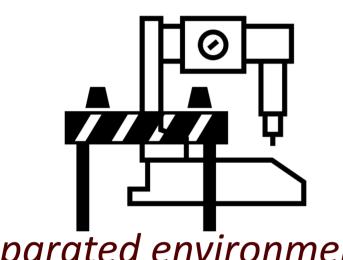
Exploring Different Construction Stakeholders' Perception of Human-Robot Collaboration



Introduction

Paradigm shift in robotic technology development

Emergence of on-site construction robots working with humans



Separated environment Simple and programmed tasks



Need to understand how various stakeholders perceive development and deployment of construction robots for different tasks and situations to achieve successful robot adoption

Research Objective & Contribution

- To investigate how *the contextual factors* (*individual, taskrelated, environmental*) associated with different construction professions shape their *perceptions of robots*
- Findings can enable organization / developers to *better* design future robots to promote effective HRI

Research Methodology

Conducted a qualitative research using in-depth interviews Table 1. Overview of Participants (n=36)

	Description	Frequency
Job Classification	General Contractor	5
	Subcon- Manager	14
	Subcon- Worker	15
	Civil	1
	Concrete	8
	Structural steel	5
	Façade/windows	1
	Masonry/Stone/Tile	5
	Plastering/Painting	2
	Drywall	2
	Waterproofing	1
	M&E	4
	Tech Development	2
Expertise Level	Intermediate (~10 yr)	8
	Advanced (11~20 yr)	17
	Expert (21 ~ yr)	11

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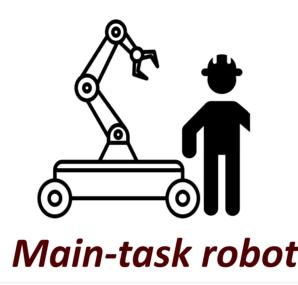
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Research Methodology (Con't)

Participants were asked to indirectly interact with robots based on the exemplary videos and photos and illustrated fictional collaborative scenarios in their own job environment - Independent vs. Collaborative robot - Assistive vs. Main task executing robot





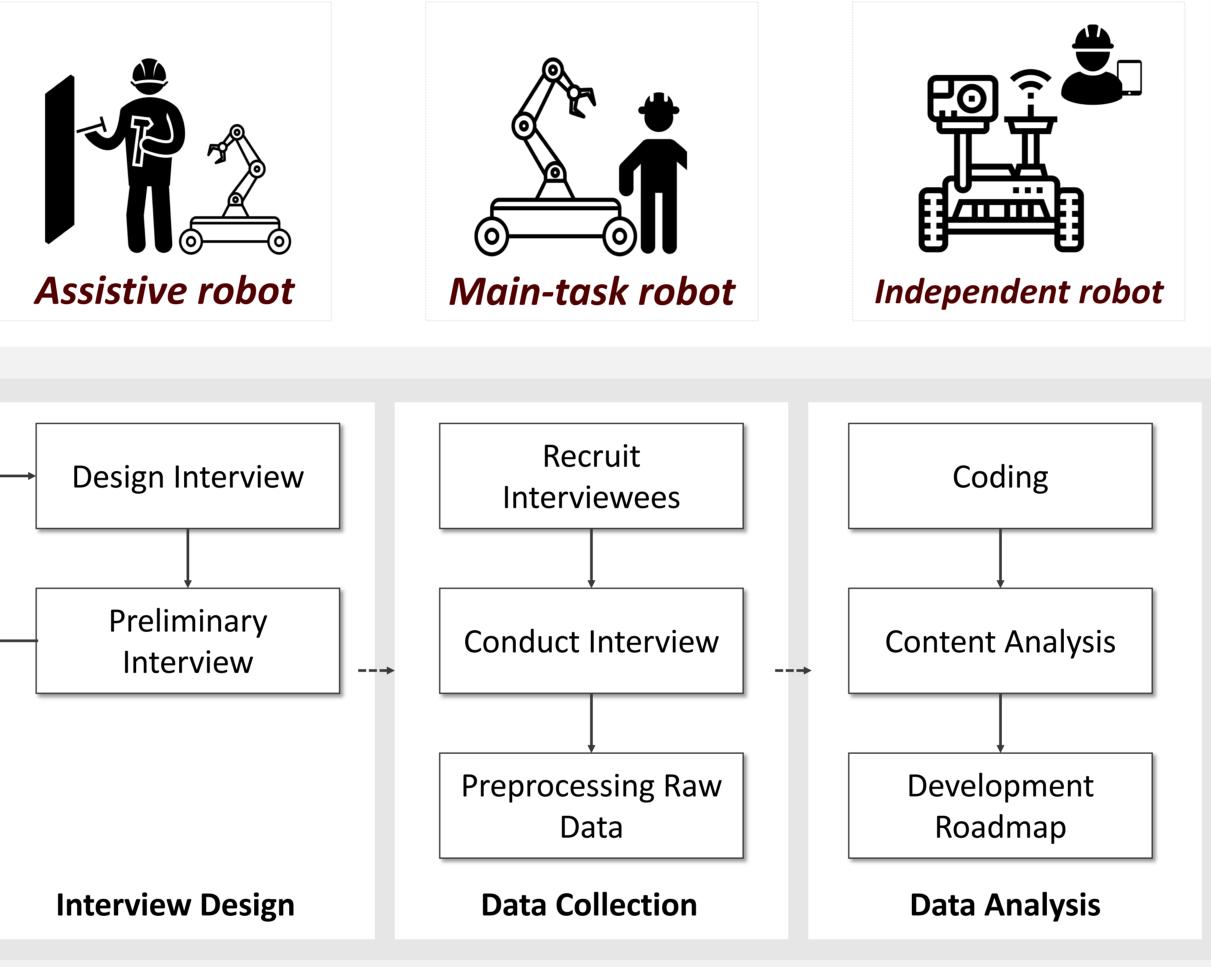
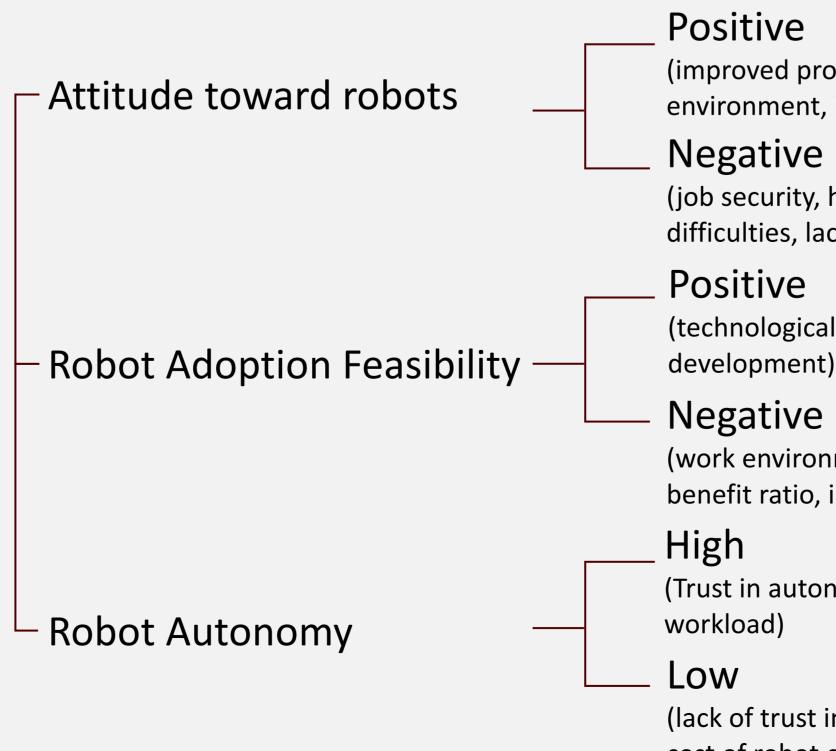


Figure 1. Overview of Research Process

Data Analysis

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Analyzed based on *content analysis method*



Sub-group

Structural Structural Structural Structural Arch Finishing Arch Finishing Arch Finishing Arch Finishing Arch Finishing

(improved productivity, improved work environment, improved quality)

(job security, high cost, technical difficulties, lack of communication)

- (technological trend, advanced technology
- (work environment dynamics, costbenefit ratio, internal resistance)
- (Trust in autonomy, improved efficiency, reduced
- (lack of trust in autonomy, lack of control, cost of robot error)

- **Structural workers** Assistive role **Structural workers** Managers High Autonomy
- Discussion
- subcontractor worker group.
- in robot appearance.

Limitation and Future Work

- Limitation: (excluding infrastructure project)
- further explores the contextual factors

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Result

Different perceptions among stakeholders' groups

Desired robot role and perceived robot capability

Arch finishing workers Managers

Main task role

- Desired robot autonomy and perceived benefits

Arch finishing workers

Low autonomy

Technological anxiety was only apparent in the

- The presence of robots in the workplace did **not pose** significant psychological safety threats to workers.

- Participants preferred to form *social interaction with robots* and showed *propensity to anthropomorphism*

consider only one-to-one human robot interaction; scope of work covers only building project

Future work: extend the findings to multi interactions and

