



Teaching music to children with autism: A social robotics challenge

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Joint attention.

Abstract. Utilizing a humanoid social robot to systematically teach music to children with autism has not received enough attention to date. In this study, a novel robot-assisted music-based scenario was designed in order to: 1) teach fundamentals of music via a xylophone-/drum-player robot as a teacher assistant, and 2) improve social/cognitive skills through active music games in children with autism. The educational-therapeutic interventions were conducted in an eleven-session case study program on three high-functioning and one low-functioning children with autism taking into consideration the children's, parents', and therapists' experience during the program. The results indicated that, as a tool and facilitator, the NAO robot does have the ability to teach musical notes/rhythms to the participants with high-functioning autism. It was also observed that the severity of the participants' autism as well as the stress of the parents decreased somewhat during these sessions. Furthermore, noticeable improvements were seen in social/cognitive skills of all four participants as well as in the positive effect of this program on fine motor imitation skills of two subjects after the interventions. The progress reported from this preliminary exploratory study confirmed the potential benefits of using social robots and intelligent technologies as facilitators in music-teaching and cognitive-rehabilitation.

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1. Introduction

Music has the power to influence humans and, in particular, children's emotions, moods, and feelings. Teaching music can help develop new or improve existing social, verbal/non-verbal communication skills in children [1-3]. Children who receive regular music

education may have better movement, math, and reading skills in comparison to their peers [4].

Children with autism may have stereotyped behaviors and limited communication skills [5]. Music could be an effective way to involve them in rhythmic/non-verbal communication [1]. Nowadays, at least 12% of all treatments of ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorders) consist of music-based therapies [6].

Music is used in therapeutic sessions for children with mental and behavioral disabilities [7]. There is ample evidence that shows either playing music during therapy sessions or teaching music to children with autism can significantly increase the impact of therapy sessions [8,9]. These studies have inspired researchers

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to use embodied music-based approaches to facilitate multi-system development of children [6]. In such studies or therapy sessions, an instrument is either played by a human or recorded music is played back in individual/group interventions [6,10]. Kalas [11], and Kim, et al. [2] showed improvement in joint attention, turn taking, and eye contact of children with autism in (active) music-making interventions. Some studies have reported an acceptable decrease in stereotyped behaviors and self-injuries in individual with autism after running music-based interventions [12,13]. Music therapy interventions have also been used to increase social [14,15] and emotional [16] skills, verbal/gestural communication [17], and behaviors [18] of participants with ASD. The lack of studies on improving gross and fine motor skills of children with ASD through music-based interventions is still a serious gap in this area [6].

Alternatively, the use of robotics technology in different aspects of autism research (e.g., trying to improve eye contact, social and cognitive skills of children with ASD, etc.) is increasing [19–22].

This paper intends to combine the potentials of music education/therapy and robotic technology in autism research. To the best of our knowledge, utilizing a humanoid robot to systematically teach music to children with autism has not received enough attention [19,23–25]. Gifford et al. [23] used a drum-player NAO robot to provide consistent repetitive training to teach musical rhythms to typically developing children and individuals with autism; in their preliminary attempt, they reported some potential improvements in intralimb and interlimb coordination, conversation bouts and rates of joint attention bits. Peng et al. [24] programmed a Darwin robot to play a xylophone and involved two children with autism in a seven-week study in imitation games; they reported some progress in the subjects' concentration and communication, yet did not see significant improvement in imitation tasks. In an interesting recent study, Srinivasan et al. [25] discovered the importance of robotic and music-based interventions by running and comparing the effects of rhythm, robotic, and comparison interventions on the social attention patterns of 36 children with autism. Their NAO robot did not play musical instruments; however, its task was to involve the subjects in social and cognitive games, singing, and making requests.

To this end, a novel systematic robot-assisted music-based intervention scenario has been designed to: 1) primarily teach the fundamental concepts of how to play drum and xylophone to children with autism using a NAO robot as a teacher's assistant (facilitator), and 2) affect social and cognitive skills as well as motor imitation of children with autism. It is intended to explore the effect of the interventions on three groups who have been explicitly or implicitly involved in the program: a) participants with autism

who receive the music education, b) their parents, and c) the human therapists. The purpose of this study is to find preliminary exploratory answers for the following research questions: a) Does a social robot (as a teacher's assistant) have the ability to teach music (i.e., notes and rhythms) to children with autism?; b) Can robot-assisted interventions affect social and cognitive skills in children with autism through music education?; c) What is the impact of robot-assisted music education intervention on the stress of the subjects' parents during the program?; d) How acceptable is it to have a robot as a co-teacher in music education for the human therapists?

2. Research methodology

Study approvals: Ethical approval for the protocol of this study was provided by the Iran University of Medical Sciences (#IR.IUMS.REC.1395.95301469), and the certification for ABA (Applied Behavioral Analysis) and robot-assisted therapy with autistic children was received from the Center for the Treatment of Autistic Disorders (CTAD), Iran. Our music teacher in this study has dual university degrees: BA in psychology (a specialist in the education of exceptional children and children with special needs), BA in art (music), and also has the certification in application of music in physical and mental health for the children from the Music Application in Mental and Physical Health Association (MAMPHA), Iran based on international music-therapy standards. (While there is no music-therapy majors in Iran's universities, MAMPHA is the pioneer and the valid active organization in the field and provides a wide range of services including consultation, workshops, annual congresses, and actual music therapy.) The parents/children voluntarily took part in the program and signed a pledge/consent form to maintain high moral standards.

2.1. Participants

The criteria for volunteers to take part in our program were a) being diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders, b) being at least 3.5 years old, c) having the ability to understand/obey the instructions, d) minimum cognitive development of a 3-year old, e) being able to do simple imitation movements, and f) not having a musical learning background. At first, six families volunteered to take part in this program. Two of them were excluded from the study because: 1) one of the children was scared from the robot at the introduction session and his family refused to bring their 4-year-old low-functioning son to the music program anymore; 2) unfortunately, the 4.5-year-old low-functioning volunteer's parents faced a serious personal problem at the time of the program and did not continue the education after the third intervention

Table 1. The participants' details.

#	Name	Age	Autism severity
1	P1-Ben	6 years and 3 months	High-functioning autism, with hyperactivity; $MLU^a > 6$
2	P2-Moh	6 years and 1 month	High-functioning autism; $MLU > 6$
3	P3-Rad	6 years and 5 months	High-functioning autism, with verbal deficits; $MLU < 6$
4	P4-Roh	6 years and 6 months	Low-functioning autism, with intellectual disability, poor verbal skills, and lack of eye-contact; $MLU < 2$

^a: MLU: Mean Length of Utterance; MLU was assessed by the speech therapists of the CTAD.

session. Finally, three children with high-functioning and one child with low-functioning autism enrolled in this research study (Table 1). All of the participants were approximately 6-year-old males (average: 6 years and 3.8 months old; standard deviation: 2.2 months). We refer to the subjects as P1-Ben, P2-Moh, P3-Rad, and P4-Roh throughout this paper. In the area of participants' recruitment, 67% of the volunteers participated in the whole sessions. In the result section, more information as a preliminary estimate of acceptability and feasibility of our trial study design will be presented.

2.2. Humanoid robot

The humanoid robot used in this research is the NAO H-21 robot made by the Aldebaran Company [26]. The capabilities of NAO as well as its suitable programming interface make it a commonly used robot for autism research [25,27]. We have used the Iranian boy's name, "Nima", for the robot. Unlike its simple robotic face, the capability of changing eyes' color as well as eliciting speech prosody can make it an appropriate tool for communicating with children with ASD.

2.3. Musical instruments

Considering that the patient will be more deeply involved when an instrument sound is simple and pleasant [28], we have chosen a drum and a xylophone

for the robot to play in our interventions. Selecting the mentioned musical instruments is standard worldwide and is grounded in some psychological theories [28]. Drums are the basic instruments to teach rhythms to children. Moreover, using a xylophone can develop the basic music skills of children and improve their eye-hand coordination. Xylophones have visible colorful bars which makes it easier to learn musical notes. In the very beginning stage, learning music through a xylophone is much easier than the other instruments (e.g., piano, guitar, etc.). For children with autism with atypical fine motor skills, using fingers to play the notes is more difficult than using mallets.

2.4. Technical design of the games

Two general music games have been designed to involve children in the interventions: a) playing a real drum/xylophone in robot-child or robot-child-therapist/parent imitation turn-taking games and b) playing a Kinect-based virtual xylophone on the screen in child-robot/parent mode.

2.4.1. Playing the Drum/Xylophone

NAO robot has been programmed to play the drum/xylophone. We attached mallets to the robot's hands. A configurable user-friendly GUI (Graphical User Interface) (Figure 1(a)) and some rhythm patterns by Choregraphe [26] software (Figure 1(b)) have been

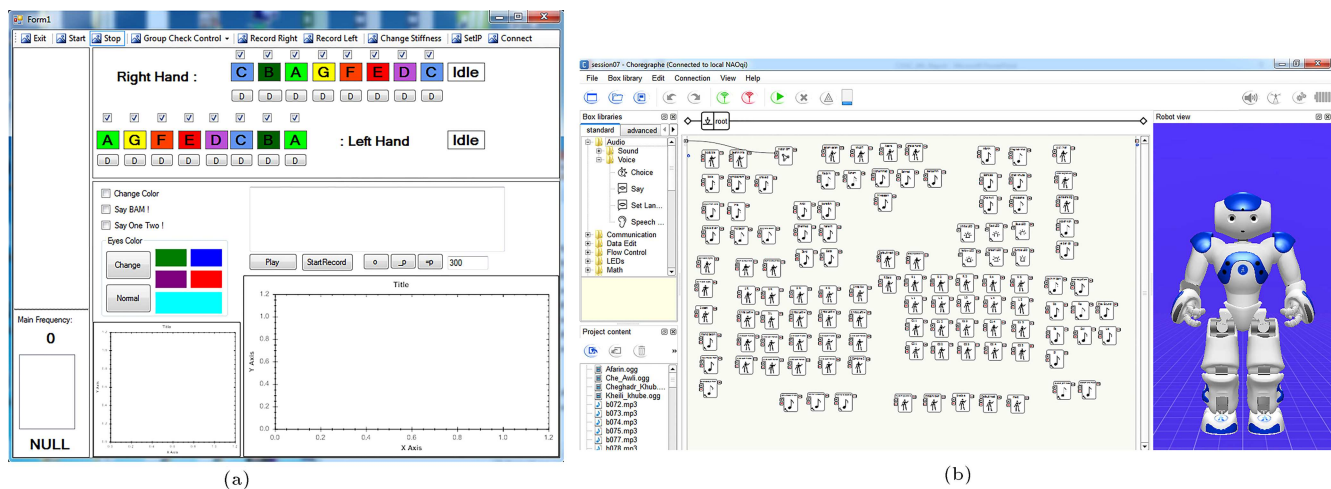


Figure 1. Software used by the robot-operator during the music-based sessions: (a) Developed GUI and (b) designed rhythm patterns by Choregraphe [26] software.

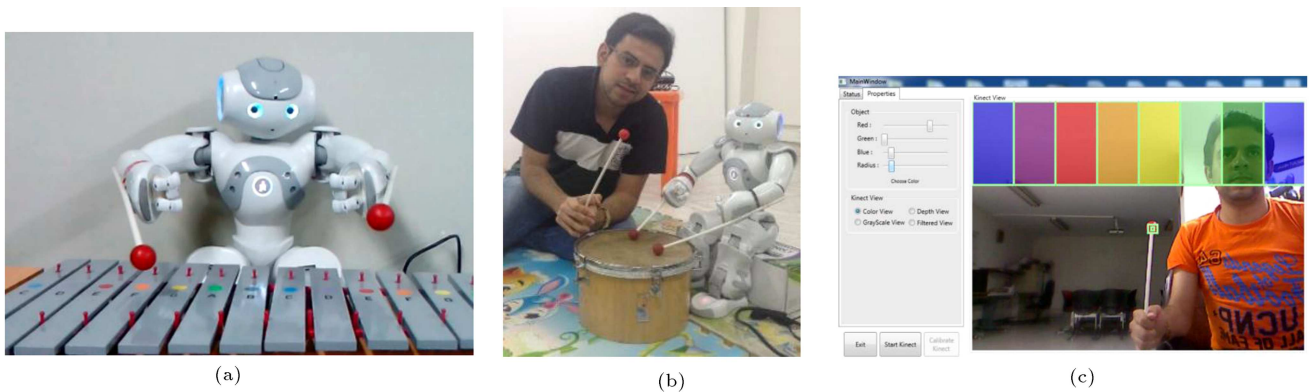


Figure 2. The Nima Robot, robot operator, and instruments: (a) Real xylophone, (b) drum, and (c) designed virtual xylophone.

developed in order to run different modes of the music scenarios either manually by the operators or automatically in real-time. The robot is able to a) greet, b) play different rhythms and notes with its right/left arm (while directing its attention/gaze to the xylophone's bar and the participant's face), c) change the LED color of its eyes to match the played bar's color and encourage the child to keep eye-contact with the robot, d) play whole/half/quarter notes in melodies and sequences, e) count "1-2" or say "Baam-Baam" while playing, and f) play a sequence of notes given by the operator (Figure 2(a) and (b)).

Audio signals were also captured by the Kinect with 16 kHz data sample rates; after applying Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), the frequency of the note played by the child/therapist/robot was detected and sent to the robot as feedback. Therefore, in its automatic mode, the robot was able to determine if the player's performance was correct and give him/her applause or appropriate hints.

2.4.2. Virtual xylophone

A Kinect-based virtual xylophone containing 8 colored bars programmed by C# WPF has been developed. In this game, the player can see the music bars (with the same color as the real xylophone) as well as himself/herself on the screen. The participant can

hit the bars using colored mallets/objects or the palm of their hands. The sounds of one octave from C4 (261.6 Hz) to C5 (523.2 Hz) are heard when hitting these bars. The Toub.Sound.Midi Library was used in order to generate music notes with the computer. Moreover, using the Aforge. Net 2.2.5 Library has enabled us to filter the colors based on RGB and detect the mallets in the images. The coordinates of the mallets' head or palms are also automatically detected by the software (Figure 2(c)).

2.5. Experimental setup

The case study design was conducted in the Social & Cognitive Robotics Lab at Sharif University of Technology with four autistic children in the presence of a human therapist, a humanoid robot, and a robot operator. Time duration of each intervention session was 20-30 minutes. The room size was $10 \times 5 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$ and contained "Observation" and "Examination" areas (Figure 3(a) and (b)). The sessions were recorded by three cameras. The child's responses to each activity were also recorded to keep track of his performance. Additionally, two computers, a video projector, and one/two Kinect sensor(s) were also used in the room.

Child-robot interactions were structured and pre-set. The games had pre-defined purposes and the instructions were described by the robot/therapist before

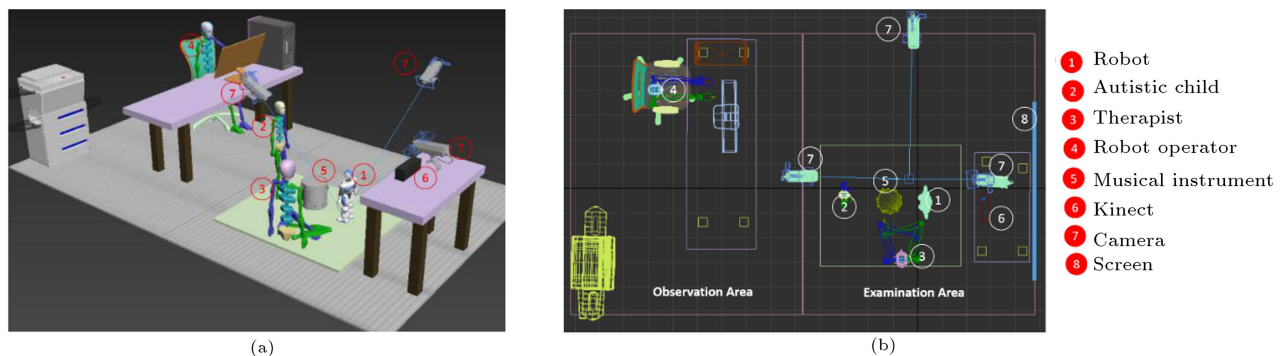


Figure 3. The schematic of our intervention room: (a) Perspective view and (b) top view.

Table 2. The designed music-based therapy interventions schedule.

Week#	Outline	Games' modes and descriptions	Purpose of the game
2	Orientation session	After conducting the Pre-test in week two, Nima robot was introduced to the child, showing robot's greeting, singing, dancing, etc.	Familiarize the child with the robot/class' environment
3	Strike the drum and/or xylophone bars using mallets	3a No bars were removed from the xylophone. Child should hit an arbitrary bar after each robot's strike.	-Improve fine motor skills
		3b Some of the bars are removed. Repeat 3a with fewer bars on the xylophone.	-Visual pursuit
		3c Repeat 3a: Child should use both of hands in order to play the instruments.	-Learn how to make sounds with the instruments
		3d Repeat 3b: Child should use both of hands in order to play the instruments.	-Joint attention
4	Matching the colors	4a Child imitates the robot's strike considering bars' color (preferable colors: red, blue and yellow).	
		4b The robot strikes a bar and child points to the same color on the board/screen (and vice versa).	-Colors' recognition
		4c The robot's eye LED color changes and child has to hit the same color on the xylophone.	-Joint attention -Instruction perception
5	Hitting bars while counting	5a Imitating the robot's strikes considering the number of played notes in order. The child/robot should count "one-two" while hitting the bars.	-Improve verbal short
		5b Repeat 5a while saying "Baam-Baam"	-Term memory -Numbers' perception and counting
6	-Hitting bars without counting	6a Imitating robot's strikes without counting.	-Auditory discrimination
	-Dancing	6b Imitating robot's singing /dancing in time break.	-Making the games' instructions more complex -Improve motor imitation
7	Rhythm perception	Imitating the robot striking 3 or 4 notes in order while considering the time interval between each note (on both the drum and the xylophone).	-Auditory imitation skill -Hand-eye coordination -Visual pursuit
8	Working memory game	The robot shows/says two or more colors to the child, and he/she has to remember and hit xylophone bars with the same color.	-Working memory and dual task performance -Joint attention
9	Teaching and reading the notes	Cards/labels with the same colors as the bars are shown to the child; he/she has to repeat the note's name and strike the same note on the xylophone.	-Shifting attention skill -Auditory memory -Teach the music notes

Table 2. The designed music-based therapy interventions schedule (continued).

Week#	Outline	Games' modes and descriptions	Purpose of the game
10	Playing music sentences	Child plays short phrases of the notes (i.e., a music sentence) while saying each note's name and the robot assesses his/her performance, i.e., playing easy and preliminary songs (parents can also attend the class and observe the last performance of their children).	-Cooperation between behavior and motor skills -Auditory memory -Play music sentences in the presence of the parent
11	-Playing the virtual xylophone -Involving children in turn-taking games	11a The robot hits some of the xylophone bars and expects the child to imitate it on the virtual xylophone (and vice versa). A game to involve the parents in the last session: The therapist/parent hits the real/virtual bars and expects the child/robot to imitate on the virtual/real xylophone, and vice versa. 11b (expecting the child to generalize the knowledge on the virtual xylophone).	-Sharing attention between different tasks -Improve turn-taking -Involve the child in child-robot-mother/therapist group games -Generalization skills

a1) *Colors' identification/expression test* was implemented in order to assess the subjects' ability of recognizing different colors;

a2) To investigate music learning ability: 1) Stambak's Rhythmic Structures Reproduction test [31], which contains 21 (easy to hard level) rhythmic tasks in which the participant should reproduce the patterns on a drum after hearing (and not seeing) them was conducted. The subjects have at most two chances to successfully complete each of test's item; 2) *A short music sentence* was given to the children, and the participants were asked to play it while using their left/right hands in order as well as saying the notes' name;

a3) Assessment of *Socio-Cognitive* (focusing on imitation and joint attention) skills of each participant was conducted using 30 items including a) 15 designed fine/gross motor imitation tasks and b) extracting 15 items from the Early Social Communication Scales (ESCS) test [5,32]. ESCS is a comprehensive well-known clinical measure of joint attention behaviors, behavioral requests, and social interaction behaviors of children. During the socio-cognitive assessment, different tasks and objects were presented to the participant to observe his/her initiating/responding to social and communicative behaviors with the therapist.

b) Three valid *questionnaires* in autism research. All of the questionnaires were filled in by the parents four times.

b1) *Gilliam Autism Rating Scale (GARS)* [33] is a questionnaire for estimating autism severity, covering subscales: Stereotyped behaviors, communication, social interactions, and developmental disturbances;

b2) *Autism Social Skills Profile (ASSP)* [34], is a comprehensive tool to measure social behaviors of an individual with autism from 6 to 17 years old. ASSP consists of 45 items. Three subscales, i.e., social interaction, social reciprocity, and detrimental social behaviors, can be measured with this questionnaire;

b3) *Parenting Stress Index-Short Form (PSI-SF)* [35] is a tool to measure parenting stress.

Due to the small number of the participants in this study, no scientific statistical analysis (i.e., significant tests) can be run on the data; however, the Cohen's d effect size [36] is calculated among the pre-test and post-test results of the questionnaires, each in two situations: a) considering all the four participants as a group and b) excluding the low-functioning subject and considering the three high-functioning subjects. The Cohen's d effect size is considered, which is independent of the sample size, as an estimation measure of the treatment effect. It has been used not for making strong claims and generalizing the observed results, but for finding the

potentials of the robot-assisted interventions' effect on children in active music sessions (Table 5).

- c) *Interviews* with the parents and the therapists before and after the program:
- c1) *Interview with the parents* to be informed of any children's behavioral changes during/after the interventions in their real life;
 - c2) *Interview with the therapists* to find their opinion/experience about having a robot as a co-teacher in music sessions.

3. Results and discussion

After two non-robot baseline sessions and conducting the baseline-test and pre-test in weeks #1 and #2, the Nima robot was introduced to the participants in the second half of week #2; in addition, the verbal and movement capabilities of the robot were shown in the presence of each subject, his parents, and the teacher. The purpose of this session was to familiarize the participants with the class environment as well as observe the child's tendency to start/keep communication with Nima. Music was not taught in the first two weeks. After that and based on the designed protocol presented in Subsection 2.6, music was taught step-by-step by the robot/teacher during the rest of the sessions (Figure 5(a)-(d)). We were able to run all

of the games (i.e., games #3a to #11b) for the three high-functioning subjects during the intervention sessions; however, for the low-functioning P4-Roh, games #8a-#11b were not systematically played because of his serious deficits in cognitive skills and instruction perception. Therefore, in the area of delivery of tasks' conditions' feasibility, acceptable performance of the high-functioning subjects was observed. The post-test was run at the end of week eleven for all the assessment tools. In this section, the observed results of our assessment tools will be presented case by case.

3.1. Colors' identification and expression test

In this study, "identification" and "expression" of colors were assessed for the autistic participants three times.

- **P1-Ben and P2-Moh:** They had no problem in identifying, expressing, and generalizing the colors.
- **P3-Rad:** For P3-Rad, color "identification" was better than color "expression" in both the baseline-test and the pre-test. His main difficulties were in identifying/expressing pink, yellow, and purple colors. P3-Rad could accurately find the colors in the background without too many colors. On the pre-test, we observed that P3-Rad had a serious problem with "generalizing" the colors as well as "instruction perception". Questions about the colors were asked



Figure 5. Snapshots of the interventions: (a) P4-Roh in the orientation session, (b) P2-Moh is imitating the robot (game #4a), (c) P1-Ben is doing a rhythm perception task (game #7a), and (d) P3-Rad is imitating the robot (game #11a).



Figure 6. Color identification/expression test: (a) P3-Rad is drawing (instead of coloring) a fish with yellow pencil in the pre-test, (b) P4-Roh could not identify the blue color in a background with two colors in the baseline-test, and (c) P4-Roh could successfully classify 5 different colors in the post-test.

in a different way in the pre-test, as compared to those in the baseline-test. Some objects, like a fish, sun, and ball, were sketched, and he was asked to “color the pictures with a yellow pencil”; however, P3-Rad took the pencil and drew another fish (Figure 6(a)). Fortunately, in the post-test, his problem with the “expression” of yellow and purple colors was resolved, and he was able to identify/express the colors “used for the xylophone bars”. However, this deficit slowed down his music learning process slightly.

- **P4-Roh:** P4-Roh did not have the ability to identify (and obviously express) any colors at all in the baseline-test and pre-test. He could not even identify a color in the background with only two existing colors (Figure 6(b)). However, the noteworthy changes observed for P4-Roh in the post-test include the expression of the “blue” color as well as the ability to separate/classify colors in the background with five different colors (Figure 6(c)). It seemed that the colors’ “identification” process started occurring for P4-Roh. His frequent/continuous involvement in color-based games, such as 4a, 4b, and 4c (Table 2), during three months could be the reason for this observation.

3.1.1. Subsection’s summary

The observations of P3-Rad and P4-Roh’s performance show the potential of our designed scenario to provide improvement in color recognition. In [28], the possibility of color identification through non-robotic teaching music instruments to exceptional children is also addressed.

3.2. Music learning ability: (a) the Stambak rhythm reproduction test and (b) playing a music sentence.

In this sub-section, the music learning ability of the subjects is analyzed. The Stambak Rhythm Reproduction Test was run on the autistic subjects three times to investigate each participant’s performance in rhythm perception (Figure 7(a)). The results of this test are presented in Table 3. Moreover, in the Post-test, each high-functioning subject was given a short music sentence task (consisting of 12 colored notes on a sheet), and they were asked to read the notes loudly first and, then, play the whole sentence on the xylophone using their right/left hands in order (Figure 7(b)).

- **P1-Ben:** P1-Ben was a genius in rhythm perception who reached exercise #18 in the Baseline and



Figure 7. Assessment of music learning ability: (a) Stambak’s rhythm test and (b) saying/playing short music sentences test.

Table 3. Stambak's rhythm test results in the baseline-test, pre-test, and post-test.

#	Participant	Scores of the Stambak's Rhythm test		
		Baseline-test	Pre-test	Post-test
1	P1-Ben	18 (in the second try)	18 (in the second try)	19 (in the second try)
2	P2-Moh	6 (in the second try)	6	13
3	P3-Rad	10	11 (in the second try)	14 (in the second try)
4	P4-Roh	0 (did not understand)	0 (did not understand)	4 (with the guide of counting)

pre-test without any previous music background. However, he stopped at exercise #19 and could not progress to tasks #20 or #21. During the first sessions, P1-Ben usually used only his dominant hand or made many mistakes in choosing the sequence of his playing hands. Although he was able to correctly read the final sentence test, he made three mistakes in changing the playing hands (which was, however, an acceptable performance). The psychologists also reported some progress in his fine hands imitation. The music learning process occurred for P1-Ben.

- **P2-Moh:** P2-Moh who only reached task #6 showed the most changes in the rhythmic test and was able to eventually successfully play task #13 of the Stambak's test. In playing the sentence task, he concentrated intently on the notes and his playing hands in order not to make any mistakes. He did a great job; however, he was somewhat slower than what we expected. Based on our experience in regular music classes, his performance seemed to be similar to typically developing children. In addition, he showed some improvement in fine motor imitation by being able to use both hands consecutively and spontaneously in playing the instruments during the last three sessions.
- **P3-Rad:** In the post-test, P3-Rad successfully played task #14 for the first time. In comparison to the two other high-functioning children, his weakness in expressing/identifying some colors slowed down his music learning process a bit, especially in saying/playing the notes' test and the music sentence games (i.e., games #9a and #10a).
- **P4-Roh:** Our low-functioning subject, P4-Roh, was initially unable to understand any of the rhythm tasks and could only play 2-hits with the therapist's direct verbal guide of "Baam-Baam" (on his fourth try) in the Baseline and pre-test; however, in the post-test, he was able to understand/play tasks #1 through #4, each on his second try with direct help of counting "1-2"/"Baam-Baam". He showed no significant improvement in "music learning" during the course of the program. The current proposed music schedule is too cumbersome for our low-functioning subject. One possible way to make future works effective would be to expand the number of sessions

at least by two times for this kind of children. He often played randomly on the xylophone bars instead of correctly imitating the robot during the intervention games. The teacher and Nima helped him understand the tasks better (instruction perception). Using both of the hands consecutively to play the drum/xylophone was our ultimate goal for him, and we assumed he would not achieve this skill. While P4-Roh could not imitate the same bars from the robot even at week eleven, he was, however, able to acceptably imitate the switching hands in the last four sessions.

3.2.1. Subsection's summary

The three high-functioning participants of this study showed some improvement in playing rhythms as well as being able to read/play simple music sentence test, meaning that the initial music learning occurred for these subjects and the results for the three months of interventions were promising. Improvement in rhythm perception of children could possibly set the body's internal rhythm; as a result, it could positively affect their walking, speaking, and even handwriting [37]. Now, we can answer the first research question as follows: *social robots (as teacher assistants) do have the ability to teach fundamentals of music to children with high-functioning autism in robot-assisted programs; however, for subjects with low-functioning autism, no conclusion can still be extracted through this work and more studies need to be done.* Moreover, Srinivasan et al. [25] reported progress in fine motor imitation of autistic children during music-based robotic-assisted interventions, which supports the observations of our program for P1-Ben and P2-Moh.

3.3. Socio-cognitive skills and qualitative behavioral analysis

To assess the social and cognitive skills of the participants, our psychologist ran thirty items in the pre-test and post-test to evaluate instruction perception, turn-taking, social participation, eye-gaze shifting, joint attention, and social imitation skills of the autistic subjects (Figure 8(a)-(f)). Each item was run 2 or 3 times, and the criterion for passing the item was successful performance of 2 times (Table 4). Then, the summarized results of the tests as well as the qualitative summary of the interventions reported by



Figure 8. Assessment of joint attention and imitation skills of the participants by the psychologist: (a) P4-Roh could not successfully imitate the therapist in the game of arranging the objects in the pre-test, (b) P3-Rad responded to joint attention of the therapist in the pre-test, (c) while previously unable to pass this item, P1-Ben successfully did 2/3 of opposite arm-leg imitation game in the post-test, (d) P2-Moh responded to the therapist's poem emotionally by showing the cold feeling spontaneously in the post-test, (e) P1-Ben tried to complete the puzzle by pointing/choosing appropriate elements in the pre-test, and (f) unable to respond to joint attention in the book game in the pre-test, P4-Roh was able to successfully complete this test in the post-test.

Table 4. The scores of socio-cognitive items in the pre- /post-tests (passing criteria is a score greater than or equal to 2/3).

#	Name	Pre-test scores (out of 30)					Post-test scores (out of 30)					Main obtained socio-cognitive improvement
		0/3	1/3	2/3	2/2	Total	0/3	1/3	2/3	2/2	Total	
1	P1- Ben	3	6	2	19	21	2	4	5	19	24	Fine motor imitation
2	P2- Moh	3	8	2	17	19	1	7	4	18	22	Fine motor imitation
3	P3- Rad	0	2	3	25	28	0	1	2	27	29	Triad memory
4	P4- Roh	13	3	4	10	14	11	3	6	10	16	Joint attention; instruction perception

the clinical psychologists are presented. However, the quantitative/qualitative content analyses of the video records (i.e., the video coding) of this program are not presented here.

- **P1-Ben:** P1-Ben showed some improvement in fine movement and difficult imitations (e.g., matching the ribbons/matches game and opposing arm-leg imitation game) from the pre-test to post-test. During the interventions, P1-Ben was very motivated to behave maturely in the presence of Nima as he did not want to ruin his friendship with the robot with

inappropriate behavior. This observation is similar to the results presented in improving behaviors in [16,18].

- **P2-Moh:** P2-Moh successfully passed three items in the post-test, which he previously could not do. These items included blowing a balloon, responding physically/emotionally to a poem, and matching ribbons/matches. Although P2-Moh is very resistant to education classes in his real life (mentioned in his medical reports), he did not show any maladaptive behaviors in our course. Moreover, based on the

psychologists' report, the child felt secure/relaxed during the sessions. Similar to this observation, Finnigan and Starr [38] and Geretsegger et al. [1] also reported the necessity of a non-threatening environment in (non-robotic) music therapy sessions for the participants with ASD.

- **P3-Rad:** He had the least amount of problem in passing the items. His triad memory, however, improved somewhat, compared with his past, by successfully passing the working memory imitation game in the post-test.

- **P4-Roh:** P4-Roh was our most interesting case. In the post-test, he showed progress in two joint attention items including pointing to the pictures on the back wall and gaze-shifting in the book game. This observation is in line with the improvement possibility of joint attention skills reported in a non-robotic music therapy study done by Kalas [11], and Kim et al. [2], as well as some robotic-assisted interventions research [21]. It should be noted that, following the notes played with eyes, eye-motor coordination movements and gaze-shifting from the robot to the instruments (and vice versa) are some examples of the joint attention situations provided for the subjects in this study. His failure in the items (especially in the pre-test) was due to his serious problem with "instruction perception" as well as his "low attention span". P3-Roham was a calm person with poor verbal and social communication. Based on his mother's report, P4-Roh usually refuses social contact with others in the early stages of communication; however, in our music classes, he communicated with two tools: the robot and the musical instrument; therefore, music was the interface between the child and the robot and, in this way, a foundation was built for a successful dyadic child-robot communication. He understood none of the instructions at the beginning of the music program. Slight improvement in his instruction perception, attention, and understanding what happened in the class was a positive note for P4-Roh over time. P4-Roh's attention span also increased somewhat, and he spent more time doing the music tasks. He participated in the class eagerly. Nima was a noticeable help as a communication tool; it raised the child's excitement level and motivated him to take part in the sessions effectively. As one of the interesting potential effects of the current robot-assisted interventions for our low-functioning subject and according to the psychologists' observations, P4-Roh's verbal skills increased somewhat and his stereotyped behaviors (especially his fluttering fingers) decreased a bit. Music seemed to be effective in decreasing the stereotyped behaviors of children with autism [12,13].

Moreover, this is in line with [27,39] who reported some decrease in repetitive/stereotyped behaviors of low-functioning children with autism after running robot-assisted imitation and joint attention games. In fact, engaging in stereotyped behaviors prevents the child from paying attention to surrounding events [5]. Therefore, attempt was made to not allow P4-Roh to remain solitary during the sessions.

3.3.1. Subsection's summary

In the human assessment sections (i.e., Subsections 3.1 to 3.3), we found that our music sessions represented a non-threatening and indirect method for communication, which provided special emotional pleasure/satisfaction for the children. Furthermore, playing the xylophone also required the use of both hands and fingers (i.e., the small muscles/joints). During the sessions, the autistic children had to communicate with the human therapist/parent, the robot, and music tools. Based on the video records and psychologists' report, one of the promising observations for the high-functioning subjects' performance was their high interest in starting/continuing their music class. Our observation showed that Nima was effective in this regard, and the children's following, curiosity, and questioning increased somewhat in the presence of the robot. The children used many opportunities to push Nima to speak and ask him questions. Similar to our observations, increasing of ASD's communication and feeling of closeness with/to the assistive robots during the interventions were also reported in [19,21,27,40].

3.4. Questionnaires

3.4.1. GARS

The GARS questionnaire was filled in by the parents four separate times (Figure 9). A decreasing trend in the autism severity of the participants from pre-test to post-test was observed. The decreasing amount in autism severity, however, seemed to be different and was much higher for the high-functioning participants than that for the low-functioning subject. A detailed subscales' assessment of the GARS questionnaires showed us some improvement in three subscales: "stereotyped behaviors", "communication", and "social interaction" for two of the participants, **P1-Ben** and **P4-Roh**, from pre-test to post-test. Based on the GARS, more changes occurred in the "communication" subscale for P1-Ben and in the "social interaction" subscale for P4-Roh, as compared to the other subscales. **P3-Rad** progressed somewhat in "stereotyped behaviors" and "communication" subscales, while **P2-Moh** showed some improvement in "communication" and "social interaction". An interesting point of the GARS results, which may not have happened accidentally, is the observation of progress for all four subjects in the

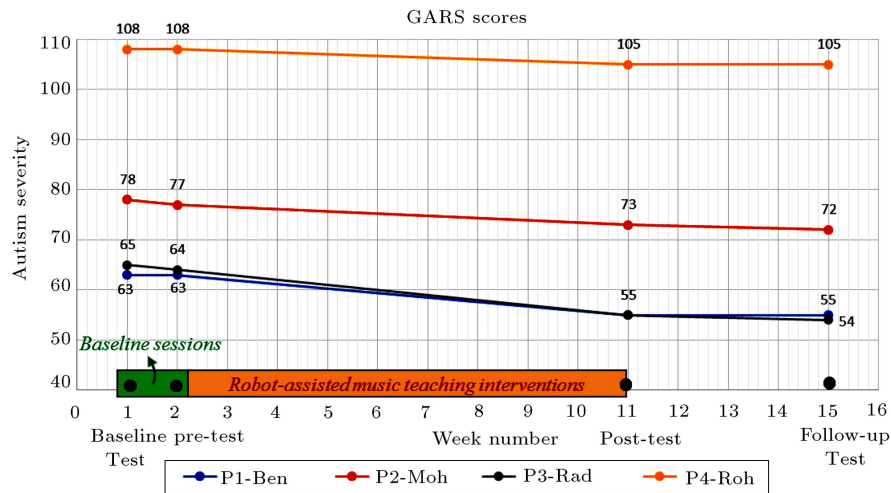


Figure 9. GARS scores (autism severity) of the participants in the baseline-test, pre-test, post-test, and follow-up Test.

Table 5. Cohen's d effect size measurement between pre-test and post-test of the questionnaires' results (the numbers that represent the large or close to being large effect size (i.e. \sim or > 0.8) are in bold in the table).

Questionnaire	Subscale	Cohen's d effect size between pre- and post-test scores	
		All 4 participants	3 high functioning children
GARS	Overall scores	0.269	0.762
	Stereotyped behaviors	0.199	1.443
	Communication	0.212	1.231
	Social interaction	0.338	0.362
ASSP	Overall scores	0.222	0.473
	Social reciprocity	0.157	0.251
	Social participation/avoidance	0.394	1.233
	Detrimental social behaviors	0.167	0.715
PSI-SF	Overall scores	0.413	0.469

subscale “communication” (in their real life). This observation is in line with the therapists' reports of the communication toward the robot/instruments and the possible reasons discussed in Subsections 3.2 and 3.3. According to Table 5, considering the high-functioning subjects in a group, the calculated effect size of the overall scores of the GARS as well as two subscales, communication and stereotyped behaviors, are large or close to being large, which could show that the interventions had a promising effect on the participants' socio-cognitive skills and, as a result, their autism severity. It is a signal that the presence of Nima, as an attractive communication tool, could be one of the positive keys affecting the communication skills of the children even in their life outside the study. Moreover, a comparison of the GARS overall scores between the post-test and follow-up Test shows the retention and stability of the sessions' impact on each of our subjects.

3.4.2. ASSP

The results of the ASSP questionnaire are presented in Figure 10. Based on the parents' reports, the social skills of all the participants improved somewhat during the intervention sessions. This observed result is in line with the reports of [2,6,15,17] in non-robotic music therapy programs as well as [21,41] in robot-assisted therapeutic interventions. Human therapists' reports in Subsections 3.2 and 3.3 also support the parents' viewpoint in improvement of the subjects' social skills. A detailed overview of the ASSP shows us that scores of the subscale as follows: a) “social reciprocity” increased somewhat for all the participants (changes' mean: 4.25, changes' standard deviation: 1.26); b) “social participation/avoidance” increased with the least change reported for P3-Rad (changes' mean: 4.50, changes' standard deviation: 1.91), with a large effect size (Table 5) for the high-functioning children group; and c) “detrimental social behaviors”

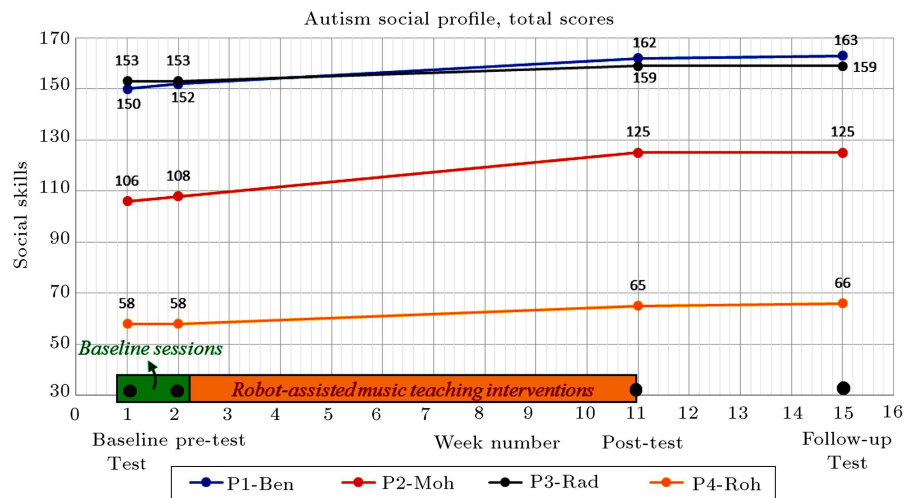


Figure 10. Total ASSP scores of the participants in the baseline-test, pre-test, post-test, and follow-up test.

did not changed for P1-Ben and P4-Roh, indicating that the nature of the designed protocol did not have a meaningful effect on this subscale.

3.4.3. PSI-SF

The PSI-SF questionnaire was filled in by the mothers to investigate the impact of our interventions on the mothers' stress (Figure 11). The result indicates that the stress of the mothers decreased considerably for three of the mothers from pre-test to post-test, while the scores remained in the same range in the follow-up test. The largest changes in the stress scores occurred for the mothers of **P1-Ben** and **P4-Roh** who had the least amount of hope/faith in their children's ability to learn. However, the effect size (Table 5) for this questionnaire is close to being "medium".

The parents were present in the therapeutic environment and observed their children's happiness/education process. Moreover, they sometimes were engaged in the games with their sons and played

turn-taking group games. We believe that seeing the joy of the child could have a somewhat positive effect on the mother's stress. Being a playmate of the child (even for a couple of minutes) might foster the sense of parent-child relationship; therefore, the mother's feelings of usefulness improved as she helped her child do the tasks correctly. Moreover, the child's satisfaction obtained from attending the happy robot-assisted program could increase his obedience to the parents in different areas and, as a result, increased the good feelings of the mother. In support of the PSI-SF's scores, Booth and Jernberg [42] mentioned that when the parents are an effective part of the treatment process, the children generalize the skills they learned to home and other environments. Contrary to the GARS and ASSP, the calculated effect size on the overall scores of the PSI-SF for both situations in Table 5 is approximately the same. Now, based on our observations and as a preliminary answer to the third research question, we indicated that *robot-assisted*

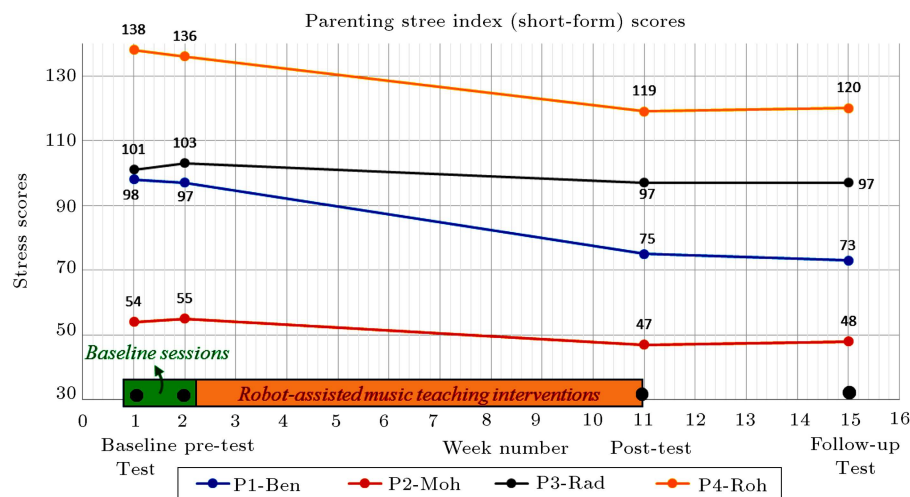


Figure 11. Total PSI-SF scores of the mothers in the baseline-test, pre-test, post-test, and follow-up test.

music education interventions could decrease the stress level of the parents, howbeit with no large effect size.

3.5. Interview with the parents

The most important parts of the parents' claims are presented in the following paragraphs.

- **P1-Ben:** A decrease in hearing sensitivity was reported for P1-Ben by his mother. "Contrary to his past behavior, P1-Ben does not put his hands on his ears anymore when music/sound is playing". The mother claimed that she thought her son could not learn anything at all; however, her son was proven to have learned the notes and rhythms and she believed presence of the robot was the reason for this observation. "For the first time since attending pre-school, we observed that he had recently found a friend in his class". This educational intervention helped the mother feel a lot more relaxed. The mother felt that she was doing a great job for her son by bringing P1-Ben to this program (which mainly caused her stress level to be reduced).
- **P2-Moh:** The noteworthy factor for P2-Moh was the parents' high trust in our team and its educational-therapeutic interventions. P2-Moh's family was very satisfied for two reasons: first, the addition of running an educational program alongside the treatment and, second, teaching music which informed them of the potential abilities of their child in a new area (i.e., music). She added that "Nima plays an important role in his current paintings".
- **P3-Rad:** A slight improvement in P3-Rad's verbal skills was reported by his mother. "The music program and its positive effects were obviously different from his other treatment classes (e.g., ABA or speech therapy classes). P3-Rad is now trying to sing a song along with the background music; he showed less interest/tendency to do that before. I think increasing the time duration of the music classes would have had an even greater effect on a child like P3-Rad. The implicit teaching process through a cute robot increased my son's interest in participating in the class. P3-Rad's creativity increased somewhat and his descriptions and imaginary games have increased a bit".
- **P4-Roh:** The parents felt better about their son's treatment after all. "By bringing my son to this program, I am feeling more relaxed now. He has not seen such a cute robot anywhere else except in cartoons, and this obviously increased his excitement level. He is trying to speak more than before and we are excited about it. An overall comparison of his performance in the robot-assisted interventions with his ABA (Applied Behavioral Analysis) treatment

sessions during the same time showed us that P4-Roh could not have achieved the current progress without the robot".

3.5.1. Subsection's summary

Based on the mothers' overviews (acceptability of the study) in Subsections 3.4 and 3.5, it was observed that the autism severity and the parental stress of the subjects decreased slightly and the social skills of the children increased somewhat after the robotic-assisted music program. Of the most interesting outputs of this research, which is highly recommended to be studied deeply in the future, were the reported improvement in stereotyped behaviors of P4-Roh as well as verbal skills of P3-Rad and P4-Roh. These two participants had more serious speech deficits than P1-Ben and P2-Moh did. This is in line with the idea that speech and music share the same neuronal network; therefore, teaching music should improve/affect verbal skills positively [28].

3.6. Interview with the therapists

At the beginning of the class and based on the WOZ robot control style, the therapists did not believe that the robot could play the assistant role very well; however, Nima's unpredictable and spontaneous dialogs/actions during the sessions forced the teachers to react appropriately and provided lots of creative situations for our music-teachers to help the children's learning process. In fact, Nima was totally accepted as an attractive/effective colleague by the therapists in the early sessions and the robot's presence could not be ignored. The therapists stated that "In traditional/classical music classes, the teacher uses his/her knowledge, experience, and influence to affect the students (i.e., parameters that Nima does not have now); however, what we observed in our work was that the effect of the robot's charm is very high. At the moment, the robot's performance in terms of reaction time as well as its communication are acceptable; however, it still cannot replace a human music teacher. While a similar progress rate was probably expected without using the robot, we are not sure if the participants would have been as happy/eager to attend the classes as they were with the robot. We also felt relaxed in Nima's company. All in all, social robots could be effective as facilitators in music classes for the children with ASD".

3.6.1. Subsection's summary

To answer the fourth research question, we indicated that *robots not only could be quite acceptable in the role of facilitators in active music-teaching classes, but also seemed not have added any additional pressure on the teachers, too. Based on the unpredictable behaviors of children with ASD and robots' autonomy issues, we*

believe that robots are not a suitable replacement for the human teachers, but they could be attractive co-teachers.

3.7. Results section's summary

To answer the second research question, *our robot-assisted program could positively affect the social and cognitive skills of the participants in this study; however, in general, the effects of the music therapy sessions on participants' behaviors seem to be different for children from different points on the autism spectrum; even our high-functioning children showed different potential behavioral improvement. This may be due to the combinatorial nature of the developed games affecting various skills of the participants.*

Among different arts, music can apply the high level of involvement/engagement between two brain's hemispheres [28]. Thanks to our designed scenario, we were able to provide a platform that enabled us to simultaneously influence diverse cognitive, social, and emotional behaviors of children with autism. Teaching music to children with autism is really a cognitive-social task. However, the teaching efficiency does have several parameters, some of which are dependent on the personality, age, and talent of the subjects or even on the music background and families' cooperation. This case-study design research was done to obtain proof for the concept in a short-time and compact study and the potential of using social robots as facilitators in active music-based sessions. The positive points discussed in this preliminary exploratory study are promising and can shed light on continuing music therapy for children with autism using robotic technology.

4. Application and implication of the study

Using robots as a modern technology/tool in diverse educational/treatment classes will be unavoidable in the next few years and cognitive research; in addition, music communities will also experience this intervention approach. Cute characteristics of social robots would increase/facilitate effective engagement level and obedience of children with autism toward teachers/therapists and robots [21] in the music-based interventions. Assistant robots have the catalytic role in making the education [43,44] and social/cognitive rehabilitation process of children [21] in friendly environments appealing, and this could increase the attention span of the participants and their tendency to get deeply involved in the educational/treatment music tasks. Children receive the best education from those they like and not necessarily those with the best technical skills [45,46]. Robots could also benefit the music teachers, clinical supervisors, and music therapy educators in several ways such as being a great help for automatic/real-time treatment assessment as well

as keeping record of the children's performance in the music sessions. We highly recommend practicing music-therapists and Human-Robot Interaction (HRI) researchers to continue a similar or even modified version of such studies widespread for children with mental disabilities in order to figure out comprehensive positive/negative aspects of using this technology in music education/therapy. The focus of our study was to show the utility/usefulness of the Human-Robotic Interaction as one-step-ahead to improve traditional/classical music-based therapies (even across the different languages/cultures). Due to the findings presented in the literature [23,24,37,47,48], our designed games could have the potential to positively affect a variety of cognitive skills of the children.

5. Limitations of the study

Although we tried our best to control the intervention situations, there is still a possibility that some of the improvements observed in music education and/or social skills are attributable to other interventions or education these participants may be receiving [29], which was obviously impossible to control this entirely. Moreover, we could not separate the effects of either factors, i.e., 1) the robot's attendance and 2) the music-based games, on the subjects' improvements, separately. In this research, we only considered the potential of the designed scenario as a case-study qualitative approach [49,50], and no valid statistical analysis (e.g., paired T-test, ANOVA, etc.) could be scientifically done on the results. Moreover, the video coding results of the intervention sessions are not presented in this paper. All in all, we believe that the most important limitations in our study are: a) the small number of the participants as well as not having a control group, b) children's maturation, c) potential effects of the other classes outside our sessions, d) heterogeneous autism severity of the subjects, e) unpredicted behaviors of the subjects (specially the low-functioning participant) during the sessions, f) engineering technical issues, g) accessing valid tools to accurately measure children's behavior, and h) the small number of the sessions. At this point, we are still unable to answer the question of whether conducting the same scenarios with only a human-therapist (without robots) would be more/less effective than the robot-assisted interventions for participants with autism, and also figuring out the exact effect of such a rehabilitation method remains unanswered.

6. Conclusion

Through the designed music-based scenario package, the potential of music-based intervention on four children with ASD's improvement in learning music, social,

and cognitive skills was explored. The strength of the proposed educational-therapeutic scenario was its hierarchical design. As an exploratory finding, it was indicated that assistant robots do have the ability to teach the fundamentals of music to children with high-functioning autism. We also saw some improvement in fine hand imitation, using both hands in order, and rhythm identification for (especially two of) the high-functioning participants. The high-functioning subjects can now all read/play the notes/simple musical sentences, and their progress was quite acceptable during the three months interventions. Nima's presence seemed to have appropriate effect on their willingness and increased the motivation of the children (especially the high-functioning subjects) to become deeply involved in the music education. The communication rate with Nima was observed to be quite remarkable, and the children took opportunities to induce the robot to speak with them. In the case of the low-functioning subject, some improvements in verbal skills and a decrease in stereotyped behaviors were observed. The parents of the autistic children felt better towards their sons, and the GARS showed that the autism severity of all of the participants was reduced somewhat after the intervention sessions. From the data reported by the psychologists as well as the ASSP questionnaire, some progress for the participants in social skills was observed. The children usually felt relaxed during the program, perhaps because the musical instruments used in this research were considered non-scary and non-stressful tools. The designed study procedures seemed to be feasible and acceptable in this primary stage.

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Biographies

Alireza Taheri received his PhD in Mechanical Engineering with emphasis on Social Robotics at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran. He is a Post-Doctoral Research Associate at the Social and Cognitive Robotics Laboratory, Sharif University of Technology. During 2015-2017, he spent a total of one-year sabbatical as a research scholar at Yale University and University of Denver, USA.

Ali Meghdari is a Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Sharif University of Technology (SUT) in Tehran. Professor Meghdari has performed extensive research in various areas of robotics: social & cognitive robotics, mechatronics, bio-robotics, and modelling

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Minoo Alemi received her PhD in Applied Linguistics (TEFL) from Allameh Tabataba'i University in 2011. She is currently an Assistant Professor and Division Head of Applied Linguistics in Islamic Azad University, West Tehran Branch. She is the Founder of Robot-Assisted Language Learning (RALL) and the co-founder of Social Robotics in Iran, which she achieved as a Post-Doctoral Research Associate at the Social & Cognitive Robotics Laboratory of Sharif University of Technology. Her areas of interest include discourse analysis, interlanguage pragmatics, social robotics, and RALL. Dr. Alemi has been the recipient of various teaching and research awards from Sharif University of Technology, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Islamic Azad University, and Int. Conf. on Social Robotics (ICSR2014), Sydney-Australia. She has published over 75 papers and books in refereed national and international conferences, and journals. She is also on the editorial board of the British Journal of Educational Technology (BJET).

Hamid Reza Pouretamad is a Professor of Clinical Neuropsychology and the Founder and the Head of the Institute for Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran. He is also the founder of Iranian Society for Cognitive Science and Technology, and Director of the Center for the Treatment of Autistic Disorders (CTAD) in Tehran, Iran. He has done extensive research on children with autism spectrum disorder. He has published over 150 papers in refereed national and international conferences and journals.