

The Power of a Hand-shake in Human-Robot Interactions

João Avelino¹, Filipa Correia², João Catarino³, Pedro Ribeiro³,
Plinio Moreno¹, Alexandre Bernardino¹ and Ana Paiva²

Abstract—In this paper we study the influence of a handshake in the human emotional bond to a robot. In particular we evaluate the human willingness to help a robot whether the robot first introduces itself to the human with or without a handshake. In the tested paradigm the robot and the human have to perform a joint task, but at a certain stage the robot needs help to navigate through an obstacle. Without requesting explicit help to the human, the robot performs some attempts to navigate through an obstacle, suggesting to the human that it requires help. In a study with 45 participants, we measure the human’s tendency to help the social robot Vizzy, comparing the handshake vs non-handshake conditions. In addition, we evaluate the influence of a handshake in the pro-social behavior of helping it and the willingness to help it in the future. The results show that handshake condition affects the Warmth, Animacy, Likeability, and willingness to help in the future. Nevertheless, participants tend to better understand the robot needs for help in the handshake condition.

I. INTRODUCTION

Handshaking is the default greeting ritual between humans in western civilizations, and frequently the first form of interaction between people. It is a powerful non-verbal behavior that can influence how individuals perceive social interaction partners and even their interest in future interactions [1]. In fact, studies [2] have shown that people make personality judgments based on handshakes and that the way they perform a handshake has a strong impact on the perceived employment suitability [3] in recruitment tasks. Other studies [4] have also claimed that handshakes influence negotiation outcomes and promote cooperative behavior.

In our view, social robots should be able to perform and understand human norms and social rituals if they are to be acknowledged as influential parts of society. Applications of robot assistants include those of guides, negotiators, and coaches, roles where trust is critical. Furthermore, current applications for social robots go towards human-robot collaboration as it allows the exploitation of the complementary skills that humans and robots have through an optimal division of tasks. Interestingly, non-verbal cues seem to have an important role in human-robot teamwork [5], not only

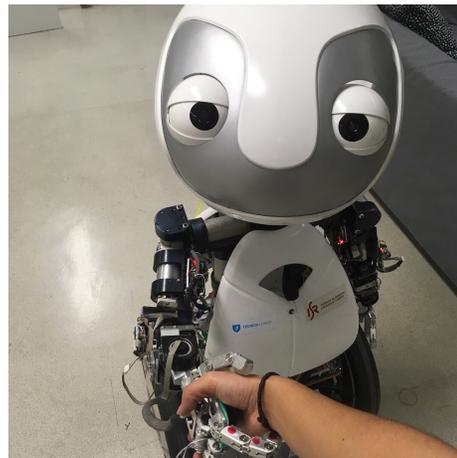


Fig. 1. Vizzy greeting a participant with a handshake.

people do expect these social cues to convey the mental model of the robot, but also the robot should understand the same cues in humans.

As a result, we have conducted a user study that attempts to measure the impact of handshakes by the Vizzy robot (Fig. 1) in a task-based scenario. To our knowledge, this constitutes the first investigation of how the perception of a social robot is influenced by a handshake. This is evaluated in the context of finishing a task by the person and the robot. Moreover, we also analyze the helping pro-social behaviour [6], which is not mandatory for the success of the person’s task.

The results revealed that participants in the Handshake condition evaluated the robot as more warmth, animated, likeable and were more willing to help it in the future compared to participants in the No Handshake condition. Overall, this paper contributes to the Human-Robot Interaction (HRI) community by reporting some of the effects a handshake might have and emphasizes the urge to explore further questions related with this powerful non-verbal behaviour.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In section II we discuss several works that focus on human-robot handshakes from technical and user study perspectives. Section III discusses the hand design of our robot and the necessary steps we took in order implement a simple, yet reliable and comfortable handshake for users. It also describes the evolution of the robot’s hand and the requirements for further handshake improvements. Our user study is described in Section IV. We formulate our hypotheses, describe the experimental procedure and present the results. We then

¹ ISR-Lisboa - Institute for Systems and Robotics, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa
javelino@isr.tecnico.ulisboa.pt
plinio@isr.tecnico.ulisboa.pt
alex@isr.tecnico.ulisboa.pt

² INESC-ID & Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa
filipacorreia@tecnico.ulisboa.pt
ana.paiva@inesc-id.pt

³ Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa
pedro.s.ribeiro@tecnico.ulisboa.pt
joaorcatarino@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

analyze the results in Section V. In Section VI we conclude this paper with some conclusions and ideas for future work.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Willingness to help a robot

Currently, social robots have limitations that hinder the achievement of objectives (like navigating to a point in space) in non-structured scenarios. A way to overcome these limitations is to have a human helping the robot. Both humans and robots can benefit from helping each other since their strengths and weaknesses might be complementary, resulting in “*symbiotic relationships*” [7].

Several works study humans willingness to help robots. On [8] a receptionist robot leads people through a building and brings them coffee, asking for help when there is a low probability of completing a task successfully. The robot’s navigation capabilities are thus further improved shortening replanning times and allowing it to use elevators. The study states three variables that affect the willingness to help: interrupting busy people, the frequency of requests to the same persons, and asking someone for help when there is another person available nearby. [9] attempts to increase the willingness of humans to help a robot by making participants perceive the robot’s emotional state as similar to their own. The robot adapts to the participants’ emotional state using verbal utterances and facial expressions. Results show that adapting to users emotional state significantly increases their willingness to help the robot. The study of [10] tested factors that might impact the eagerness to help a robot. Users significantly demonstrated more willingness to help with smaller requests, when they were more familiar with the robot and when the robot was more polite.

B. Touch and its role in HRI

Touch is one of the primary forms of interaction between humans, and essential for social communication and well-being. With such a role in human relationships, it comes as no surprise that researchers are studying the possibilities of using touch in human-computer and human-robot interaction. Touch has such a powerful effect on people that it has been shown to increase trust and affection, improve bonds between humans and robots, and even affect physiological responses [11]. For instance, during a study with an animal like social robot [12], participants showed decreased levels of anxiety, respiratory rate, and heart rate while touching it. However, given its power, one can not tackle the usage of touch on robotics naively. For example a study [13] showed that people displayed increased electrodermal arousal and slower response times if they had to touch a robot in a more private and socially restrictive body part, noting that people apply social norms in human-robot touch. To make educated decisions on where to place touch sensors and to study similarities between human-human and human-robot touch interaction [14] reports a user study with the NAO robot that maps touch behaviors and areas to people’s emotions.

Some studies also evaluated the power of touch on pro-social behaviors [6]. A recent study [15] weakly suggests

that participants hugged by a robot donate more money than participants that did not receive a hug. Another study [16] showed that touching and getting touched by a robot during a simple and monotonous task facilitated participants efforts.

These examples show the potential of touch in Human-Robot Interaction but also warn researchers that haptic devices and haptic capable robots must be carefully designed.

C. Human-Robot handshaking

Besides being an exciting challenge from a technical point of view [17], [18], human-robot handshakes are also important from an interaction perspective. For instance, [19] has shown that human-robot handshakes affect the perceived arousal and dominance.

An earlier study [20] analyzed the performance of a remote handshake through a telepresence device (with audio and video). Results showed a significantly stronger feeling of closeness and friendliness when the handshake was involved when compared with a situation with no handshake. Another study [21] examined the effect of performing a handshake before engaging in a single issue distributive negotiation, where one negotiator performed their role through “Nao” humanoid robot. The study reports that the shaking of hands resulted in increased cooperation and economic results that were more beneficial to both. More recently, on the pattern recognition field, a study [22] showed that it is possible to discriminate gender and extroversion from people’s grip strength and shaking motions. Such sensorial information is also important for personalized human-robot interaction and cooperation strategies.

These studies provide valuable information about human-robot handshakes. However, to our knowledge, no study exists addressing how a human-robot handshake before a task affects the participants’ perceptions of the robot’s social and physical attributes, their help behavior, and their willingness to help in the future.

III. DESIGNING THE ROBOT’S HANDSHAKE

A. The robot: Vizzy

In these experiments, we used the Vizzy robot (Fig. 1). Vizzy [23] is a differential drive mobile platform with a humanoid upper torso and 1.75 m height, built at the Institute for Systems and Robotics (ISR-Lisboa/IST). With a total of 30 Degrees of Freedom (DoF), Vizzy’s upper body limbs and biologically inspired control algorithms for the head and arms [24], Vizzy is able to perform human-like gaze actions. Its head performs pan & tilt movements and its eyes are capable of tilt, vergence and version motions. Vizzy’s arm and torso have a total of 23 DoFs. Its four-finger hands are capable of grasping objects and are equipped with twelve tactile sensors [25]. The fingers are actuated in a subactuated way, so one motor moves all the finger limbs of the thumb, one motor moves all the limbs of the index, and one motor moves the remaining two fingers. Twelve tactile force sensors [25] are distributed as shown in Figure 2. The force sensors are composed of a Hall effect sensor located at the robot’s fingers phalanges and an elastometer

cover with a magnet embedded. Each one of Vizzy’s eyes has an RGB camera used for perception of the surrounding environment. The two laser scanners on Vizzy’s base allow it to detect obstacles and localize itself during navigation. The loudspeaker and microphone also improve Vizzy’s HRI capabilities.

B. Vizzy’s handshake design

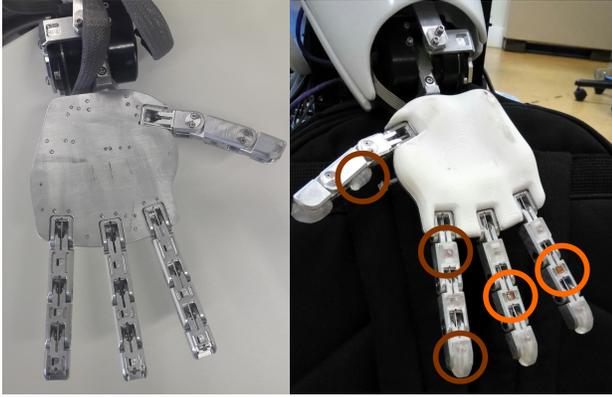


Fig. 2. (Left) Vizzy’s initial hand design, without the 3D printed palm. (Right) Vizzy’s tactile sensors distributed on its right hand. The image highlights with circles the hall effect sensors without the elastometer and cover (orange) and the of full tactile sensors (brown).

Execution of a comfortable handshake in an autonomous way is very challenging task. Humans use multiple senses to control the arm and hand movements and forces: visual, haptic and proprioceptive data are key to a proper hand shake. In addition, the touch sensation should be similar to the human skin. Vizzy does not have a force and torque sensor mounted on the arm, so the only available sensor data for autonomous control is tactile data from the finger sensors, which at the same time provides a skin-like sensation. As such, the handshake movements programmed in Vizzy rely on a open loop sinusoidal motion of the arm. On a previous study with 20 participants we have designed trajectories for the fingers motions that are pleasant for most of the users. Since Vizzy’s hands still lack force control, the hand grip of the handshake uses position control with the mean value of finger joint reported by users on the second part of [26].

Additional feedback from the users of the previous handshake comfort study came from the open questions which led to the design of a plastic cover for the palm Fig.2 because the metallic feeling of the robot’s palm was slightly uncomfortable. No users reported any signs of discomfort regarding this issue later on. We are currently working on an improved version of the palm, which will have an elastomer instead of the 3D printed part.

In summary, the robot’s handshake in this work is composed of three sequential primitives which are:

Stretch arm: the robot stretches its arm in the direction of the participant with its fingers slightly flexed,

Handshake: upon receiving the handshake command from the “wizard”, the robot closes its fingers in an attempt to grab

the user’s hand. When finger joints achieve the handshake predefined values, the robot performs the shaking motion by oscillating three times, releasing the user’s hand afterward, **Home position:** the robot’s arm returns to its home position (arm pointing down side-by-side with the robot torso).

Although [17] and [18] have developed handshakes capable of following users’ hands and produce compliant shaking motions, our approach based on comfort assessed previously by participants is appropriate in the context of our experiment.

IV. USER STUDY

We conducted a user study to analyze the impact of a handshake by a social robot during a collaborative interaction. We have manipulated how the robot introduced itself to participants, with or without a handshake, in a between-subjects design.

Current findings from the cognitive neuroscience have shown that people evaluate more positively and have different neural responses to interactions that are preceded by a handshake compared to without a handshake [1]. Therefore, we have hypothesized a similar effect in HRI interactions: **H1 - Participants will have a more positive perception of a robot that greets them with a handshake.**

Additionally, touch behaviours have relevant effects on interpersonal relationships at a sociological level, including pro-social behaviours [27]. There are findings showing a simple touch can indeed increase the compliance with different types of requests [28], [29], revealing its positive effect on altruistic behaviours. Similar findings in HRI have partially shown the same effects [30], [14], [21], which has motivated us to hypothesize that: **H2 - Participants will be more willing to help a robot that greets them with a handshake.**

A. Procedure and Task

The experiment took place at a large “L” shaped open-space room. The two opposite edges of the room were chosen to isolate the participant at each stage of the experiment, without visibility to one another. One area simulated a living room and was used to perform the task with the robot, while the secondary area was used for the briefing, questionnaire, and debriefing. We warned people in the open space not to stare nor come closer to the participant during the experiment.

Each participant started by reading the consent form in the secondary area, while a researcher initiated the video recording in the living room area. After having signed the consent form, the researcher accompanied the participant to the living room area (Fig. 3) and introduced Vizzy. It gazed and greeted with a handshake or just gazed, depending on the experimental condition. Then, the researcher pointed to the sheet with the task instructions, and asked the participant to return to the secondary area when the task is finished. The researcher left the participant alone and came back to the secondary area. The experiment ended with the final questionnaire and a debriefing.



Fig. 3. Setup of the user study. A - Task instructions; B - Initial Position; C - Target picture with geometric shapes; D - Two obstacles for the robot, a box and a chair; E - Researcher controlling the robot

The task consisted of four steps: (1) stand in the initial position and say out loud the voice command “I am going to start”; (2) move to the target position where a picture with several geometric shapes is; (3) count how many triangles there is on the picture; (4) return to the initial position and say out loud “I saw [N] triangles”. The instructions sheet also mentioned the robot would perform the task in parallel. However, the robot was unable to complete the exact same task due to the obstacles in the way.

B. Robot’s Behaviours

During the whole experiment, a researcher controlled the robot through a Wizard-of-Oz (WOz) interface. We used this setup instead of a fully automated system since the robot’s sensing capabilities are still under development. This way, we avoid erratic behaviors resulting from the robot’s sensors and can cope with unforeseen actions of the users.

The WOz controls the robot’s movements using Rviz with a set of custom plugins and the robot’s speech through a web interface with predefined speech actions. The robot only uses speech if it succeeds in counting the triangles, reporting in the end the number of triangles it saw. Through Rviz and our custom plugins, the WOz can see through one of the robot’s cameras and choose fixation points by clicking on the image, controlling the robot’s gaze. Gaze movements are biologically inspired and implemented using the control methodologies described in [24]. During the experiment, the robot’s gaze obeys some patterns. First, when the robot greets the participants, it gazes at the participants face. While navigating, the robot does not move its head, continuously looking forward. Upon a successful arrival at the objective, the robot will move its head down to simulate the counting of triangles on the picture. Using keyboard WASD keys the WOz sends direct velocity commands to the robot’s base. To control the different stages of the handshake we have developed a gestures panel with buttons. These buttons command the robot to stretch its arm, execute the handshake and return the arm to its initial position.

1) *Indirect Help Request*: While doing its own task and encounters the obstacles, the robot performs an indirectly asks for help. To maximize the probability that participants

would notice that the robot was struggling, we devised a three-phase behavior for this situation:

Phase 1: the robot moves back, forth and sideways near the obstacles, simulating the it is trying to pass through them;

Phase 2: if the participant does not help the robot, it stretches its arm forward in the direction of the obstacle while moving back, forth and sideways near the obstacle;

Phase 3: the robot’s arm returns to its home position, and the robot repeats the phase 1. If the participant does not help the robot in any way, it returns to the initial position.

C. DEPENDENT MEASURES

As our two hypothesis are related with perceptions of the robot and help behaviours, we chose the following dependent measures:

Robotic Social Attribute Scale (RoSAS) Questionnaire [31] using its three dimensions of Warmth ($\alpha = 0.867$), Competence ($\alpha = 0.835$), and Discomfort ($\alpha = 0.455$) in a scale from 1 (“Definitely not associated”) to 7 (“Definitely associated”);

Godspeed Questionnaire [32] using the dimensions of Anthropomorphism ($\alpha = 0.838$), Animacy ($\alpha = 0.838$), and Likeability ($\alpha = 0.790$) in a 7-point semantic differential;

Perceived Closeness based on [33], using a 7-point scale;

Help behaviour was assessed through an objective video analysis, and confirmed with the questions “During the task, did you help Vizzy?” (“Yes/No” answer) and “Why?”;

Perception that the robot needed help using the single item question “During the task, did you feel Vizzy needed help?” and a “Yes/No” answer;

Willingness to help the robot in the future using the single item question “In a hypothetical future interaction with Vizzy, in which it needed help, how willing would you be to help it?” and the same 5 possible answers of [10].

D. SAMPLE

We recruited 45 university students, but we excluded 2 participants that were in the Handshake condition and did not touch the robot’s hand at all. This decision was compliant with our motivation to do the handshake as a touch modality, leaving us 43 participants (23 female, and 20 male) with ages raging from 18 to 27 years old ($M = 19.86 \pm 1.54$). The Handshake and No Handshake conditions had 21 and 22 participants, respectively.

E. RESULTS

After conducting a normality analysis using the Shapiro-Wilk test, we used the parametric Student’s t test for dependent variables with normal distributions, and the nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test otherwise.

1) *Perception of the robot*: Within the three dimensions of the RoSAS Questionnaire (Fig. 4), we did not use the Discomfort as it presented an extremely low internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.455$). A possible explanation may be the inaccurate translation as the questionnaire was validated in

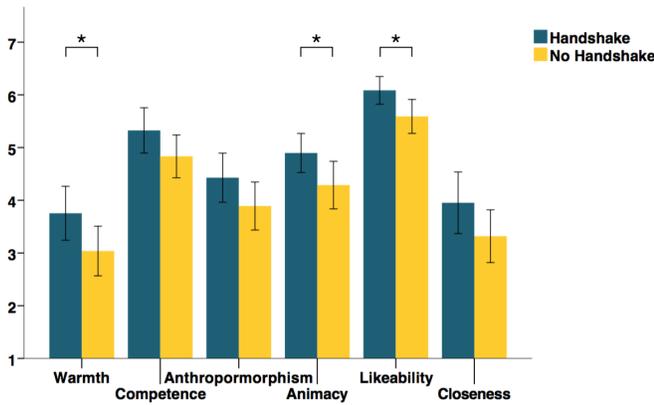


Fig. 4. Results for Godspeed, RoSAS and closeness. $*p < 0.05$

English and applied in Portuguese, the native tongue of the participants. Regarding the Warmth dimension, participants in the Handshake condition attributed significantly higher levels of Warmth to the robot ($M = 3.734 \pm 1.124$) compared to participants in the No Handshake condition ($M = 3.038 \pm 1.063$), $t(41) = 2.148, p = 0.038, r = 0.311$. However, there was a non-significant difference between the levels of Competence attributed to the robot in both conditions, $t(41) = 1.733, p = 0.091, r = 0.255$.

Regarding the three dimensions of the Godspeed Questionnaire (Fig. 4), there was a non-significant difference between the levels of Anthropomorphism, $t(41) = 1.72, p = 0.093, r = 0.254$, but the difference between the levels of Animacy and Likeability were statistically significant, $t(41) = 2.163, p = 0.036, r = 0.314$ and $t(41) = 2.464, p = 0.018, r = 0.353$ respectively. Participants in the Handshake condition rated the robot with higher values of Animacy ($M = 4.897 \pm 0.814$) compared to the No Handshake condition ($M = 4.288 \pm 1.016$). Similarly, they rated the robot as more likeable in the Handshake condition ($M = 6.086 \pm 0.578$) compared to the values attributed in the No Handshake condition ($M = 5.591 \pm 0.726$).

The difference between the levels of Perceived Closeness attributed to the robot in both conditions was not statistically significant (Fig. 4), $U = 172, p = 0.139, r = -0.225$.

2) *Willingness to help*: The first measure related with the willingness to help the robot was the objective helping behaviour during the task, which we evaluated in a video analysis. Although in a previous pilot we have found out that people would help differently the robot (e.g. to remove one of the obstacles, to inform the robot out loud the number of triangles, or to show the picture to the robot), in this study the only observed helping behaviour was to remove one of the obstacles. Moreover, we double-checked the objective analysis with the subjective single item question “During the experiment, did you help the robot?”, which matched for all participants except one. He considered saying the final command as helping the robot, which was not as it was part of the task and all the remaining participants did it as well.

There was no statistically significant association between the condition (Handshake or No Handshake) and the helping behaviour, $\chi^2(1) = 1.865, p = 0.172, r = 0.208$. Although

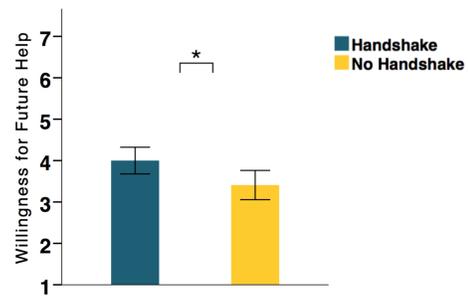


Fig. 5. Results for willingness for future help. $*p < 0.05$

non-significant, the tendency suggests that more participants helped the robot when it greeted with a handshake (57.1%), compared to when it did not greet with a handshake (36.4%).

Additionally, there was no statistically significant association between the condition (Handshake or No Handshake) and the perception that the robot needed help, $\chi^2(1) = 2.751, p = 0.097, r = 0.253$. Although non-significant, the tendency suggests there were more participants in the Handshake condition that understood the help request (85.6%) than in the No Handshake condition (63.6%).

Furthermore, among the 32 participants that understood the robot was in trouble, we also analyzed the association between the condition (Handshake or No Handshake) and their helping behaviour, which was not statistically significant, $\chi^2(1) = 3.030, p = 0.082, r = 0.308$. Again, the tendency suggests when the robot was perceived as in need of help, participants in the Handshake condition helped it more (12 out of 18, 66.7%) than participants in the No handshake condition (5 out of 14, 35.7%).

Finally, there was a statistically significant difference between conditions in the willingness for future help (Fig. 5), $U = 138, p = 0.015, r = -0.369$. When asked about a hypothetical future situation where Vizzy was in need of help, participants in the Handshake condition reported significantly higher values ($M = 4.00 \pm 0.154$, “4 - Yes, Yes, I would help even if I was busy”) than participants in the No Handshake condition ($M = 3.409 \pm 0.170$, “3 - Yes, Yes, I would help even if I was somewhat busy”).

V. DISCUSSION

Our results support **H1**, which predicted that a robot greeting participants with a handshake would be perceived more positively. Indeed, the handshake had a positive effect on the levels of Warmth, Animacy and Likeability. Although we cannot claim a similar effect on the remaining measures used to assess the robot’s perception, i.e. Competence, Anthropomorphism, and Perceived Closeness, we believe their considerable effect sizes and tendencies cannot be ignored.

According to **H2**, we expected the handshake would have positively influenced the willingness to help of the participants. Our results partially support this hypothesis as we can only claim the handshake had a positive effect on participants’ willingness for future help. The pro-social behaviour of helping the robot during the task was not statistically significant between conditions. However, the considerable effect sizes and tendencies seem to suggest the

handshake might have had a small impact, especially among the participants that understood the robot was needing help.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we explored the impact of the social engagement behavior of handshaking. The design of this study takes into account the robot's skills and the match between these skills and the challenge of the task. The results show that being greeted with a handshake by a social robot improves the perception of the robot and willingness to help it in the future. The results regarding robot perceptions are relevant for roboticists who want to improve their robot's acceptability, as they need information about the effects of different engagement behaviors. The results on future willingness to help provide insights about the power of handshake on future behaviors, which will play an important role in the accomplishment of regular and symbiotic collaboration.

Nonetheless, the present study was subject to some limitations. First, the handshake behavior is the most adequate taking into account the design, sensing and control constraints of the robot. We are currently implementing improvements that may provide a more comfortable and warmer handshake, which we believe will have more influence in the perception of the robot and willingness to help. Furthermore, if our robot displayed a highly elaborate and lifelike handshake, we think that participants would not expect it to get stuck during a minor navigation task, given the big discrepancy between the sensed handshake behavior and the expected robot's skills. Finally, all the participants are from western countries, where handshakes are a standard greeting behavior, share similar cultural backgrounds and are from the same age group. A more diverse sample is needed to generalize the results.

For future work, we consider that the effects of verbal greeting with a handshake should also be studied. Moreover, we think that handshaking and other forms of social engagement and greeting (for instance waving, fist bumps, high five) should be compared, to better guide roboticists during the process of behavioral design.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by national funds through Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) with reference UID/CEC/50021/2013, through the project AMIGOS (PTDC/EEISII/7174/2014), the project RAGE (Ref. H2020-ICT-2014-1/644187), and the project LAW TRAIN (Ref. H2020-FCT-2014/653587). Filipa Correia her FCT grant (Ref. SFRH/BD/118031/2016).

REFERENCES

- [1] S. Dolcos, K. Sung, J. J. Argo, S. Flor-Henry, and F. Dolcos, "The power of a handshake: neural correlates of evaluative judgments in observed social interactions," *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, vol. 24, no. 12, pp. 2292–2305, 2012.
- [2] W. F. Chaplin, J. B. Phillips, J. D. Brown, N. R. Clanton, and J. L. Stein, "Handshaking, gender, personality, and first impressions," *Journal of personality and social psychology*, vol. 79, no. 1, p. 110, 2000.
- [3] G. L. Stewart, S. L. Dustin, M. R. Barrick, and T. C. Darnold, "Exploring the handshake in employment interviews," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, vol. 93, no. 5, p. 1139, 2008.
- [4] J. Schroeder, J. Risen, F. Gino, and M. I. Norton, "Handshaking promotes cooperative dealmaking," 01 2014.
- [5] C. Breazeal, C. D. Kidd, A. L. Thomaz, G. Hoffman, and M. Berlin, "Effects of nonverbal communication on efficiency and robustness in human-robot teamwork," in *Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2005.(IROS 2005). 2005 IEEE/RSJ Int. Conf. on.* IEEE, 2005, pp. 708–713.
- [6] A. Paiva, F. P. Santos, and F. C. Santos, "Engineering pro-sociality with autonomous agents," in *Proc of AAAI 2018.* AAAI, 2018.
- [7] S. Rosenthal, J. Biswas, and M. Veloso, "An Effective Personal Mobile Robot Agent Through Symbiotic Human-Robot Interaction," in *Proceedings of AAMAS'10, the Ninth Int. Joint Conf. on Autonomous Agents and Multi-Agent Systems*, May 2010.
- [8] M. Veloso, J. Biswas, B. Coltin, and S. Rosenthal, "CoBots: Robust Symbiotic Autonomous Mobile Service Robots," in *Proceedings of IJCAI'15, the Int. Joint Conf. on Artificial Intelligence*, July 2015.
- [9] B. Kühnlenz, S. Sosnowski, M. Buß, D. Wollherr, K. Kühnlenz, and M. Buss, "Increasing helpfulness towards a robot by emotional adaption to the user," *Int. Journal of Social Robotics*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 457–476, Nov 2013.
- [10] V. Srinivasan and L. Takayama, "Help me please: Robot politeness strategies for soliciting help from humans," in *Proceedings of the 2016 CHI conference on human factors in computing systems.* ACM, 2016, pp. 4945–4955.
- [11] J. B. F. van Erp and A. Toet, "Social touch in humancomputer interaction," *Frontiers in Digital Humanities*, vol. 2, p. 2, 2015.
- [12] Y. S. Sefidgar, K. E. MacLean, S. Yohanan, H. M. Van der Loos, E. A. Croft, and E. J. Garland, "Design and evaluation of a touch-centered calming interaction with a social robot," *IEEE Transactions on Affective Computing*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 108–121, 2016.
- [13] J. J. Li, W. Ju, and B. Reeves, "Touching a mechanical body: tactile contact with body parts of a humanoid robot is physiologically arousing," *Journal of Human-Robot Interaction*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 118–130, 2017.
- [14] L. Hoffmann, "That robot touch that means so much: On the psychological effects of human-robot touch." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany, 2017.
- [15] A. Nakata, M. Shiomi, M. Kanbara, and N. Hagita, "Does being hugged by a robot encourage prosocial behavior?" in *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM/IEEE Int. Conf. on Human-Robot Interaction*, ser. HRI '17. ACM, 2017, pp. 221–222.
- [16] M. Shiomi, K. Nakagawa, K. Shinozawa, R. Matsumura, H. Ishiguro, and N. Hagita, "Does a robot's touch encourage human effort?" *Int. Journal of Social Robotics*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 5–15, Jan 2017.
- [17] M. Jindai and T. Watanabe, "Development of a handshake robot system based on a handshake approaching motion model," in *Advanced intelligent mechatronics, 2007 IEEE/ASME Int. Conf. on.* IEEE, 2007, pp. 1–6.
- [18] G. Avraham, I. Nisky, H. L. Fernandes, D. E. Acuna, K. P. Kording, G. E. Loeb, and A. Karniel, "Toward perceiving robots as humans: Three handshake models face the turing-like handshake test," *IEEE Transactions on Haptics*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 196–207, Third 2012.
- [19] M. Y. Tsalamlal, J.-C. Martin, M. Ammi, A. Tapus, and M.-A. Amorim, "Affective handshake with a humanoid robot: How do participants perceive and combine its facial and haptic expressions?" in *Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction (ACII), 2015 Int. Conf. on.* IEEE, 2015, pp. 334–340.
- [20] H. Nakanishi, K. Tanaka, and Y. Wada, "Remote handshaking: touch enhances video-mediated social telepresence," in *Proceedings of the 32nd annual ACM conference on Human factors in computing systems.* ACM, 2014, pp. 2143–2152.
- [21] C. Bevan and D. Stanton Fraser, "Shaking hands and cooperation in tele-present human-robot negotiation," in *Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ACM/IEEE Int. Conf. on Human-Robot Interaction.* ACM, 2015, pp. 247–254.
- [22] P.-H. Orefice, M. Ammi, M. Hafez, and A. Tapus, "Let's handshake and i'll know who you are: Gender and personality discrimination in human-human and human-robot handshaking interaction," in *Humanoid Robots (Humanoids), 2016 IEEE-RAS 16th Int. Conf. on.* IEEE, 2016, pp. 958–965.
- [23] R. Nunes, R. Beira, P. Moreno, L. Vargas, J. Santos-Victor, A. Bernardino, M. Aragão, D. Aragão, and R. Figueiredo, "Vizzy: A humanoid on wheels for assistive robotics," in *Proceedings of the Second Iberian Robotics Conference (ROBOT 2015)*, 2015.

- [24] A. Roncone, U. Pattacini, G. Metta, and L. Natale, "A cartesian 6-dof gaze controller for humanoid robots." in *Robotics: Science and Systems*, 2016.
- [25] T. Paulino, P. Ribeiro, M. Neto, S. Cardoso, A. Schmitz, J. Santos-Victor, A. Bernardino, and L. Jamone, "Low-cost 3-axis soft tactile sensors for the human-friendly robot vizzy," in *2017 IEEE Int. Conf. on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*, May 2017, pp. 966–971.
- [26] J. a. Avelino, T. Paulino, C. Cardoso, P. Moreno, and A. Bernardino, "Human-aware natural handshaking using tactile sensors for vizzy, a social robot," in *Workshop on Behavior Adaptation, Interaction and Learning for Assistive Robotics at RO-MAN 2017*, August 2007.
- [27] J. B. Van Erp and A. Toet, "Social touch in human–computer interaction," *Frontiers in digital humanities*, vol. 2, p. 2, 2015.
- [28] R.-V. Joule and N. Guéguen, "Touch, compliance, and awareness of tactile contact," *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, vol. 104, no. 2, pp. 581–588, 2007.
- [29] N. Guéguen and J. Fischer-Lokou, "Tactile contact and spontaneous help: An evaluation in a natural setting," *The Journal of social psychology*, vol. 143, no. 6, pp. 785–787, 2003.
- [30] K. Nakagawa, M. Shiomi, K. Shinozawa, R. Matsumura, H. Ishiguro, and N. Hagita, "Effect of robot's active touch on people's motivation," in *Proceedings of the 6th Int. Conf. on Human-robot interaction*. ACM, 2011, pp. 465–472.
- [31] C. M. Carpinella, A. B. Wyman, M. A. Perez, and S. J. Stroessner, "The robotic social attributes scale (rosas): development and validation," in *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM/IEEE Int. Conf. on Human-Robot Interaction*. ACM, 2017, pp. 254–262.
- [32] C. Bartneck, D. Kulić, E. Croft, and S. Zoghbi, "Measurement instruments for the anthropomorphism, animacy, likeability, perceived intelligence, and perceived safety of robots," *Int. journal of social robotics*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 71–81, 2009.
- [33] A. Aron, E. N. Aron, and D. Smollan, "Inclusion of other in the self scale and the structure of interpersonal closeness." *Journal of personality and social psychology*, vol. 63, no. 4, p. 596, 1992.