

Towards an Intelligent Augmented Reality Tutoring System for Precision Manufacturing

Parisa Ghanad Torshizi, Hamid Tarashiyoun,
Mohsen Moghaddam, Stacy Marsella



Introduction

Problem: high demand for skilled workers in advanced manufacturing

Challenges: Current work force aging

Lack of skilled replacements

Our Goal: Combine AR and ITS approaches to train the next generation

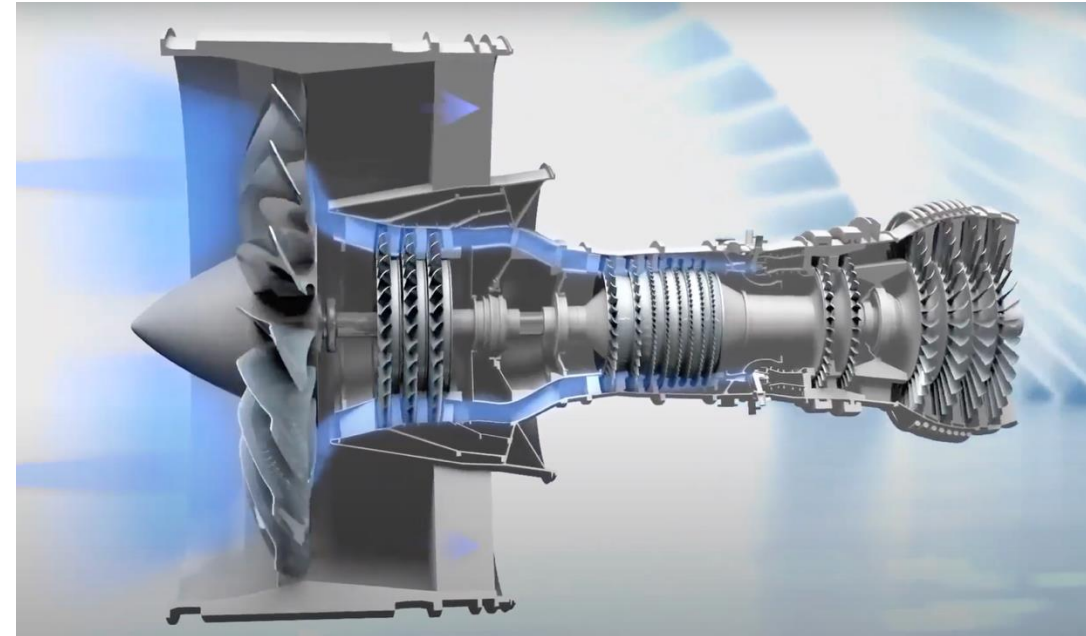
This work: An initial step towards achieving that goal

- Explored an intelligent tutoring approach using a Wizard of Oz experiment

Task Domain: Precision Inspection in Advanced Manufacturing

Characteristics:

- Comprehend complex technical drawings
 - To determine measurements
- Complex psychomotor skills
 - Measurements require precise physical manipulations
- Highly consequential decision making
 - Faulty parts can lead to aircrafts crashing



Research Questions

RQ1: What is the most effective form of **scaffolding/intervention**?

RQ2: What technology or **Intelligence** is needed to realize the intelligent AR system?

Task

Task procedure:

1. Locate the characteristic to measure
2. Select appropriate gauge
3. Prepare the gauge
4. Measure the characteristic
5. Report the measurement
6. Record reject/accept decision



Task

Task procedure:

1. **Locate the characteristic to measure**
2. Select appropriate gauge
3. Prepare the gauge
4. Measure the characteristic
5. Report the measurement
6. Record reject/accept decision



Task

Task procedure:

1. Locate the characteristic to measure
2. **Select appropriate gauge**
3. Prepare the gauge
4. Measure the characteristic
5. Report the measurement
6. Record reject/accept decision



Depth Gauge



Caliper

Anvil Micrometer



Height Gauge



Thread Gauge



Micrometer



Internal
Micrometer

Task

Task procedure:

1. Locate the characteristic to measure
2. Select appropriate gauge
- 3. Prepare the gauge**
4. Measure the characteristic
5. Report the measurement
6. Record reject/accept decision



Task

Task procedure:

1. Locate the characteristic to measure
2. Select appropriate gauge
3. Prepare the gauge
- 4. Measure the characteristic**
5. Report the measurement
6. Record reject/accept decision



Task

Task procedure:

1. Locate the characteristic to measure
2. Select appropriate gauge
3. Prepare the gauge
4. Measure the characteristic
- 5. Report the measurement**
6. Record reject/accept decision

Inspection Report

Human Subject Experiments

Name	Group # ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	Date / / 2023
------	---	------------------

Session 1: Round Part (O-Ring Plug)

Characteristic #	Ideal Measurement	Measurement	Your Decision
2	.480 - .500 Thickness		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
3	2.495 - 2.505 Outside Diameter		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
19	.110 - .120 O-Ring Width		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
6	3.680 - 3.700 Overall Length		☐ Accept ☐ Reject

Session 2: Flat Part (Machine Guide Block)

Characteristic #	Ideal Measurement	Measurement	Your Decision
23	3.990-4.010 Width		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
32	.51401-.51610 Dim. Typical		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
35	3.740-3.760 Ctr. To Ctr. Slot Length		☐ Accept ☐ Reject

Session 3: Both Parts

Part / Characteristic #	Ideal Measurement	Measurement	Your Decision
Round Part / 21	1.700 - 1.715 O-Ring Groove Outside Dia.		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
Flat Part / 26	.055-.065 Depth of Recess (bottom)		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
Round Part / 13	1.893 - 1.900 Depth of Hole		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
Round Part / 15	1.246 - 1.250 Inside Diameter of Hole		☐ Accept ☐ Reject

Task



Task procedure:

1. Locate the characteristic to measure
2. Select appropriate gauge
3. Prepare the gauge
4. Measure the characteristic
5. Report the measurement
6. **Record reject/accept decision**

Inspection Report

Human Subject Experiments

Name	Group # ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	Date / / 2023
------	---	------------------

Session 1: Round Part (O-Ring Plug)

Characteristic #	Ideal Measurement	Measurement	Your Decision
2	.480 - .500 Thickness		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
3	2.495 - 2.505 Outside Diameter		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
19	.110 - .120 O-Ring Width		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
6	3.680 - 3.700 Overall Length		☐ Accept ☐ Reject

Session 2: Flat Part (Machine Guide Block)

Characteristic #	Ideal Measurement	Measurement	Your Decision
23	3.990-4.010 Width		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
32	.51401-.51610 Dim. Typical		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
35	3.740-3.760 Ctr. To Ctr. Slot Length		☐ Accept ☐ Reject

Session 3: Both Parts

Part / Characteristic #	Ideal Measurement	Measurement	Your Decision
Round Part / 21	1.700 - 1.715 O-Ring Groove Outside Dia.		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
Flat Part / 26	.055-.065 Depth of Recess (bottom)		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
Round Part / 13	1.893 - 1.900 Depth of Hole		☐ Accept ☐ Reject
Round Part / 15	1.246 - 1.250 Inside Diameter of Hole		☐ Accept ☐ Reject

AR System Guides the Trainee

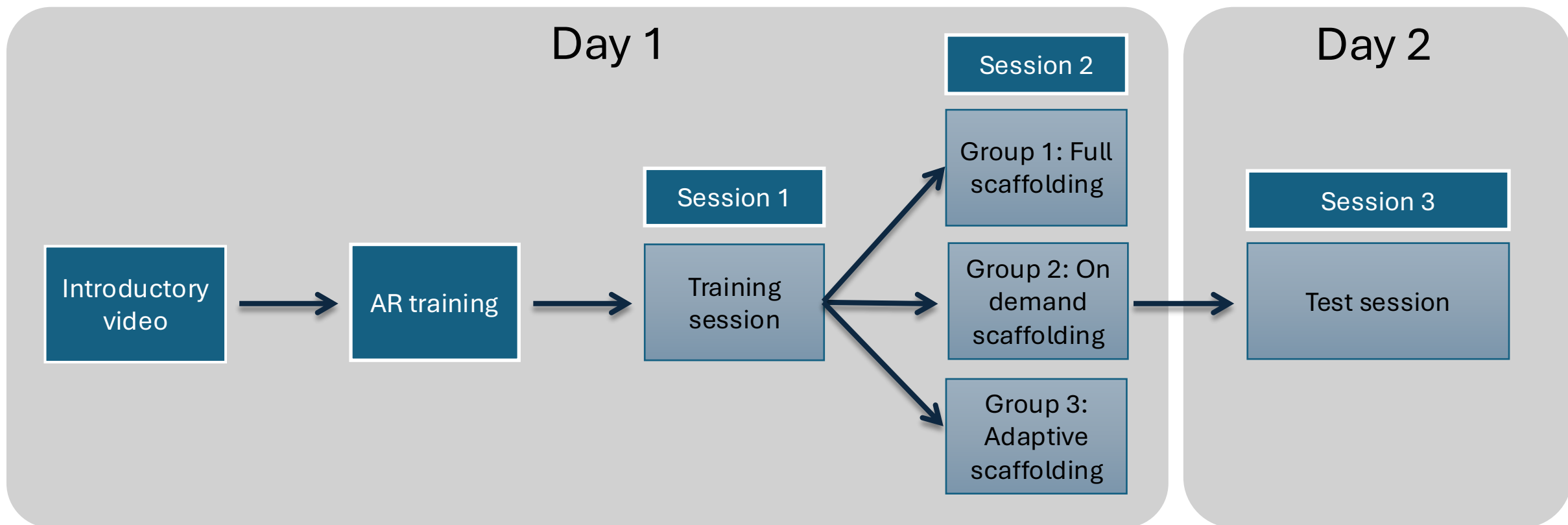
Real-time instructions

- Textual step instructions
- Auditory instructions
- 3D animations demonstrating individual steps



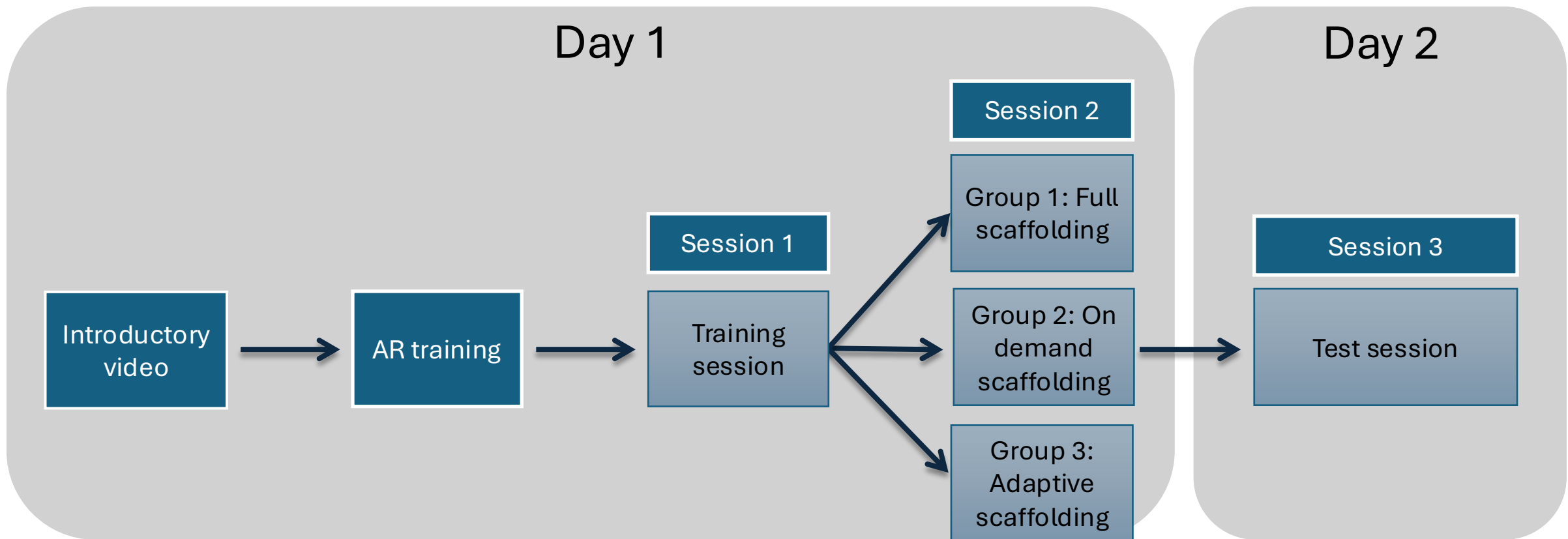
Methods: Experiment design

Study design: between subject study, three conditions, 24 participants (6 female, 18 male)



Methods: Experiment design

Study design: between subject study, three conditions, 24 subjects (6 female, 18 male)



Hypothesis:

The **adaptive** scaffolding condition will result in a significantly **greater performance increase**

Methods: WoZ Design

Adaptive scaffolding condition is semi-automated

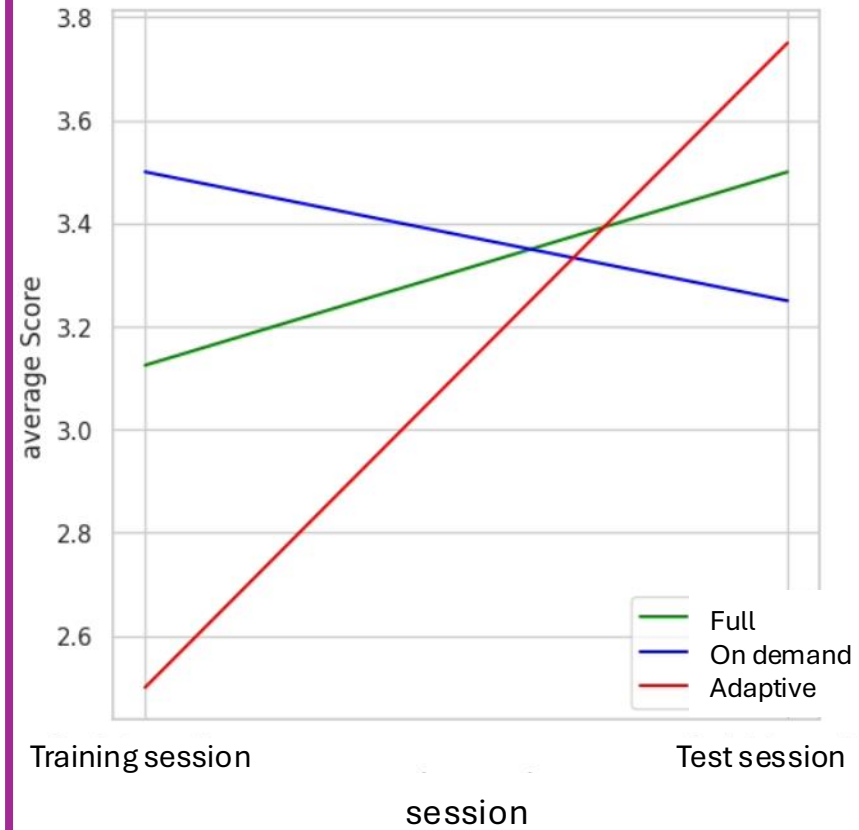
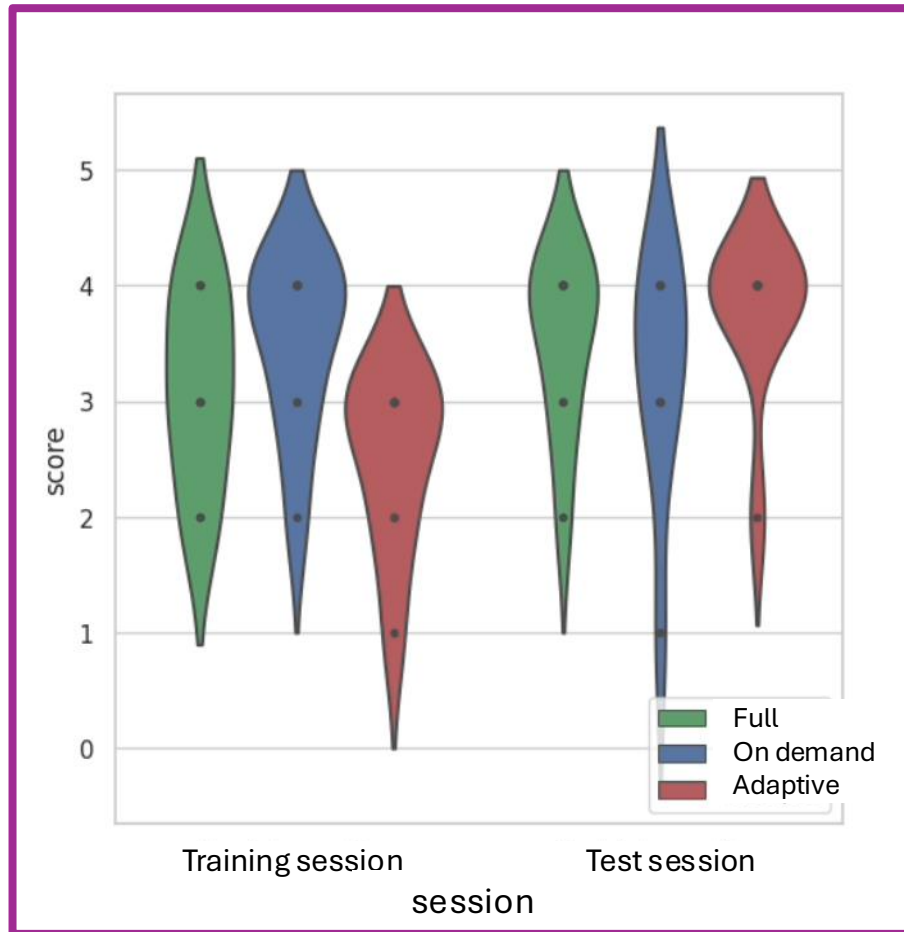
- Researcher behind the curtain
 - Observes trainees
 - Identifies incorrectly performed steps
- Automated script determines intervention
 - Provides **audio** message based on identified step

Example:

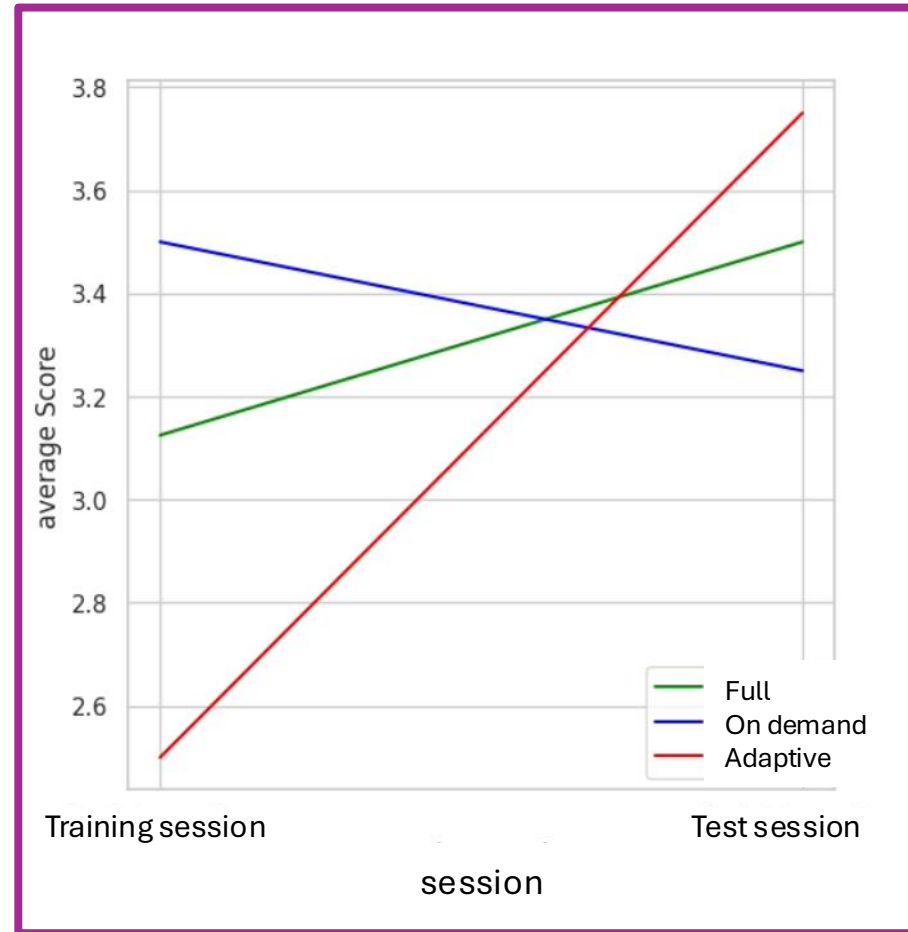
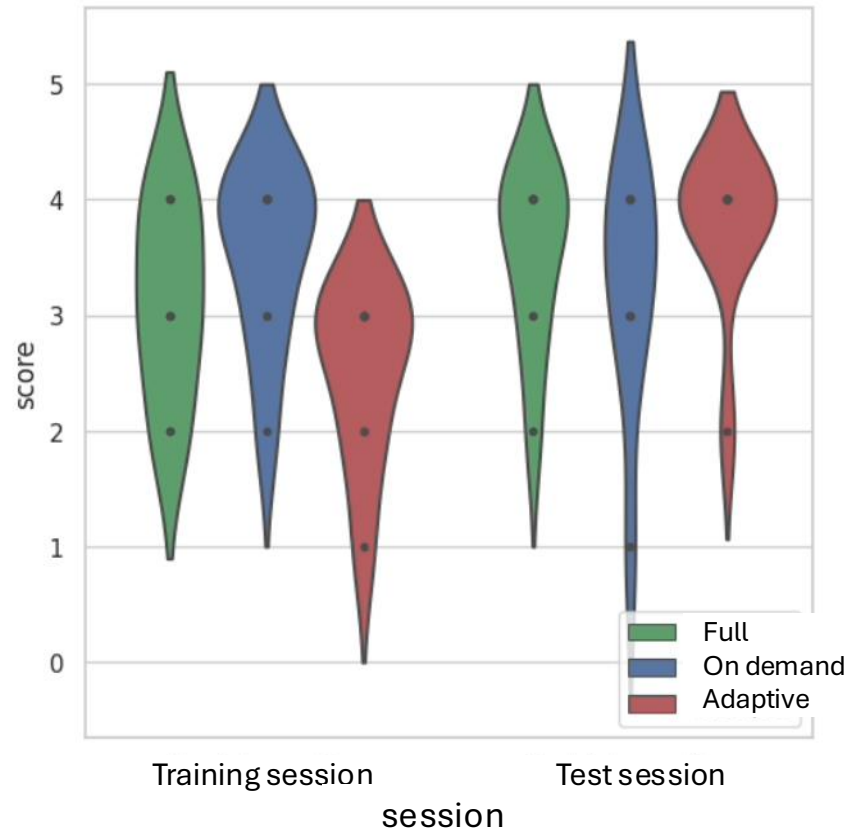
Researcher detected mistake: wrong gauge is picked up

Automated Message: “You have chosen the wrong gauge. You need to pick up a gauge with higher precision. For more guidance, please refer to step 1”

Analysis



Analysis



Analysis

Model: logistic mixed effect model

Predictor variables:

- Session: s1 (training session), s3 (test session)
- Condition: g1 (full scaffolding), g2 (on-demand scaffolding), g3 (adaptive scaffolding)
- Session and Condition interaction (s_i, g_j)

Independent variable:

- performance score (i.e., the number of correct answers on the inspection report)

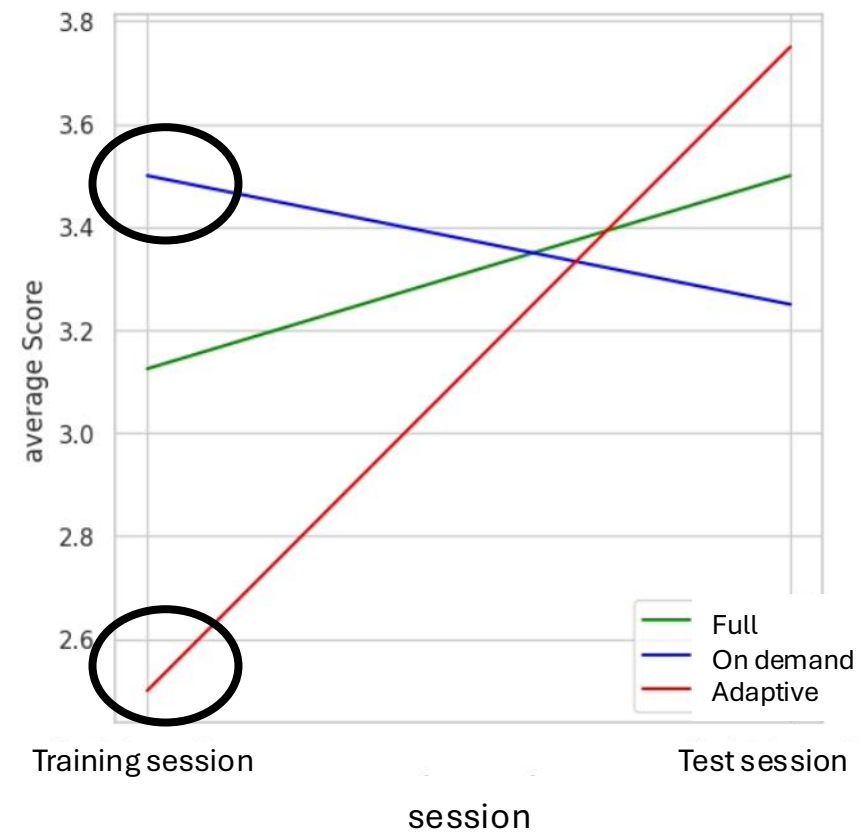
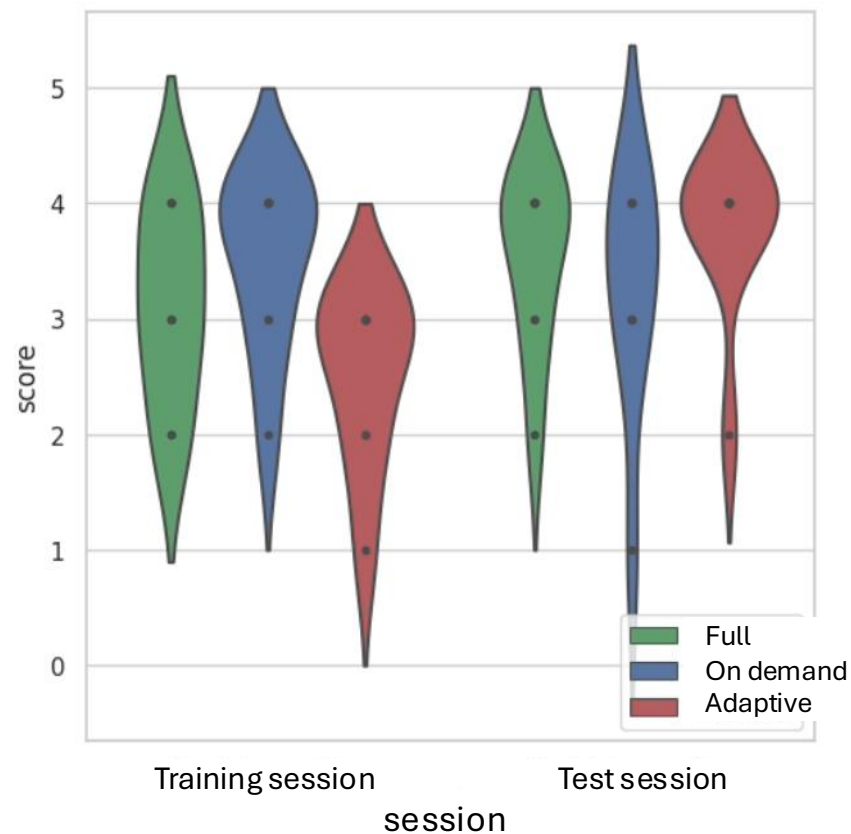
Results

The difference between the on demand and adaptive group scores in session 1

$$b_3 = -1.55, SE = 0.76, p_{\text{value}} < 0.05$$

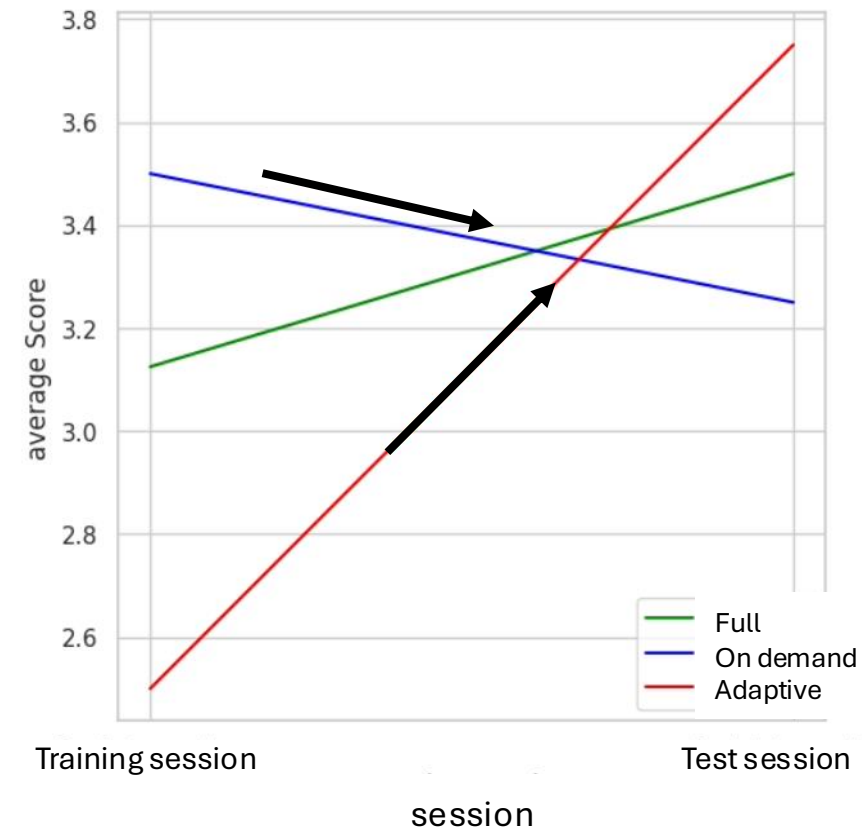
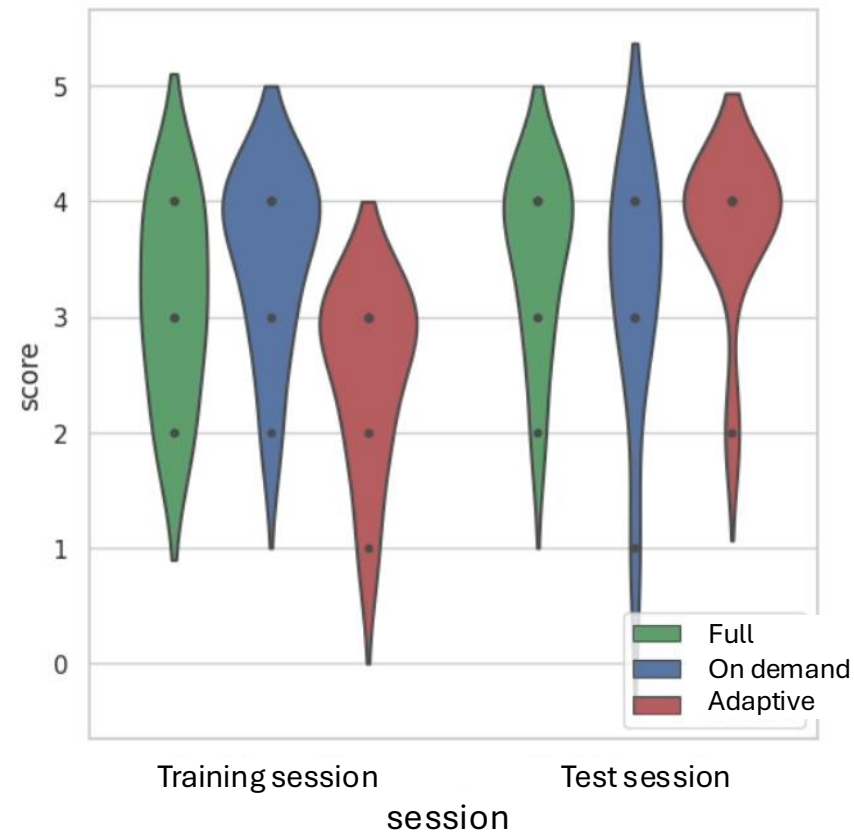
Change of scores from session 1 to session 3, comparing the on demand adaptive group

$$b_5 = 2.8211, SE = 1.1085, p_{\text{value}} < 0.05$$



Results

The difference between the on demand and adaptive group scores in session 1	Change of scores from session 1 to session 3, comparing the on demand adaptive group
$b_3 = -1.55, SE = 0.76, p_{\text{value}} < 0.05$	$b_5 = 2.8211, SE = 1.1085, p_{\text{value}} < 0.05$



Challenges in Automating ITS: Vision

- Gauge selection
 - Wrong gauge (tolerance/fit)
- Gauge preparation
 - Calibration/zeroing out/wipe cleaning
- Measurement
 - Positioning the part and gauge/repeating the measurement/reading the gauge

Mistakes often involve
precise hand movements
Hard to detect

Advanced vision system

Challenges in Automating ITS: Tailoring

Subjects responses to WoZ
feedback and its effectiveness

- Timing
 - Instant interventions
 - Slow interventions
- Content
 - Affirmative feedback

modes of
intervention,
individual
differences

Adaptive and personalized ITS

Questionnaire Results



- High level of satisfaction in the proposed system
 - “The live demonstration of how to use the equipment was really helpful.”
 - “I am very positive towards the use of AR for training and industrial working purposes as I believe it can avoid the missing of tasks which were supposed to be done and can also make the entire process more intuitive and hands-on rather than just reading some text in a training manual.”
- Adaptive scaffolding enhances performance but lowers confidence
- Importance of individual preferences in intervention timing and content

Conclusions



- Participants in the Adaptive scaffolding performed better
- Realizing a fully automated system will require:
 - Individual differences need to be taken into account
 - Need for an advanced vision system

Questions



Parisa Ghanad Torshizi

ghanadtorshizi.p@northeastern.edu



Hamid Tarashiyoun

tarashion.h@northeastern.edu



Stacy Marsella

s.marsella@northeastern.edu



Mohsen Moghaddam

m.moghaddam@northeastern.edu

Analysis cont.

The logit of getting the score right for group 1 session 1

The logit of getting the score right for group 3 in session 1

Logit(probability of getting the answer right) =

$$\underline{b_{0,g2,s1}} + \underline{b_{0,p_i}} + \underline{b_1 \cdot s_3} + \underline{b_2 \cdot g_1} + \underline{b_3 \cdot g_3} + \underline{b_4 \cdot s_3 \cdot g_1} + \underline{b_5 \cdot s_3 \cdot g_3}$$

The logit of getting the answer right for group 2, session 1

the random effect of participants

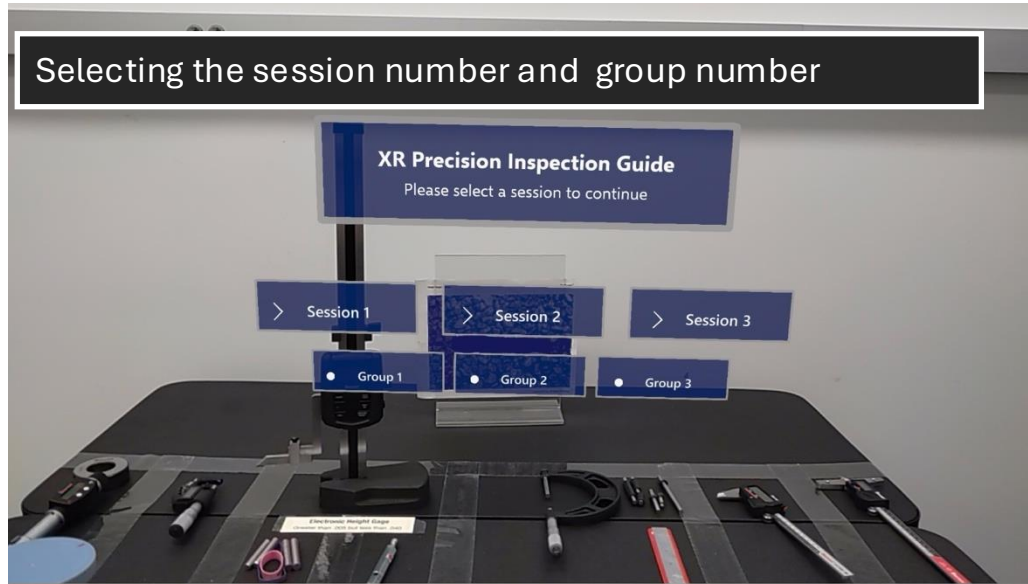
The logit of getting the score right for group 2 session 3

The logit of getting the score right in session 3 group 1

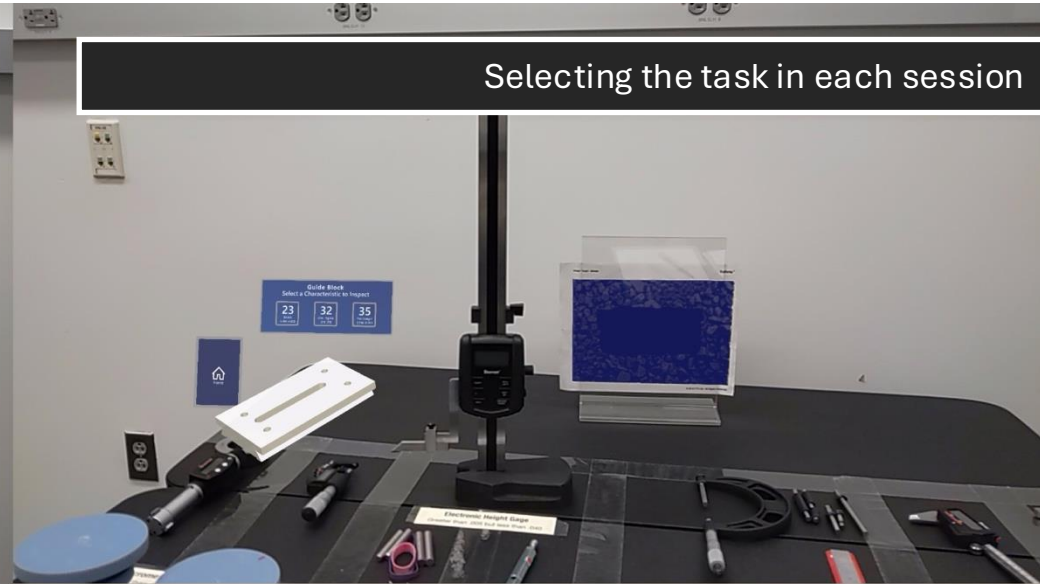
The logit of getting the score right in session 3 for group 3

AR app interface

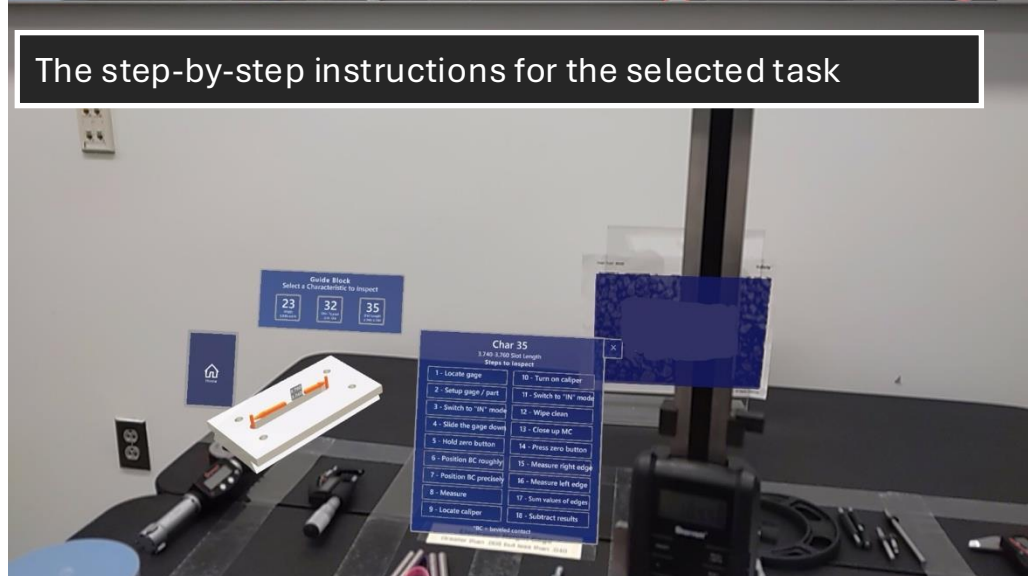
Selecting the session number and group number



Selecting the task in each session



The step-by-step instructions for the selected task



Textual/audio/animated instructions for each step of the task

