PERCEPTUAL AND SOCIAL FIDELITY OF AVATARS AND AGENTS IN VIRTUAL REALITY

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Virtual Reality: A Powerful Medium

Computer-generated imagery

 Immersion: technical capability of VR system to present interactive virtual environment (VE)

Presence: sense of being in virtual environment (Slater & Wilbur, 1997)

 Fidelity: authenticity; faithfulness to real-world experiences

Virtual Reality: A Powerful Medium

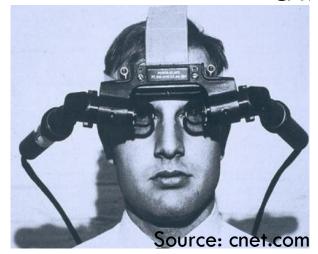
□ Imagery + immersion + presence = fidelity

Virtual Reality: A Powerful Medium

□ Imagery + immersion + presence = fidelity



CAVE

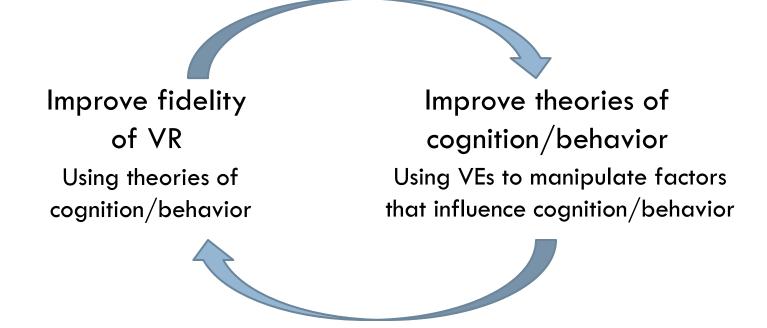




HMD

Virtual Reality: The Potential

- □ Greater fidelity = greater utility of VR
 - Training, education, design/prototyping in VR should transfer to real world (and vice versa)



Fidelity of Virtual Reality

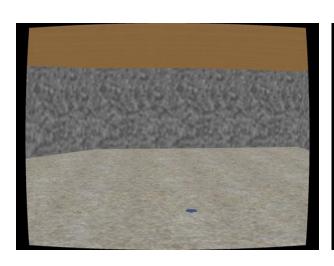
- Spatial fidelity in VE
 - Perceive VE as plausible environment
- Self-fidelity in VE
 - Psychologically part of- within VE (presence)
- Social fidelity in VE
 - Part of a virtual social milieu (social presence)

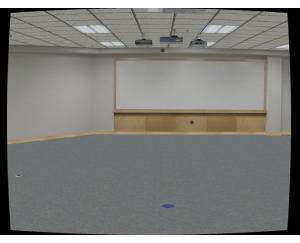
Fidelity of Virtual Reality

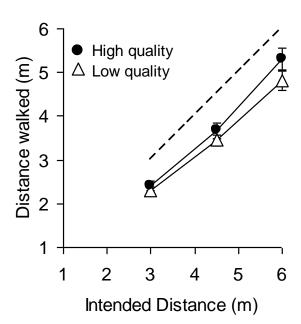
- VR does not typically depict user's body
 - Difficult to track and render user's limbs

Visible virtual body (avatar) increases fidelity

- Perceive VE as plausible environment
 - How? Provide visual cues about geometry of objects, space
 - Users perceive overall spatial layout
 - BUT distances underestimated in VEs (40-80% of intended)
 - NOT the quality of visuals (Kunz et al., (2009)







- Perceive VE as plausible environment
 - How? Provide visual cues about geometry of objects, space
 - Users perceive overall spatial layout
 - BUT distances underestimated in VEs (40-80% of intended)
 - NOT the quality of visuals
 - NOT from missing depth cues
 - PARTIALLY (perhaps) limited field of view
 - PARTIALLY (perhaps) ergonomics/mechanics of HMD

New displays reduce (don't eliminate) distance compression



- Perceive VE as plausible environment
 - How? Provide visual cues about geometry of objects, space
 - Users perceive overall spatial layout
 - BUT distances underestimated in VEs (40-80% of intended)
 - So what's missing from VEs?
 - The user's body!

- Perceive VE as plausible environment
 - □ How? Provide visual cues about geometry of objects, space
 - Visual body plays role in spatial perception
 - Frame of reference /ground user in VE
 - Scale for perceiving space

- Perceive self as part of- within VE (presence)
 - How? Provide evidence of consequences of actions
 - Pit room: some perception of being at edge of pit
 - BUT subjective reports of presence not high
 - So what's missing from VEs?
 - The user's body!

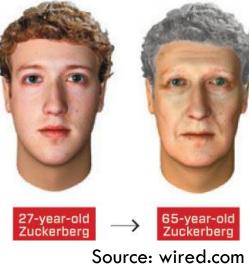


- Perceive self as part of- within VE (presence)
 - How? Provide evidence of consequences of actions
 - Visual body plays role in self perception
 - Ownership of virtual bodies/limbs depends on visual/motor/tactile integration

- □ Perceive self as part of- within VE (presence)
 - How? Provide evidence of consequences of actions
 - Visual body plays role in self perception
 - Self perception theory (Bem, 1972): People infer info about selves from their own physical state

- Perceive self as part of- within VE (presence)
 - How? Provide evidence of consequences of actions
 - Visual body plays role in self perception
 - Taller avatar → aggressive posturing in negotiations in VR and in real-world (Yee & Bailenson, 2007)

■ Older avatar → increase retirement allocations (Hershfield et al., 2011)



- Part of a virtual social milieu (social presence)
 - How? Other virtual denizens deliver nonverbal communication cues
 - Avatars: virtual characters controlled by humans
 - Agents: virtual characters controlled by Al
 - Users treat avatars and agents like humans (even if they know they're controlled by AI)
 - BUT only if avatars and agents employ visible communication cues (eye contact, gestures)

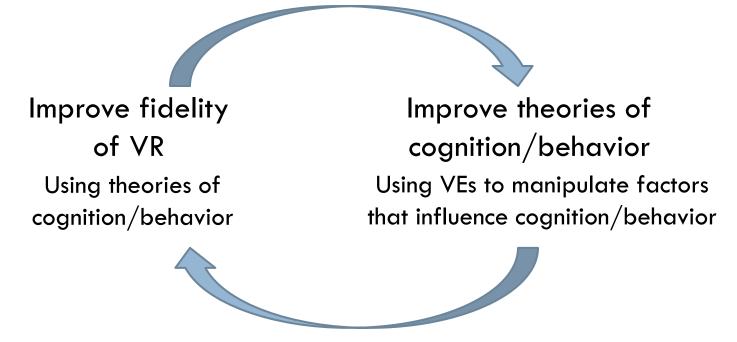
- Part of a virtual social milieu (social presence)
 - How? Other virtual denizens deliver nonverbal communication cues
 - Visible bodies (of avatars/agents) influences social fidelity
 - Proxemics: leave socially acceptable personal space between avatars and agents (Bailenson et al., 2003)
 - Conformity: mimic gambling patterns made by avatars and agents (Swinth et al, 2001)

- Part of a virtual social milieu (social presence)
 - How? Other virtual denizens deliver nonverbal communication cues
 - Visible bodies (of avatars/agents) influences social fidelity
 - The Chameleon effect (Chartrand, 1999): people liked interviewees that subtly mimicked them (people were unaware of mimicry)

- Part of a virtual social milieu (social presence)
 - How? Other virtual denizens deliver nonverbal communication cues
 - Visible bodies (of avatars/agents) influences social fidelity
 - Favorable feelings toward agents who mimic user's body language (Bailenson & Yee, 2006)
 - Mutual gaze in a virtual classroom (Bailenson et al., 2003)



Virtual Reality: Summary



- Visual body contributes to spatial, self, social fidelity of VE
 - Embodied cognition: study of the mind in the context of its relationship to a physical body that interacts with the world
 - Cognitive processes grounded in sensory-motor representations

Virtual Reality: Challenges Ahead

Improving motion capture to improve avatar fidelity

- Visual body contributes to spatial, self, social fidelity of VE
 - Embodied cognition: study of the mind in the context of its relationship to a physical body that interacts with the world
 - Cognitive processes grounded in sensory-motor representations

Thank you!

□ Questions?