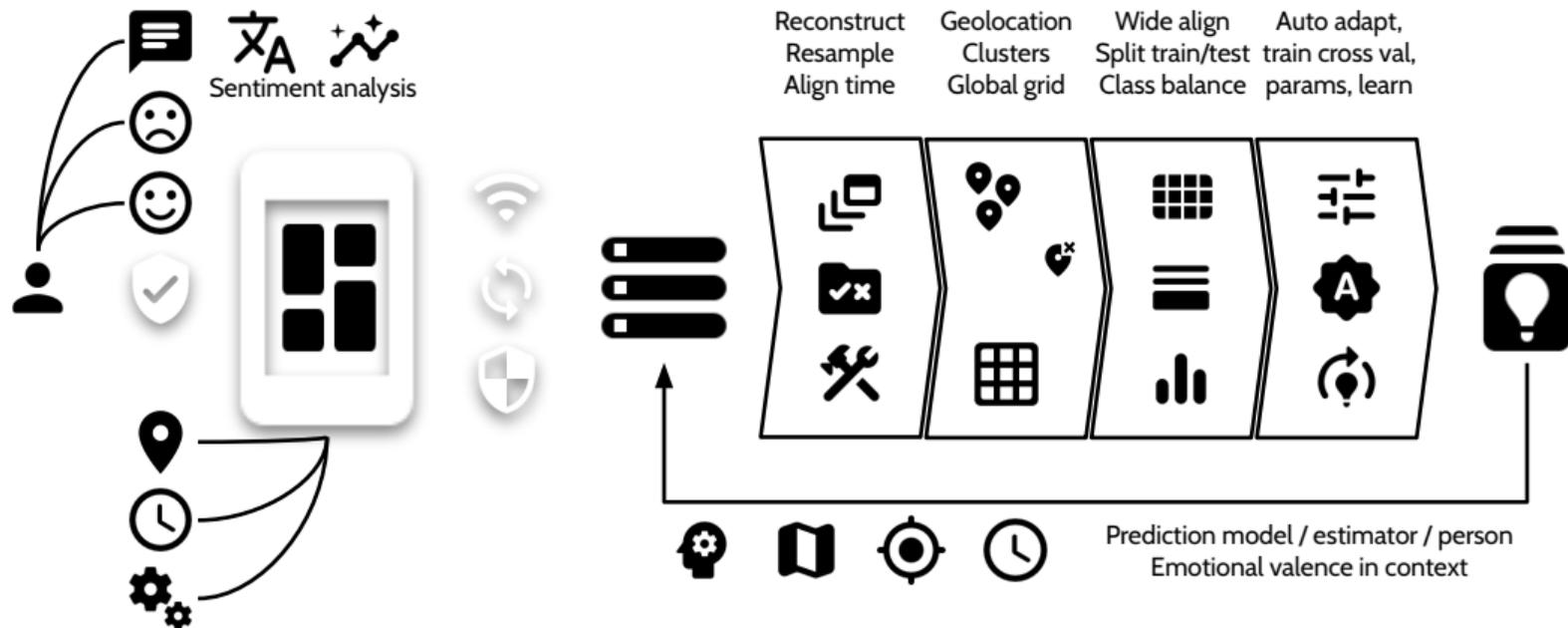


**Interaction** Non-invasive; non-animal-like; non-anthropomorphic.

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

**Context** Activity dashboard; geolocation; moment.

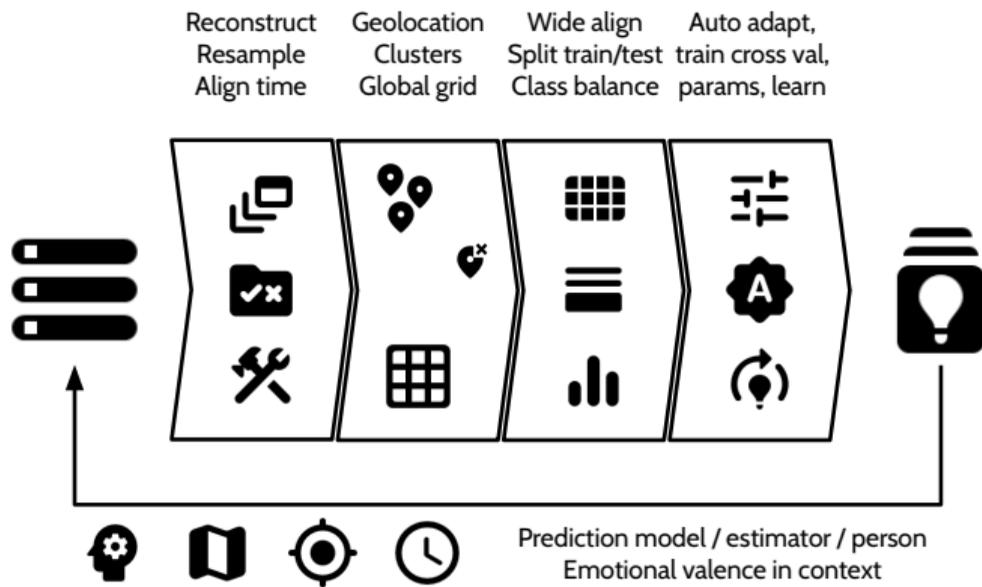
# Architecture, Data, Flow



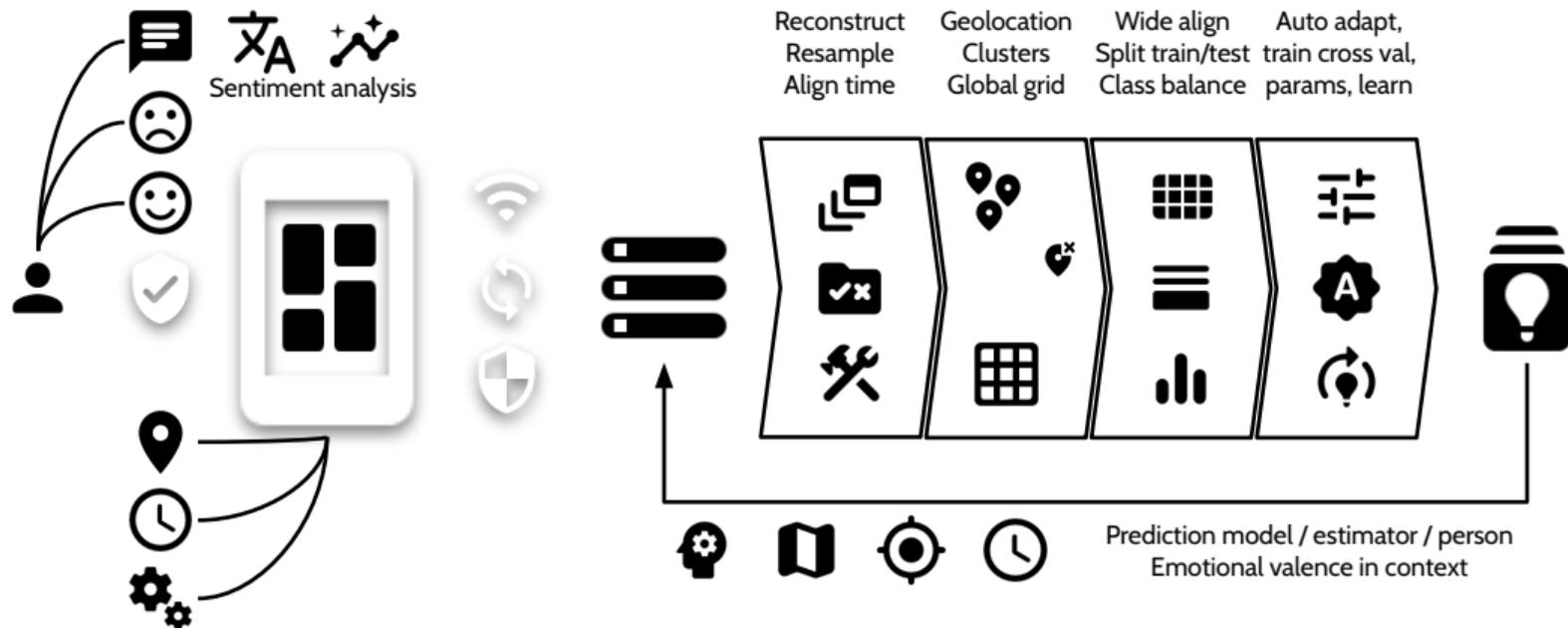
# Architecture, Data, Flow: SensAI



# Architecture, Data, Flow: Expanse



# Architecture, Data, Flow: SensAI+Expanse

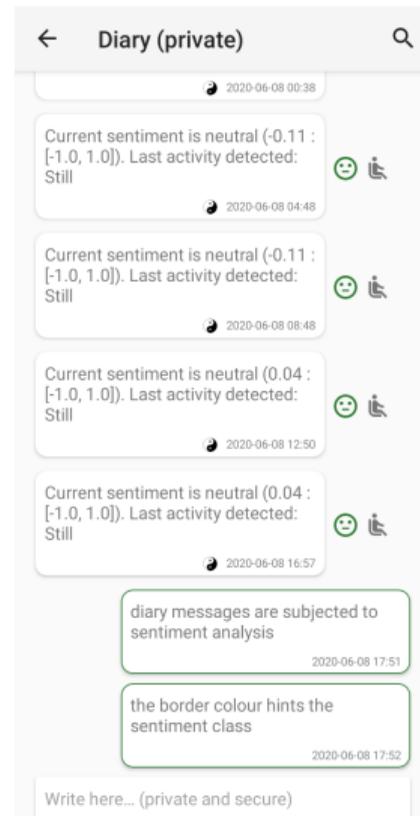
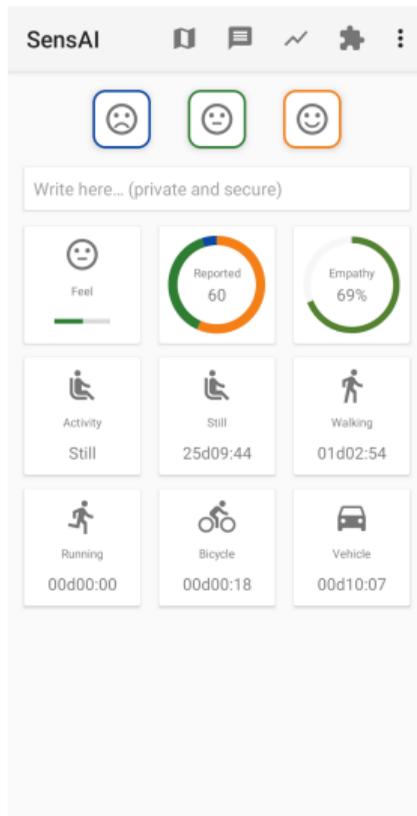


# Interaction

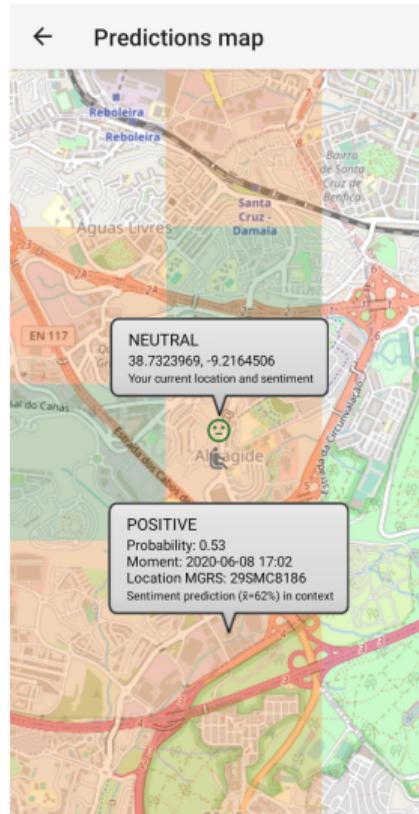
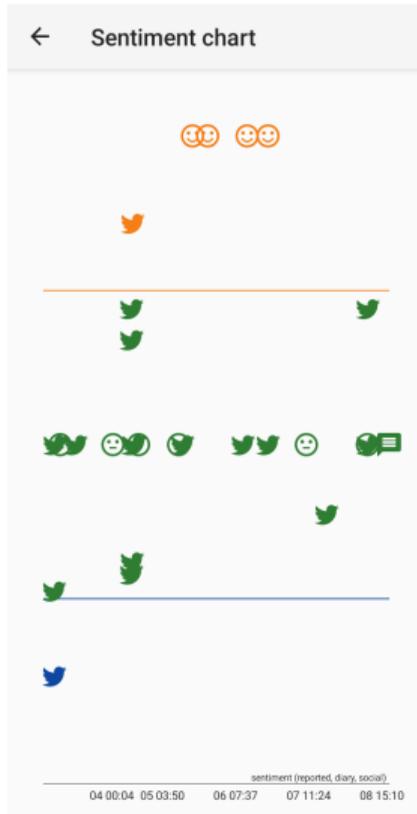


## Empathy score

- 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

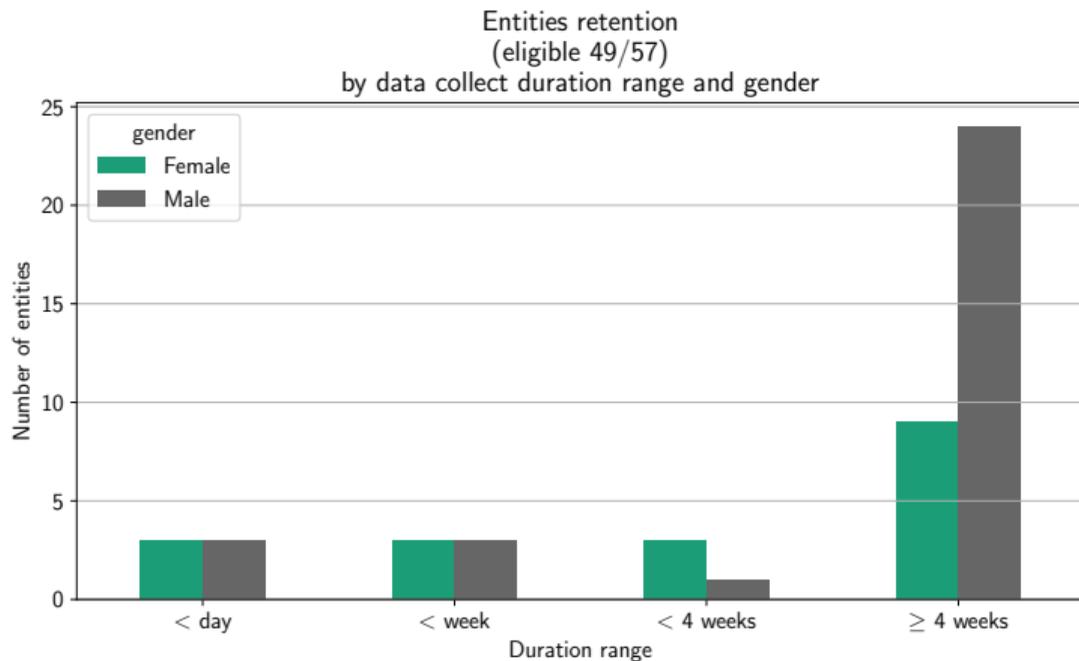
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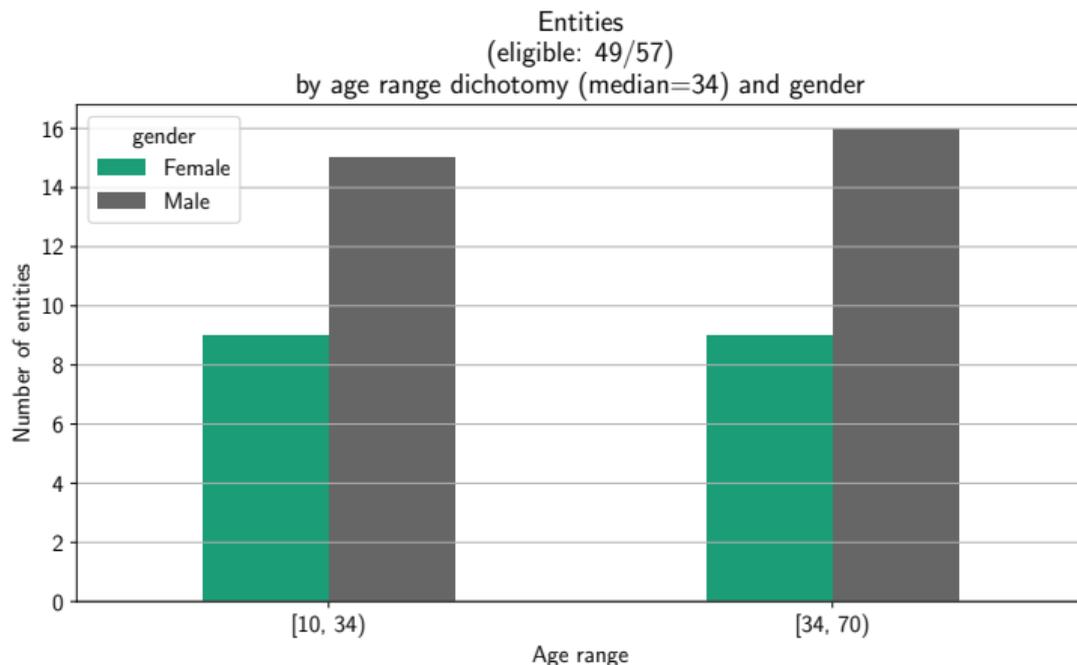
## 3 Discussion

# Participants



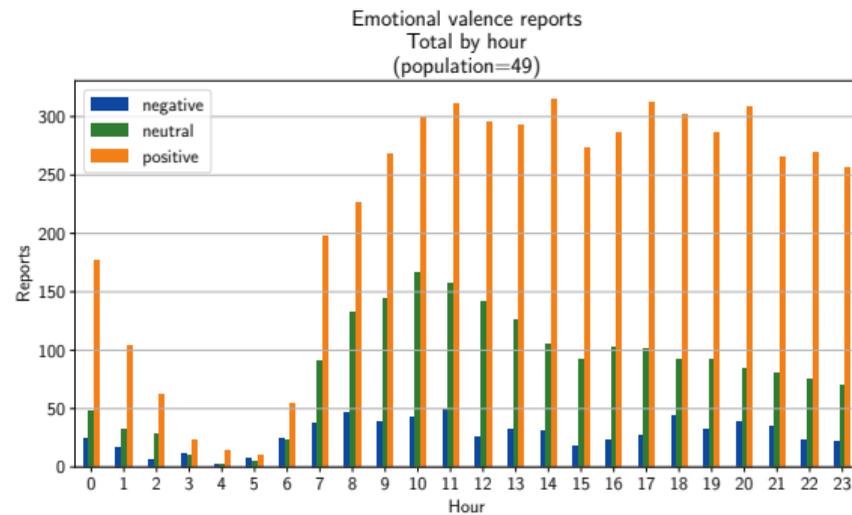
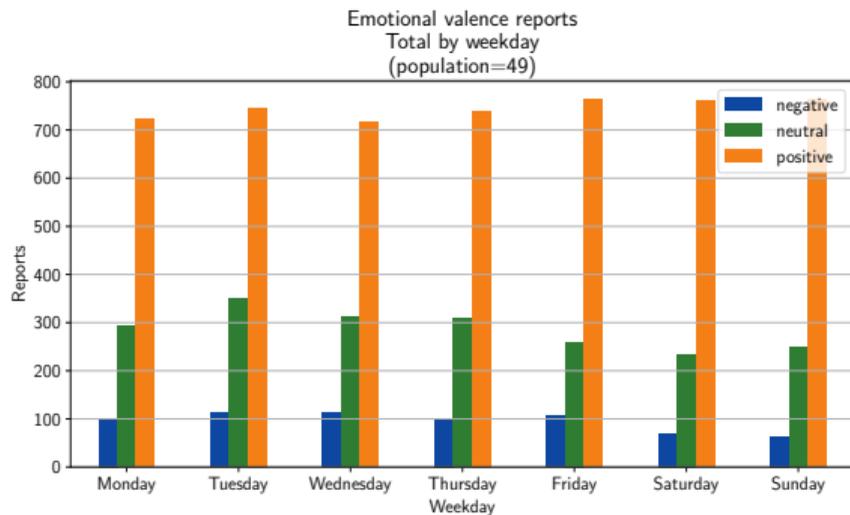
- Age [10, 70), median 34.
- Females and males.
- 33 retained ( $\geq 4$  weeks).
- Africa, America, Asia, Europe.

# Design, Procedure, and Demographics



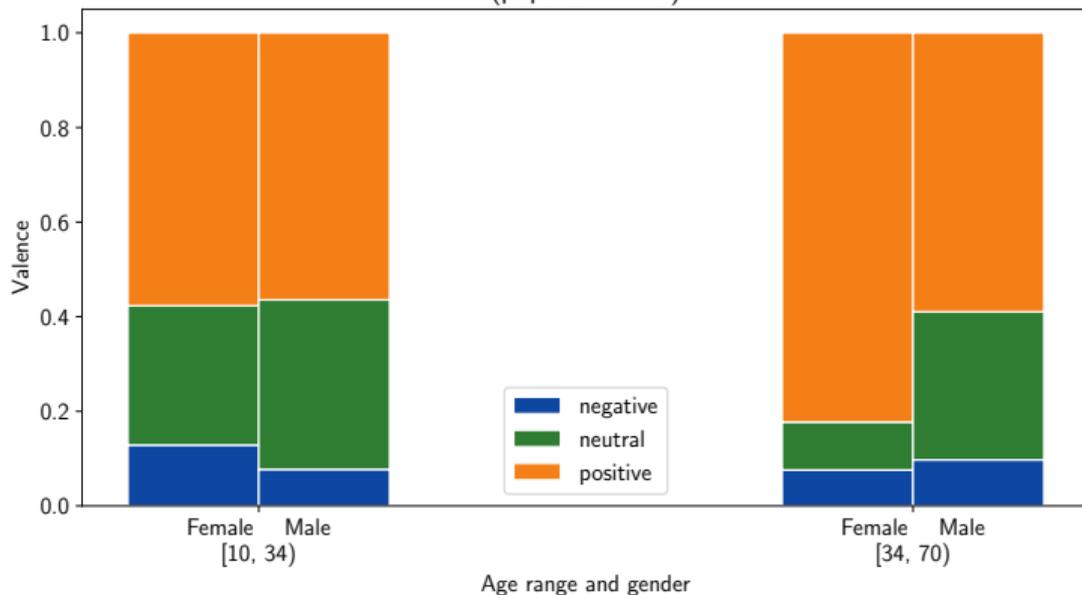
- Worldwide access using a free Android app.
- Neutral messages (age, gender).
- Chromatically consistent.  
Negative | Neutral | Positive
- Sensorial and non-invasive artificial agent.

# 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

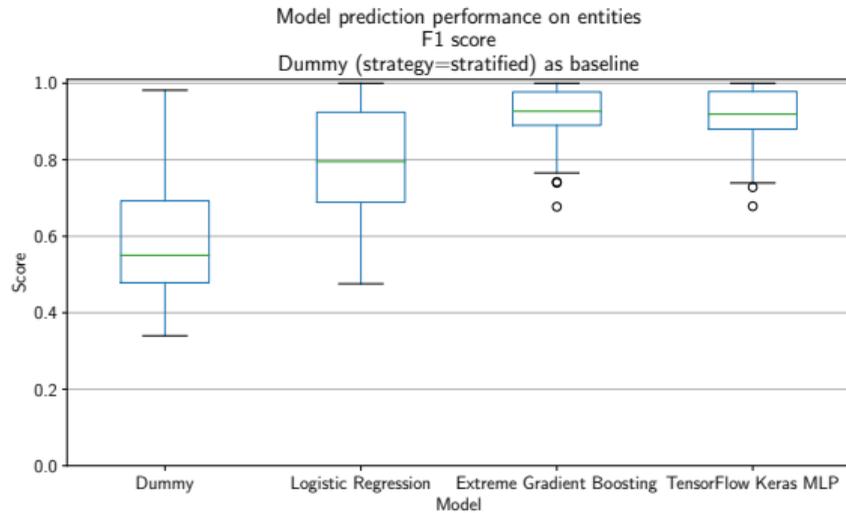
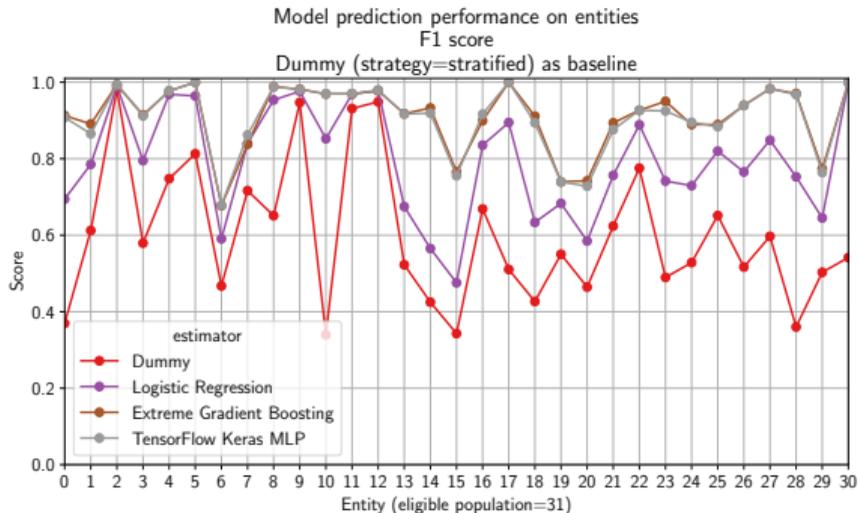
**Features** Geolocation (clusters and grid); hour of the day; quarter of the day; day of the week.

**Estimators** 3 model classes + 1 baseline per person.

**Models** Adapted and fine-tuned to each person.

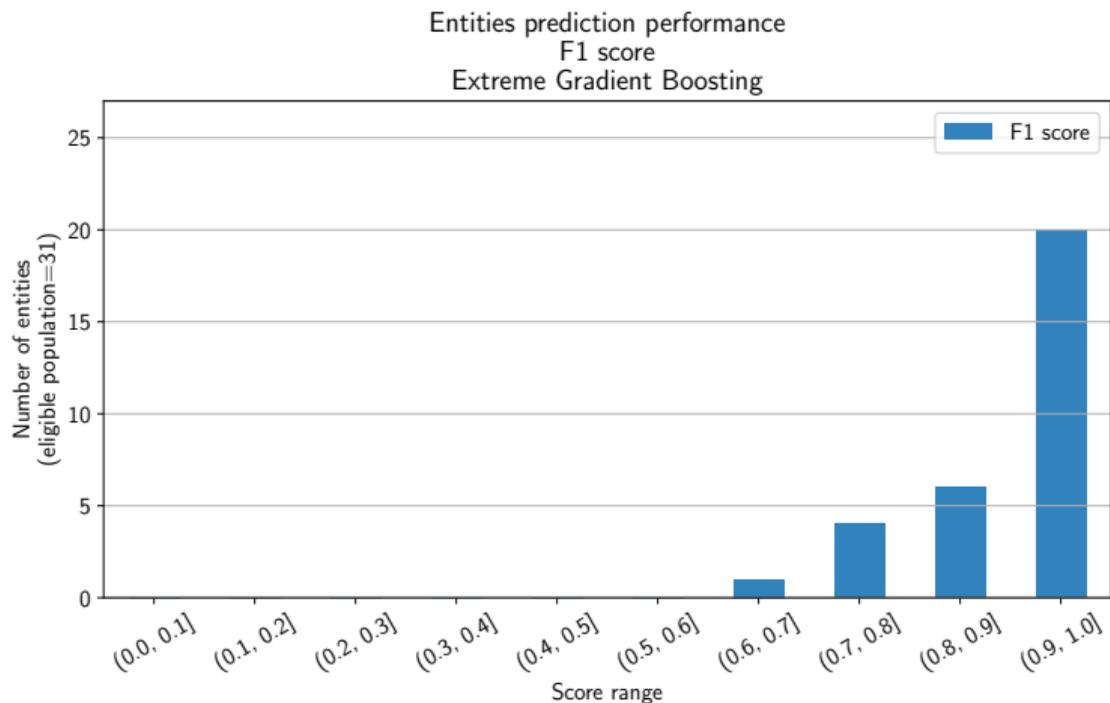
**Predictions** Past data predicts future emotional valence in context.

# Learning



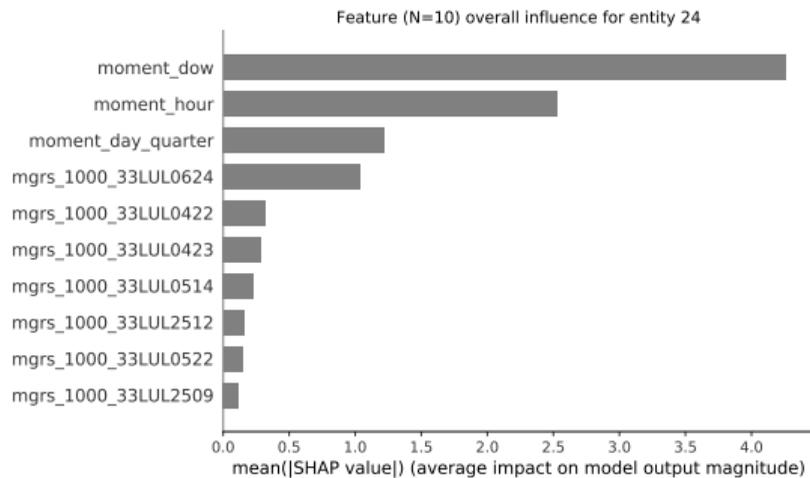
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# Prediction

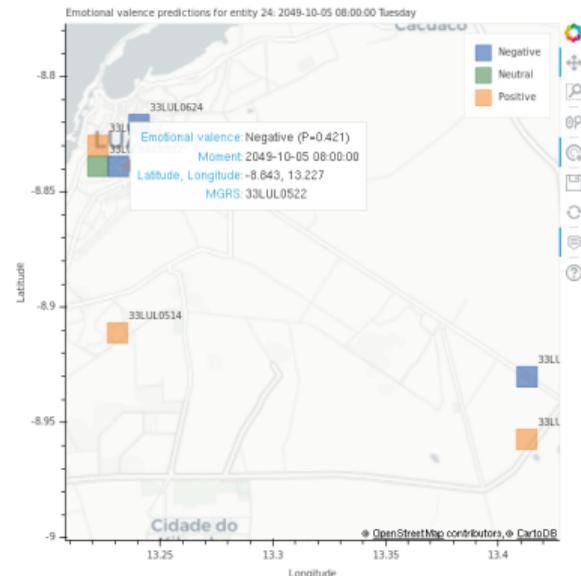
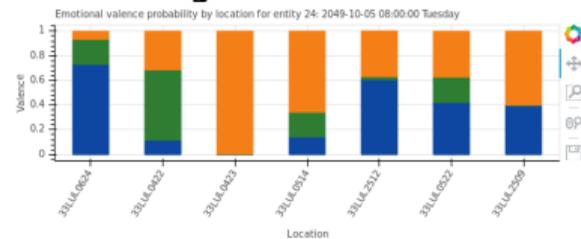


- Good prediction performance in most cases.
- Efficient energy use
  - $1/10$  duration vs. MLP.
  - Best  $\overline{F1} = 0.91$ .
- Per class probability.
- Explainable.

# 3-Class Probabilistic Prediction: Example for Entity 24



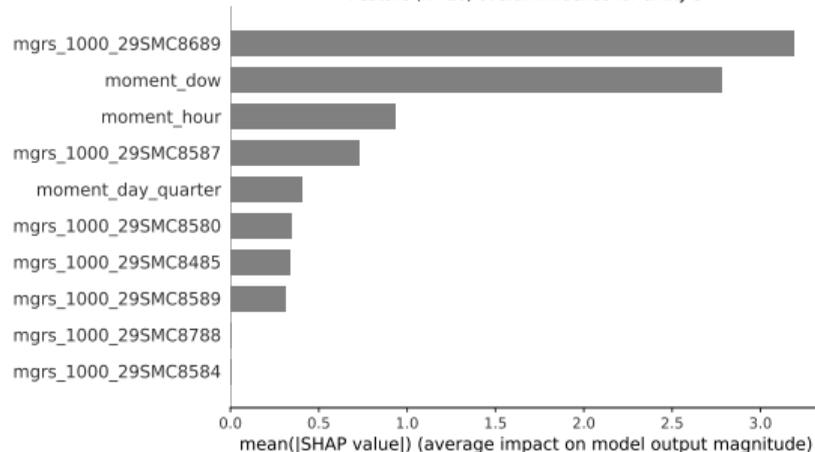
- Evidence of time-related feature impact.
- Location competing with time in some cases.



# Time and Space Competing Features: High vs. Low Impact

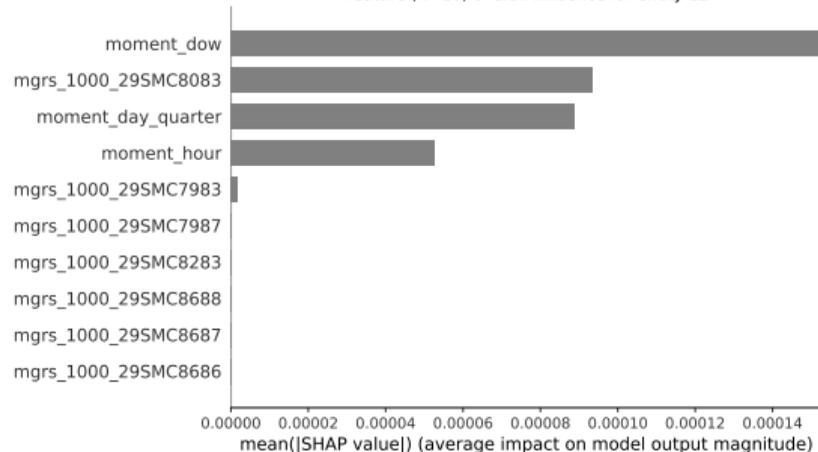
## Entity 5 (High)

Feature (N=10) overall influence for entity 5



## Entity 12 (Low)

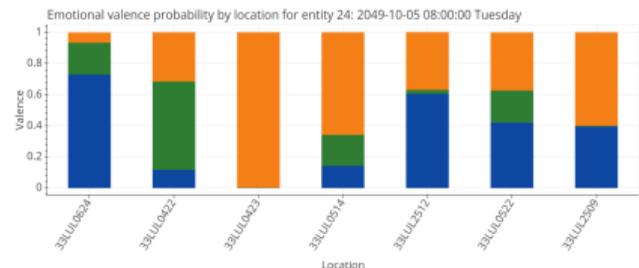
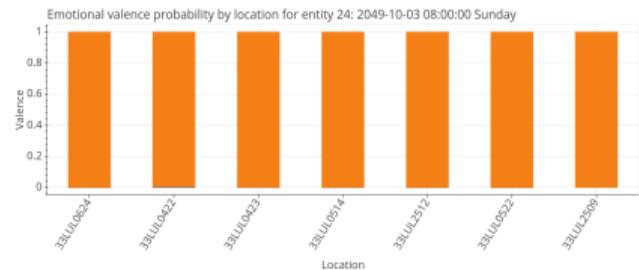
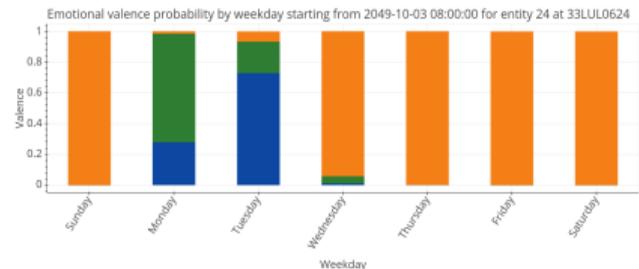
Feature (N=10) overall influence for entity 12



# Time and Space Competing Features: Results

- 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).

## Hand-picked sample: Entity 24



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# Contributions

- A novel system for studies regarding emotional valence changes in context.
- Potentially free of known bias<sup>2</sup>.
- 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)

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<sup>2</sup>Henrich, 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**<sup>3</sup> 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.”*<sup>4</sup>

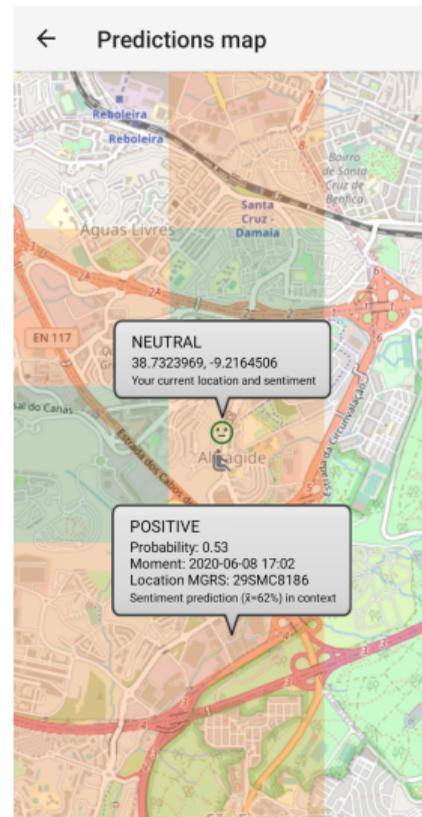
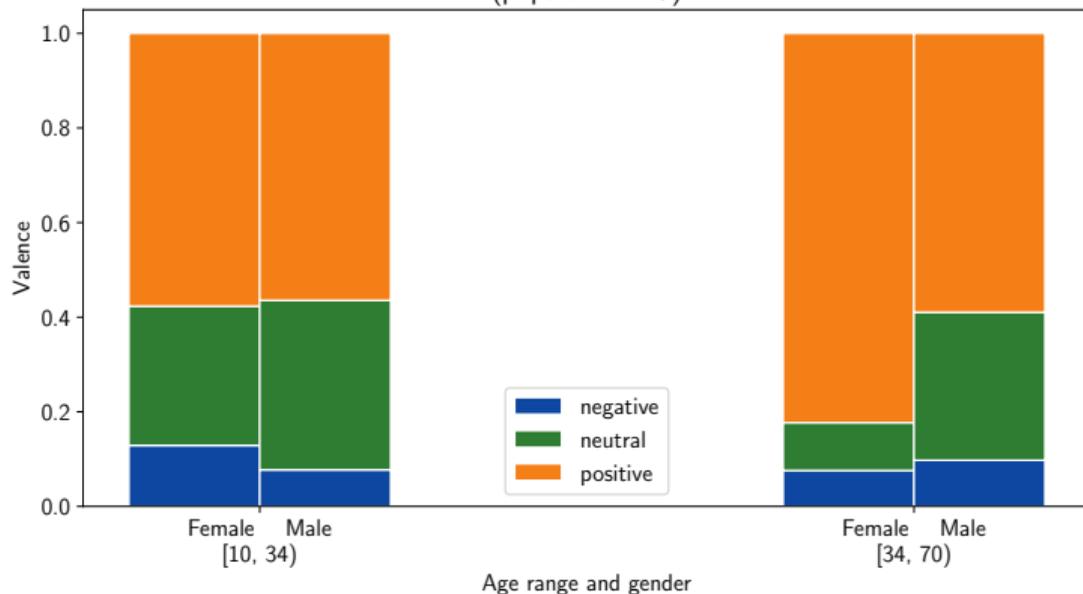
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<sup>3</sup>Marcus, G. (2020). The Next Decade in AI: Four Steps Towards Robust Artificial Intelligence. (February).

<sup>4</sup>“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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