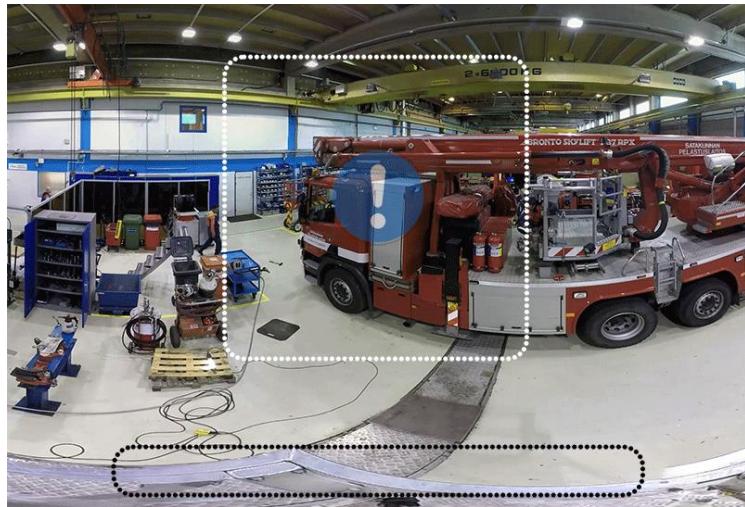




XR-teknologiat koulutukseen, kulttuuriin, mediaan ja teollisuuteen



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University of Tampere, Tampere Unit for Computer-Human Interaction

DigiMyrsky, Tampere, 30.11.2017



Agenda

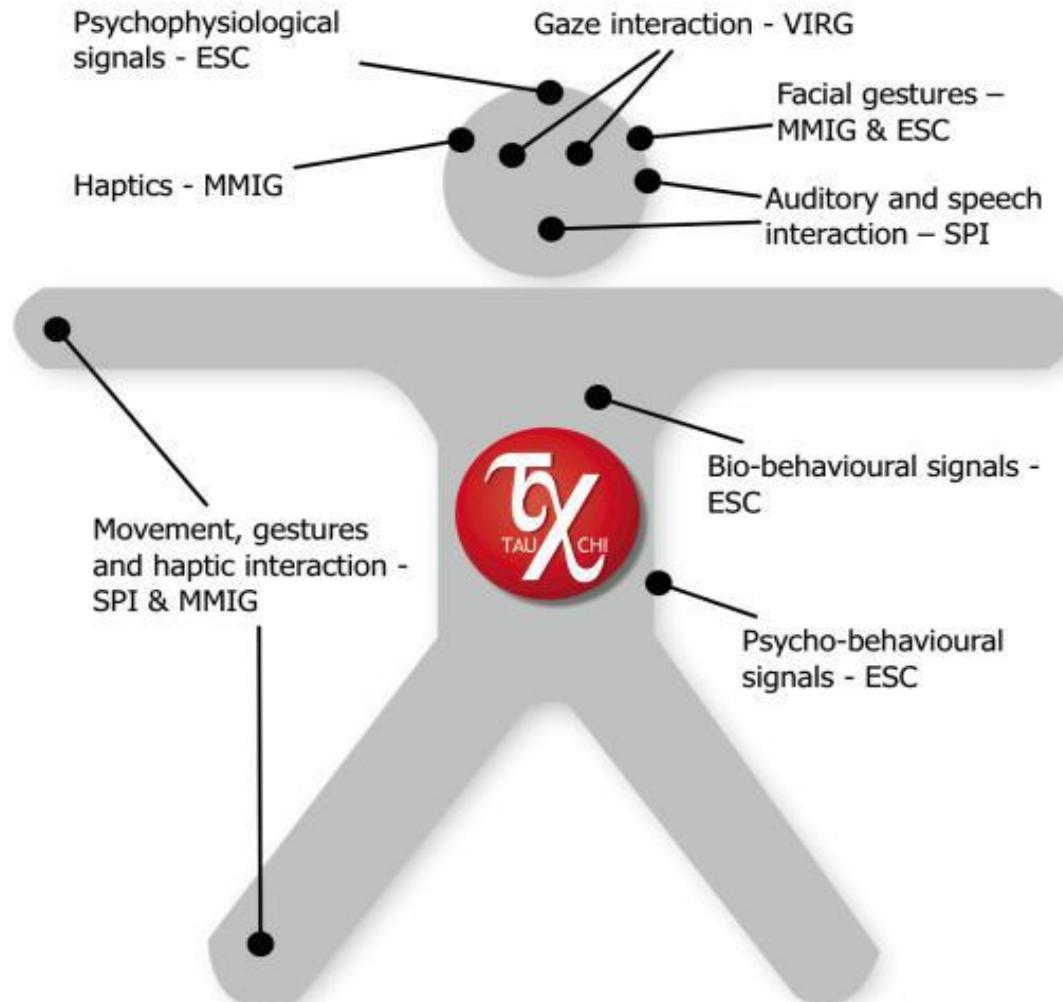
- **Background: Tampere Unit for Computer-Human Interaction**
- XR technologies
- iODV - interactive 360 videos
- Example case studies
- User Experience of iOVDs
- Human-computer interaction in XR



TAUCHI - Tampere Unit for Computer Human Interaction

- A leading research center in Human-Computer Interaction, 50 people
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Multinational
- The largest and highest ranked academic human-technology interaction research unit in Finland

1

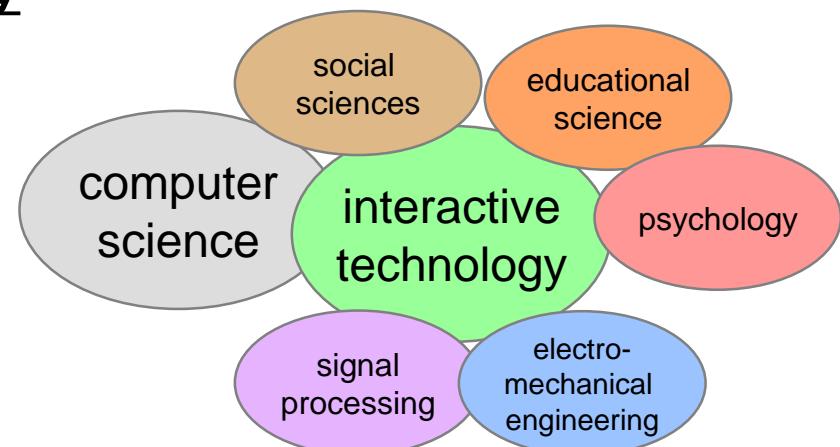


(*) Source: Nationwide evaluation carried out by the Academy of Finland.



TAUCHI - Tampere Unit for Computer Human Interaction

TAUCHI carries out interdisciplinary research and development on human-technology interaction realizing the potential of technology in harmony with human abilities, needs, and limitations.





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Virtuaalitodellisuus

- Virtuaalitodellisuus (Virtual Reality, VR), lisätty todellisuus (Augmented Reality, AR) ja sekoitettu todellisuus (Mixed Reality, MR) mahdollistavat laajan joukon erilaisia oppimisympäristöjä
- XR on yleisnimitys näille teknologioille
- Seuraavassa käydään läpi
 - Muutamia relevantteja käsitteitä
 - AR ja VR teknologia lyhyesti
 - Joitakin esimerkkejä AR ja VR ratkaisuista

XR: VR-AR-MR



Virtual Reality: Immersiivinen kokemus, täysin virtuaalimaailmassa



Mixed Reality: Digitaalinen informaatio osana reaalimaailmaa synkronoidusti

Adapted from:
<https://www.thefoundry.co.uk/solutions/virtual-reality/vr-ar-mr-sorry-im-confused/>

Augmented Reality:
Digitaalinen informaatio osana reaalimaailmaa synkronoimattomasti



Diminished Reality: Reaalimaailmasta häivytetään epärelevanttia informaatiota

Holography:
Microsoftin versio MR:stä





Relevantteja käsitteitä

- Etenkin virtuaalitodellisuuden alueella **Immersion** käsite on tärkeää
- Myös AR puolella voidaan käsitettä hyödyntää
- Immersion täsmällinen merkitys vaihtelee materiaalista riippuen, voidaan erottaa
 - Sensorinen immersio vs. läsnäolon tunne (immersion, presence)
 - Lisäksi tähän liittyy tehtävään uppoutuminen (luokkina esitetty mm. engagement, engrossment and total immersion)
- Osaa VR/AR hyödyistä pidetään nimenomaan immersion aikaansaamina

Esimerkki immersiosta



Kallioniemi, P., Mäkelä, V., Saarinen, S., Turunen M. Immersion and User Experience of Interactive Omnidirectional Videos in CAVE Virtual Reality Systems and Head-Mounted Displays. In Proceedings of Interact 2017, 2017.

Sensorisen immersion dimensio



Silmikkonäytöt, täydelliset ohjaamot kattavilla näyttöpinnoilla

- Suuri resoluutioinen grafiikka
 - Realistinen grafiikka
 - Sulavasti päivittyvä grafiikka
 - Moniaistinen, ts. kuva, ääni ja tuntopalaute
 - Luonnollinen vuorovaikutus

Tekstipohjaiset ja abstraktit graafiset käyttöliittymät



Simulaation realismin dimensio



Prosessin/fysiikan
yksityiskohtainen ja
reaaliaikainen malli

- Mahdollisuus simuloida tilanteita
- Mahdollisuus oppia esim. täsmällisiä motorisia taitoja, ts. proseduraalinen oppiminen

Yksinkertaistettu ja symbolinen malli aihealueesta, tilanteesta tai toiminnasta

- Esittää aiheen kannalta relevantteja tehtäviä ja kysymyksiä
- Vuorovaikutus voi olla esim. monivalintahenkistä



AR teknologiat

- Silmikkönäytöt
- CAVE ympäristöt ja immersiiviset fyysiset simulaattorit
 - Usean seinän ja mahdollisesti lattian ja katon peittävät näyttöpinnat
 - CAVE ympäristöissä yksi pääkäyttäjä jonka silmien sijainnin mukaan perspektiiviä säädetään
- Pöytänäytöt
- Mobiililaitteella nk. Magic lens VR
- Erikoisia ohjausteknolojioita peliohjaimesta käyttäjän liikkeiden seurantaan
- Tilaääni
- 360-video on yksi tehokkain tapa tuottaa immersiivistä materiaalia



AR teknologiat

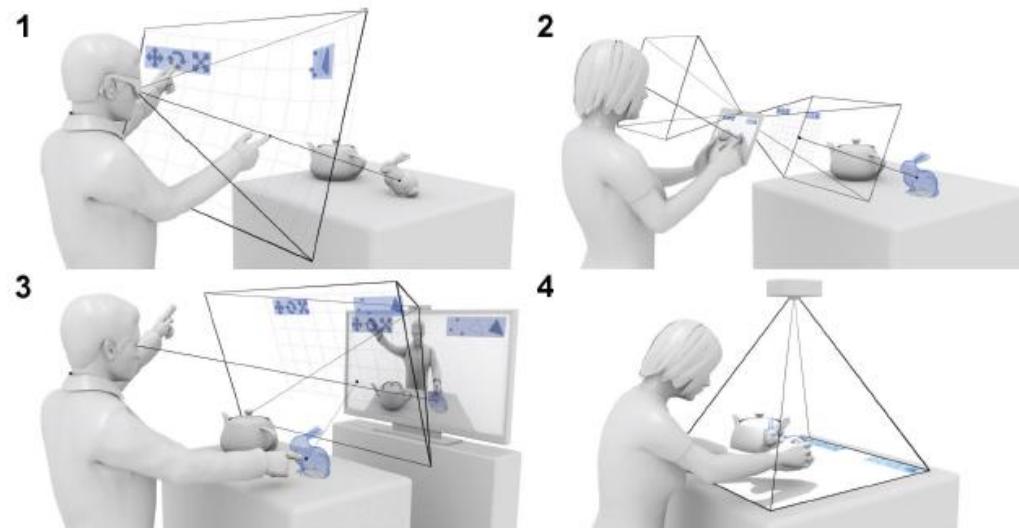




AR teknologiat

- Mobiililaitteiden AR
 - Takakameran kuvaan lisätään sisältöä, voi perustua laitteen sijainti ja suuntasensoreihin (sisällöt karkeasti oikeassa suunnassa) ja/tai kamerakuvaan analyysiin
- Projektoripohjainen AR
 - Projektorilla “maalataan” informaatiota aitoon ympäristöön ja oikeisiin esineisiin
- Silmikkönäytöt
 - Kamerapohjaisesti kuten mobiililaitteilla
 - Puoliläpinäkyvät näytöt, esim. Microsoft Hololens
- Pöytänäytöt
 - Peilimetafora: kamera kuvaaa näytön edustaa ja kuvaan lisätään sisältöä
 - Puoliläpinäkyvä näyttö

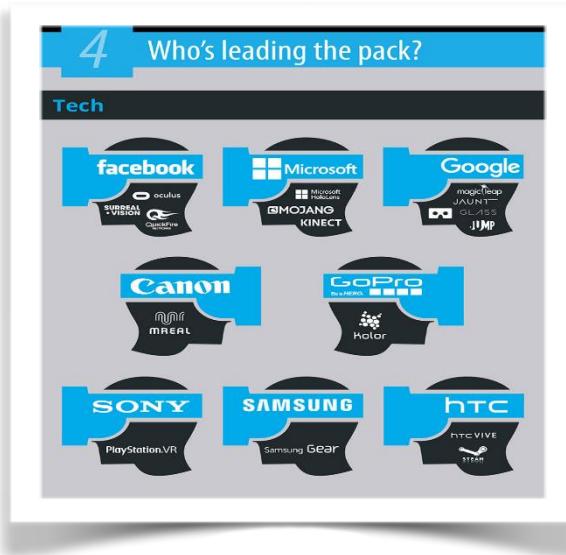
Lisätyn todellisuuden muotoja



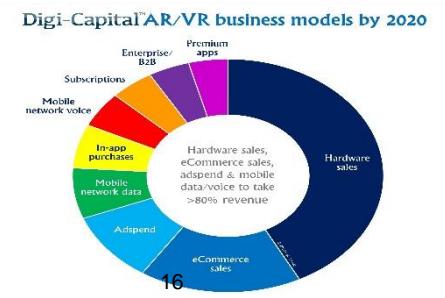
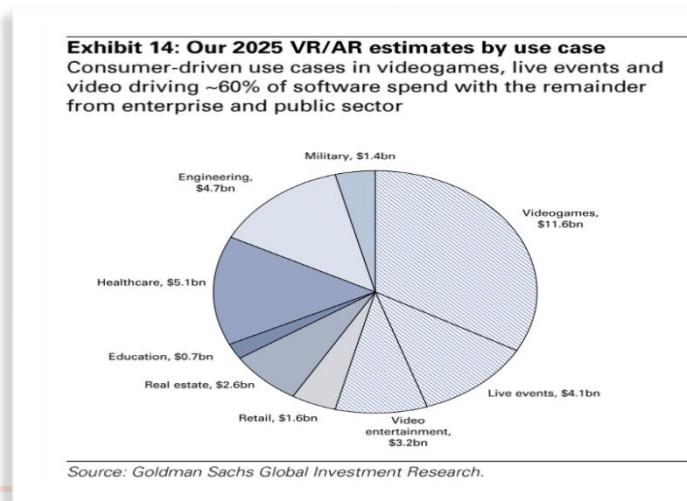
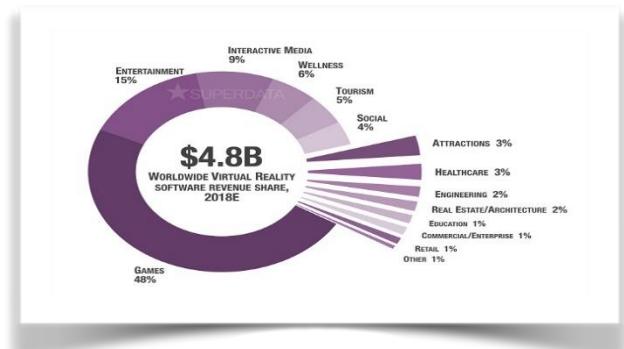
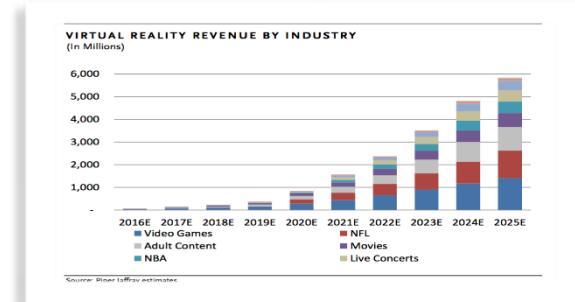
Lisätyn todellisuuden tyypejä: (1) suora vuorovaikutus, (2) epäsuora vuorovaikutus, (3) peilattu vuorovaikutus, (4) kiinteä vuorovaikutus.

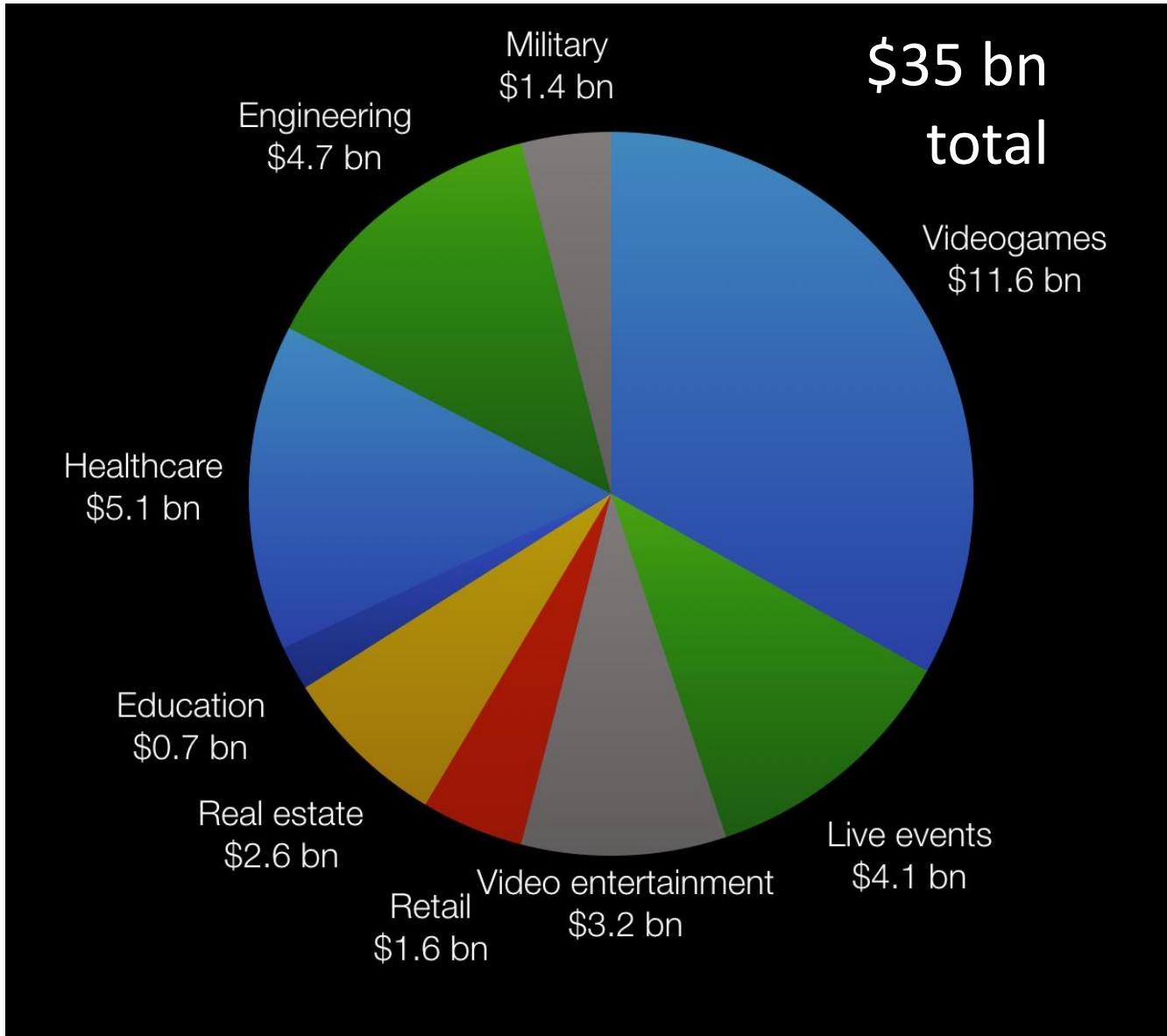


Markkinat



Many analysts quote 2016-2017 as the market breakthrough. Smartphone VR becomes the default. Early adopters + games drive consumer sales, video and sports coming up. Professional apps slower to develop. HW+SW sales up to 80B\$ by 2025.







Agenda

- Background: Tampere Unit for Computer-Human Interaction
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- **iODV - interactive 360 videos**
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Interactive Omni-directional Videos (iODVs) - Cost-efficient VR

- Omni-directional videos - 360 videos or ODVs - provide cost efficient method for VR/AR (both when recorded and streamed)
 - Technology: available
 - Needed: guidelines, best practices, production processes and tools, interaction means
- Streamed (live) ODV vs. AR/MR: being physically or remotely in the location of interest



iODV application areas (our cases)

- Traditional industry: remote maintenance and tele-operation
- Culture and entertainment: e.g. museum installations
- Education: e.g., collaborative second language learning in iODV
- Journalism: e.g., interactive stories of historical persons
- Media industry: e.g., interactive ODV programs



Interactive ODVs

- Interaction is a key issue in advanced ODVs
- Our focus:
 - Interaction techniques in iODVs
 - User experience - and experiential factors in particular - of iODVs
 - Production pipeline of iODVs



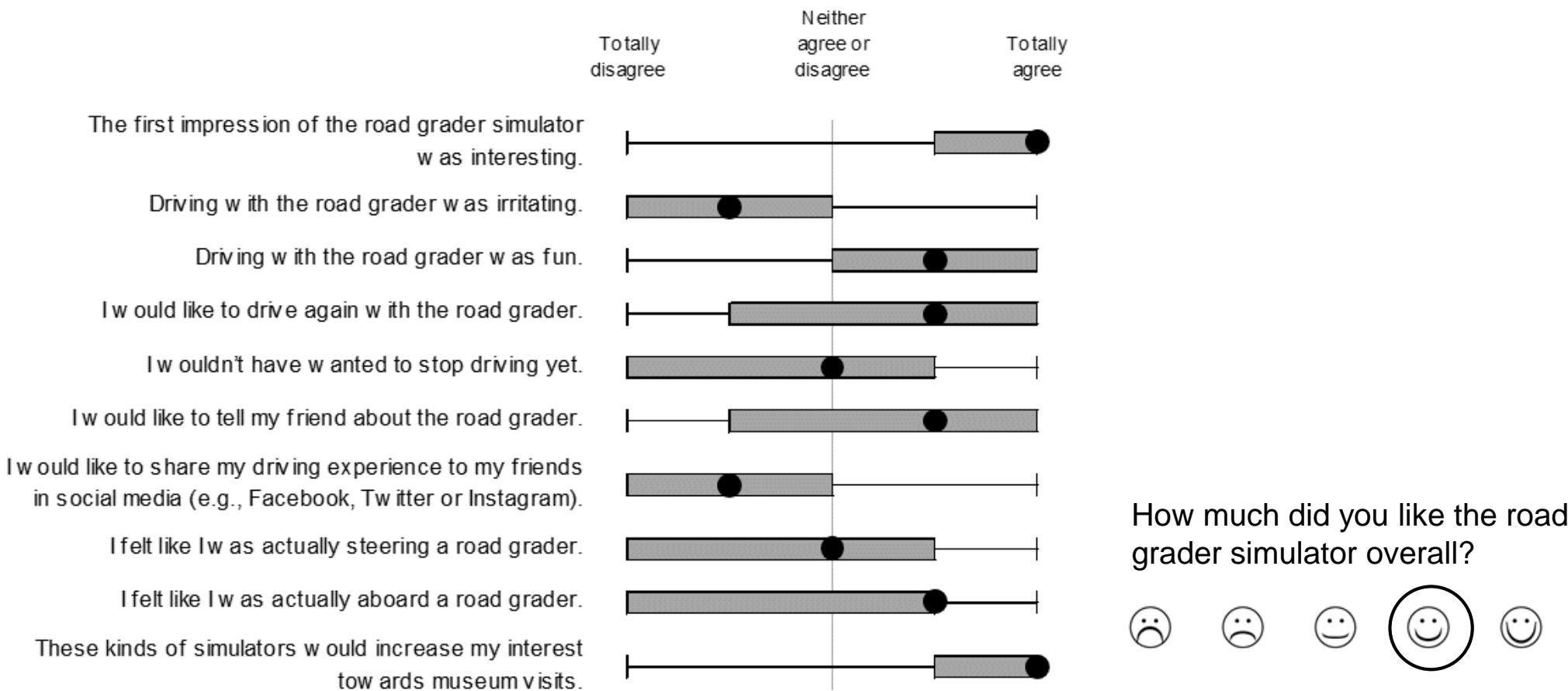
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Culture and Entertainment



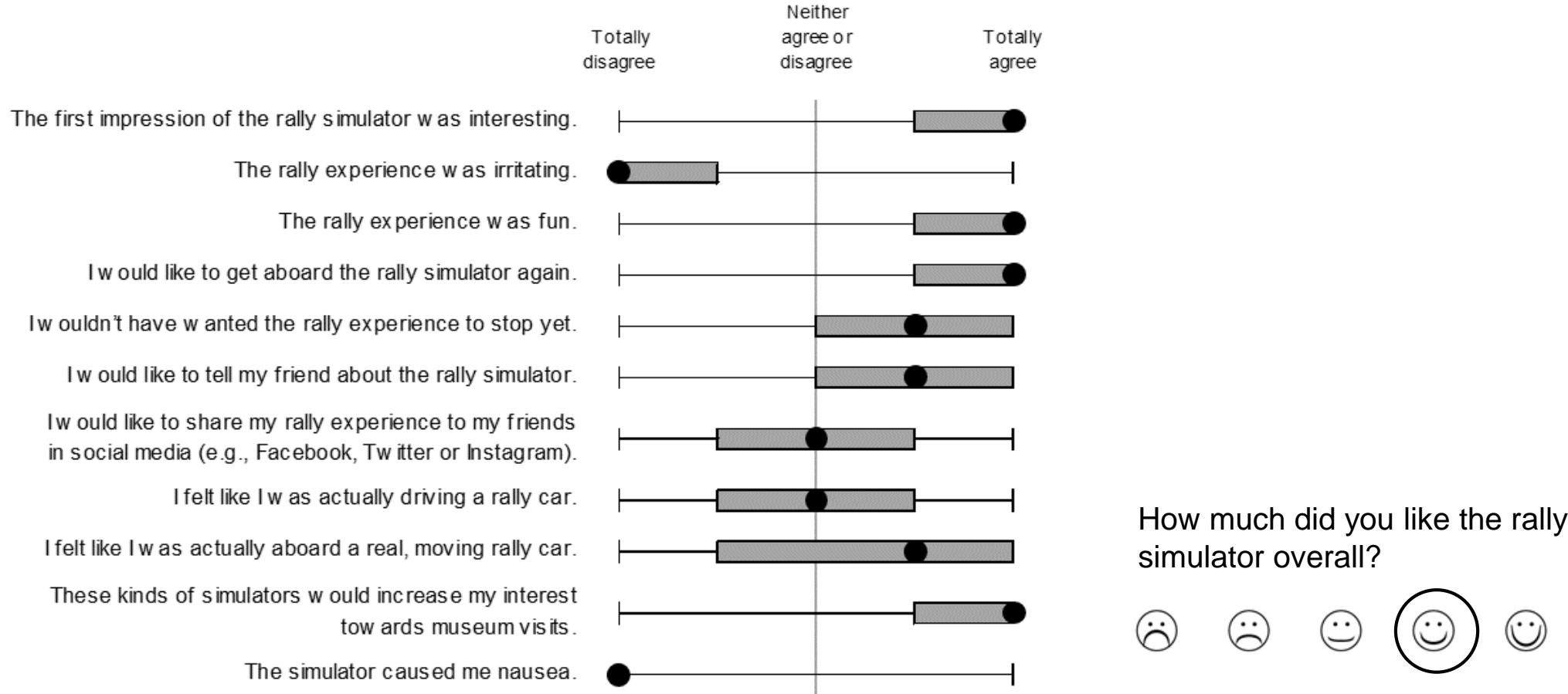
EXPERIENCES (n=85)



Culture and Entertainment

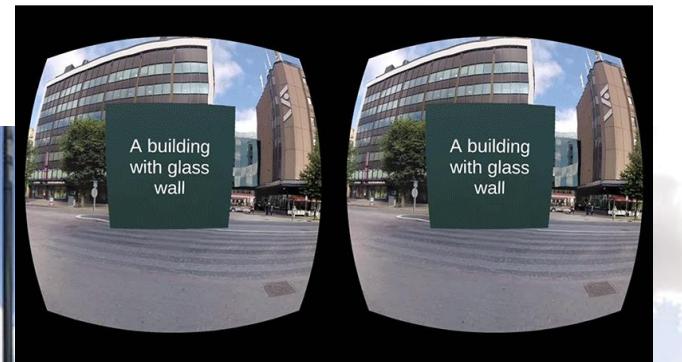


EXPERIENCES (n=263)





Educational Applications: CityCompass



CityCompass

- A www/VR-based language learning application that supports remote collaboration for exploring 360 degree panoramic views of a city for wayfinding tasks
- CityCompass allows people from different countries to collaborate online with minimum resources





CityCompass

- In CityCompass, two users, a tourist and a guide, work collaboratively to reach a preassigned destination in a city
- The route in the application consists of a sequence of 360 degree panoramas/videos of an actual city
- The guide helps the tourist through the scenes until they reach a common goal



Is it fun and useful?

- **88 %** agreed with the statement that the application is pleasant to use ($M = 6$, $SD = 1.29$), N=99*
- **93 %** agreed with the statement that the application is entertaining ($M = 6$, $SD = 1.1$) , N=99*
- **83 %** agreed with the statement that using the application is useful for learning ($M = 6$, $SD = 1.35$) , N=99*

* Kallioniemi et al. (2015). *Berlin Kompass: Multimodal Gameful Empowerment for Foreign Language Learning*. In Journal of Educational Technology Systems, Vol 43, Issue 4.



Journalism & iODV





Industrial applications





iODV in Industrial Settings

- Capturing of tacit knowledge of industrial workers
 - Planning of operations
 - Training of operations
- Information visualization: shares similarities and differences with AR
- Utilization of multiple viewpoints (with several cameras)
- Efficient for remote operations



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UX and usability of iODVs

- UX and usability metrics of iODVs: e.g., immersion, presence, safety, feel of control etc. => usability questionnaires and interviews
- Objective metrics: tracking of user interaction with iODVs
- Gaze tracking: where people look at when they interact with ODVs
- Differences and similarities between application domains and recorded / live iODVs



Example Study: Immersion and User Experience with Interactive Omnidirectional Videos in CAVE VR Systems and HMDs *

- We compared the users' **expectations** and **experience** and the **level of immersion** between a CAVE and HMD VR applications using qualitative and quantitative metrics in two domains: industrial and educational applications

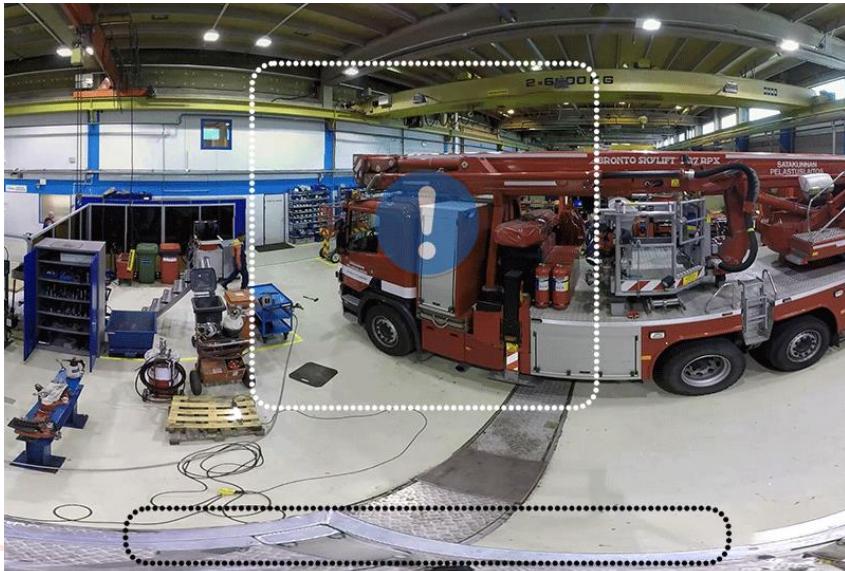
* Kallioniemi, P., Mäkelä, V., Saarinen, S., Turunen M. Immersion and User Experience of Interactive Omnidirectional Videos in CAVE Virtual Reality Systems and Head-Mounted Displays. In Proceedings of Interact 2017 (to appear), 2017.

Applications



Contextual information in VR applications

- Both applications offered contextual information in a form of 'hotspots' that could be activated by the user
- We studied how meaningful and informative the users considered this information



Hotspot locations in the two applications. HMD VR hotspot location is presented in white dotted line and CAVE system hotspot location in black dotted line.

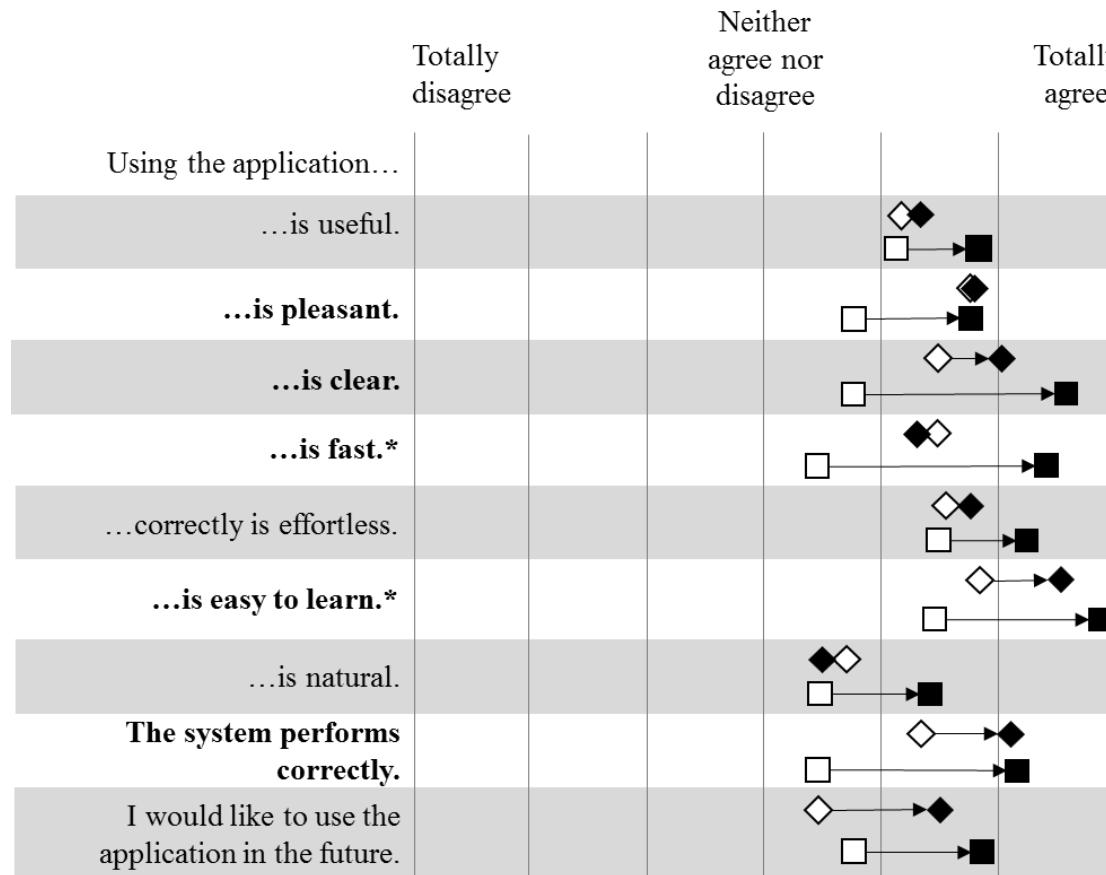
User Expectations versus Experiences

◇ CAVE: Expectations (n=17)

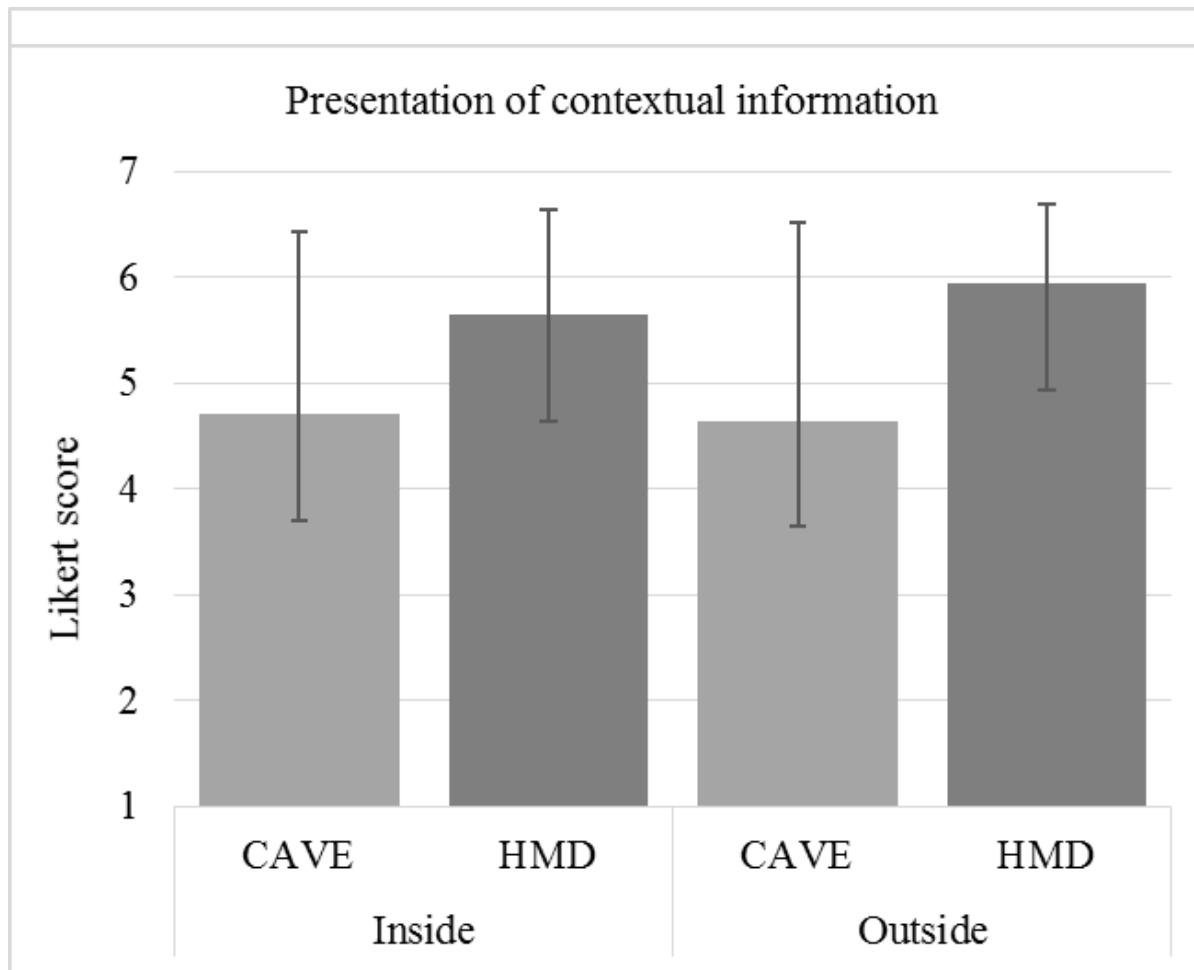
◆ CAVE: Experiences (n=17)

□ HMD: Expectations (n=17)

■ HMD: Experiences (n=17)



Immersion





Recent publications

- Kallioniemi, P., Keskinen, T., Hakulinen, J., Turunen, M., Karhu, J., Ronkainen, K. Effect of Gender on Immersion in Collaborative iODV Applications. In Proceedings of The 16th International Conference on Mobile and Ubiquitous Multimedia (MUM 2017), 2017.
- Hakulinen, J., Keskinen, T., Mäkelä, V., Saarinen, S., Turunen, M. Omnidirectional Video in Museums - Authentic, Immersive and Entertaining. In Proceedings of ACE 2017 (Advances in Computer Entertainment: 14th International Conference on Advances in Computer Entertainment Technology), 2017.
- Immersion and User Experience of Interactive Omnidirectional Videos in CAVE Virtual Reality Systems and Head Mounted Displays. In Proceedings of Interact 2017, 2017.
- Guidelines for Designing Interactive Omnidirectional Video Applications. In Proceedings of Interact 2017, 2017.
- Innovating Virtual Reality Experiences for Journalism: The Design Thinking Approach. In Proceedings of Future of Journalism, 2017.



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XR and Novel Interaction Methods

- XR needs proper interaction methods - we do not want to interact only with clumsy controllers: in AR/MR our hands should be used for the main tasks, not for interacting with the AR/MR app...
- Current XR solutions are very straightforward simulations/augmentations of current technologies
 - e.g., VR simulation of current machinery
 - e.g., MR maintenance / education applications
- Novel interaction methods allow **totally new ways of working and interacting in digital worlds**



XR and Novel Interaction Methods

- Gestural interaction
- Embodied and spatial interaction
- Touch and pointing interfaces
- Gaze interaction
- Haptic and force feedback



XR and Novel Interaction Methods

- Speech and auditory interaction (speech recognition, text-to-speech, speaker recognition)
- Interactive visualizations of complex data
- Smart and intelligent lighting
- Scents
- Novel control devices - yes, still something to do
😊



XR and Novel Interaction Methods

- None of the mentioned techniques solve the challenge
- Truly multimodal XR interfaces:
 - Spoken interaction: complex, rich natural language interaction, references, emotions from speech
 - Gestural interaction: simple, discrete interaction, pointing
 - Haptics & sound: feedback, multimodal use
 - Gaze: where the users are looking at
 - Face detection: assists speech recognition, emotions (when not speaking)

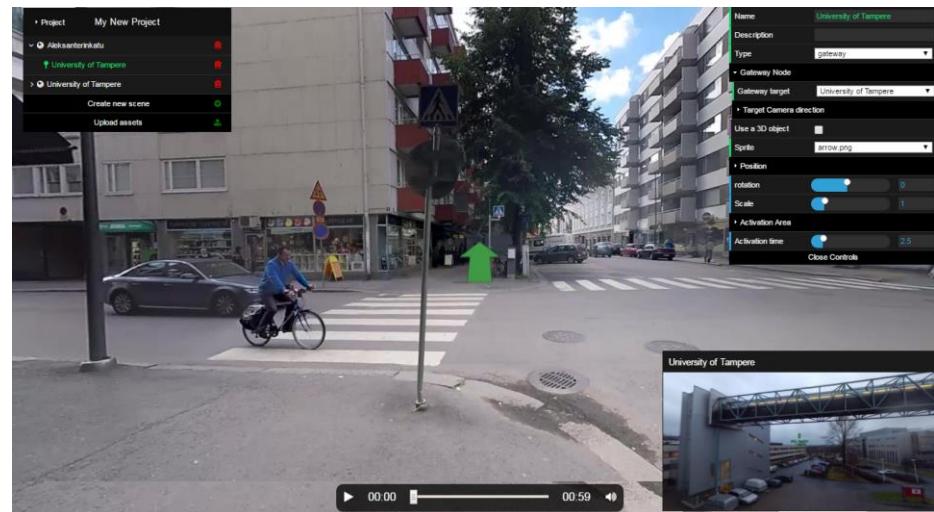
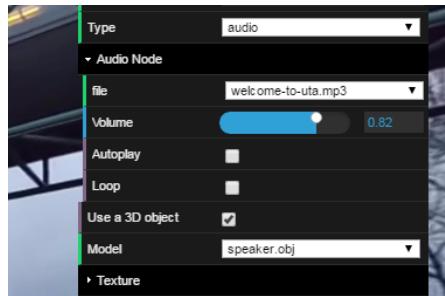


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- **(hidden extra)**

Cloud-based editor for interactive 360-video content

- Make interactive scenes from 360 videos and images
 - Add interactivity with hotspots
 - Hotspots can be 2D icons or 3D objects and include:
 - Transitions to other scenes
 - Text, images and audio



- Projects exported in json-format
 - Easy to use and manipulate in other applications

Soon available for public use!