

Traducir en 30'
(También dejaban elegir francés)



Cuarto ejercicio para las pruebas selectivas para el ingreso, por turno libre, en el Cuerpo de Funcionarios Técnicos de la Administración de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón, Escala Técnica de Gestión, Técnicos de Informática . Zaragoza, 20 de enero de 2016.

Can humans empathize with robots?

Researchers at Kyoto University have presented the first neurophysiological evidence of humans ability to empathize with a robot in perceived pain.

Empathy is a basic human ability. We often feel empathy toward and console others in distress. Is it possible for us to empathize with humanoid robots? Since robots are becoming increasingly popular and common in our daily lives, it is necessary to understand our interaction with robots in social situations. However, it is not clear how the human brain responds to robots in empathic situations.

Now, researchers at the Department of Information Science and Engineering, in collaboration with researchers at the Department of Psychology, have found the first neurophysiological evidence of humans' ability to empathize with robots in perceived pain and highlighted the difference in human empathy toward other humans and robots.

They performed electroencephalography (EEG) in 15 healthy adults who were observing pictures of either a human or robotic hand in painful or non-painful situations, such as a finger being cut by a knife. Event-related brain potentials for empathy toward humanoid robots in perceived pain were similar to those for empathy toward humans in pain. However, the beginning of the top-down process of empathy was weaker in empathy toward robots than toward humans.

The ascending phase of P3 component (measure of empathy) after the stimulus presentation showed a positive shift in the observer for a human in pain in comparison with the no-pain condition, but not for a robot in perceived pain. Then, the difference between empathy toward humans and robots disappeared in the descending phase later.

These results suggest that we empathize with humanoid robots in a similar fashion as we do with other humans. However, the beginning of the top-down process of empathy is weaker for empathy toward robots than toward humans. It may be caused by humans' inability in taking a robot's perspective.

It is reasonable that we cannot take the perspective of robots because their body and mind (if it exists) are very different from ours. The researchers are trying to manipulate humans' perspective taking of robots in a further study. This study will contribute to the development of human-friendly robots whom we feel sympathy for and comfortable with.

By the way, if we all know robots cannot (yet) feel any pain, how does the experiment assume people is able to empathize with robot pain? It's ironic!

Guasta y última prueba