

Evaluation of a Reconfigurable Tangible Device for Collaborative Manipulation of Objects in Virtual Reality

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IRISA



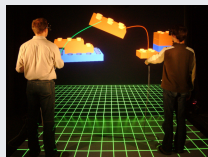
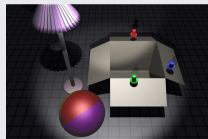
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Context

- 3D manipulation of virtual objects
 - Is essential
 - Must match various 3D shapes
 - Must be sometimes realistic (for training)
 - Must be sometimes shared between users [Riege et al., 3DUI 2006]

⇒ We need new tools and techniques



Goals

- Improve single-user or multi-user 3D manipulation of virtual objects through new devices and techniques

Known techniques to co-manipulate objects

Tangible User Interface (TUI)

- Manipulation of a windshield
[Salzmann, Jacobs and Fröhlich, JVRC'2009]



Known techniques to co-manipulate objects

Reconfigurable Tangible User Interfaces

- Activecubes
[Watanabe et al., Computer in entertainment 2004]



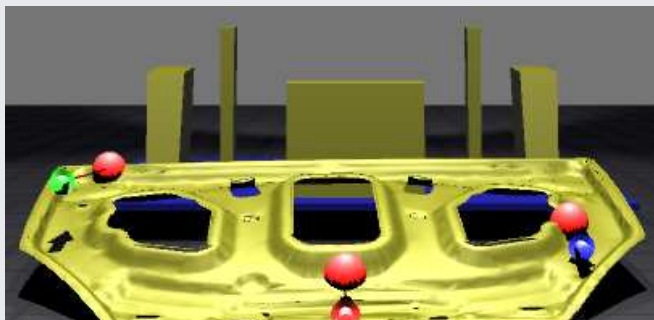
- Senspectra [Leclerc et al., CHI 2007]



Known techniques to co-manipulate objects

The 3-Hand Manipulation Technique

- Use of 3 virtual hands (*pointers on the screen*) [Aguerreche, Duval and Lécuyer, JVRC'2009]
- Only **positions** of hands matter, not their orientations
 - ↪ 3 points define a plane, thus an orientation
- Virtual hands must remain close to their manipulation points

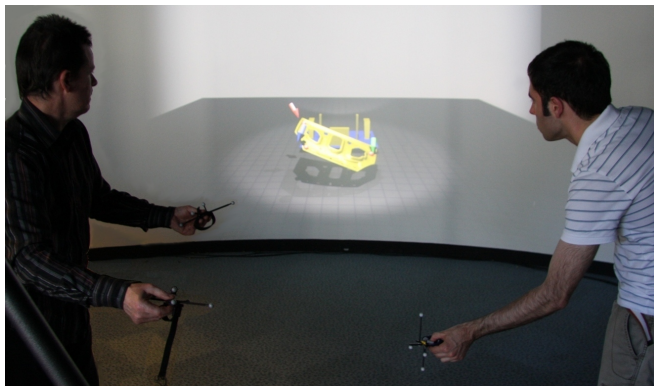


Conclusion about the related work

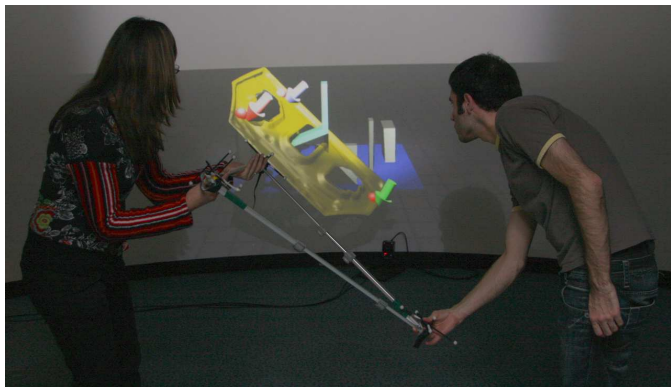
In our opinion...

- 3D manipulation of virtual objects through multi-hand handles is interesting
 - ↪ But how to ensure that the 3-points shape stays the same?
 - ↪ But how to ensure stability with four points which shape would not stay the same?
- Tangible user interfaces often improve 3D interaction...
 - ↪ But quite often they are designed to match only one shape
 - ↪ Or they are not rigid enough to be shared by several users

The Reconfigurable Tangible Device



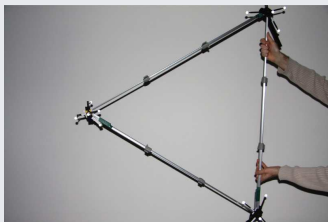
The Reconfigurable Tangible Device



The Reconfigurable Tangible Device (RTD)

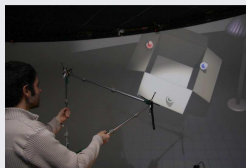
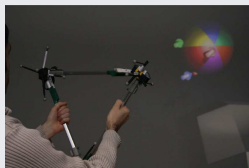
Concept

- Ability to match various 3D shapes
- Can be reshaped without breaking immersion
- Rigid, to serve as a passive haptic link between users
- Two instances : RTD-3 and RTD-4
[Aguerreche, Duval and Lécuyer, VRST'2010]



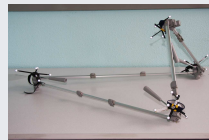
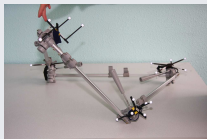
Triangular RTD

- Three stretchable and rigid arms connected by a pivot
- Three points of manipulations (handles)
- Physical and reconfigurable version of the 3-hand manipulation technique
 - ↳ ensure that the 3 manipulation points keep the good shape



Quadrilateral or tetrahedral RTD

- Four stretchable and rigid arms connected by linkage balls
- Four points of manipulation
- Extension of the 3-hand manipulation technique to 4 points
 - ↳ stable because the RTD maintains the shape



Evaluation of the RTD-3

Objectives

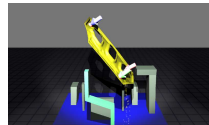
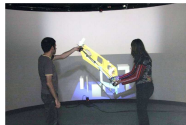
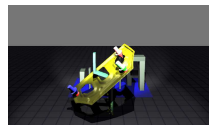
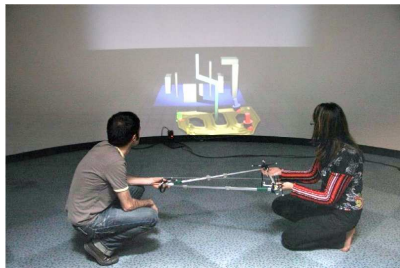
- Determine RTD-3 efficiency and acceptability compared to other techniques

Compared techniques

- **RTD-3**
- **Mean**
- **Separation**

Task

- A 'pick-and-place' task



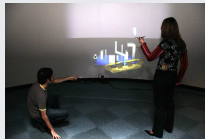
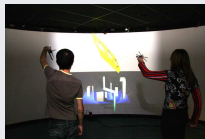
Collected Data

- Objective data
 - Time completion task
 - Number of collisions of the virtual hood with the VE
 - Distance covered by the hood
 - Distance covered by the hands of the users
- Subjective data (using a 7-point Likert scale)
 - **Realism** of the manipulation
 - Feeling of **Presence** in the VE
 - **Training** for the same real task
 - **Fatigue** during the manipulation
 - How much they **Liked** a technique

Evaluation of the RTD-3

Three techniques compared

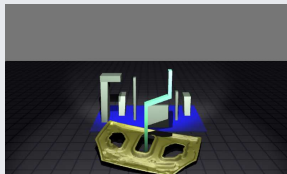
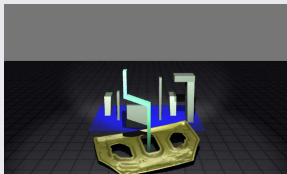
- 1st technique:
The Reconfigurable Tangible Device (**RTD-3**)
 - Based on the 3-Hand technique
- 2nd technique:
Averaging movements (**Mean**) of two users
 - Using previous positions and rotations
- 3rd technique:
Splitting degrees of freedom (**Separation**)
 - Translations and rotations



Evaluation of the RTD-3

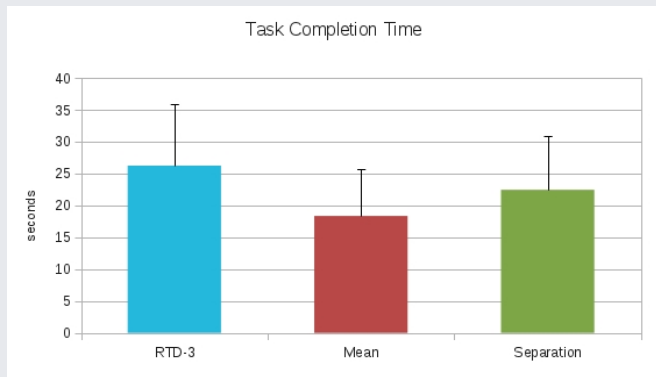
Experimental plan

- 12 pairs (20 male, 4 female)
- Each pair of participants tested the 3 techniques in various order
- 4 tests for each technique, keeping only the 2 best results
 - Before, \approx 1 minute to practice and have explanations
- A mirror-version of the scene is randomly proposed
- Global duration \approx 40 minutes



Objective results

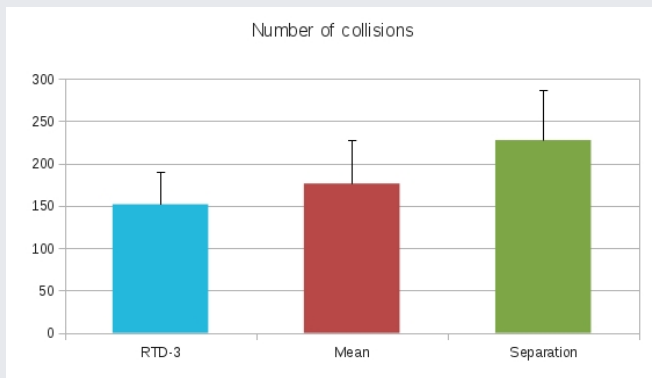
Task completion time



- Mean is faster than RTD-3
- Status not so clear for Separation. . .

Objective results

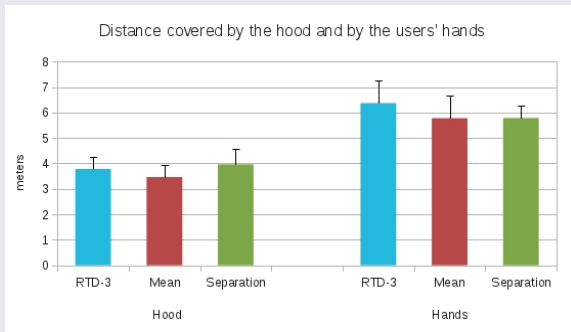
Number of collisions



- Mean and RTD-3 are better than Separation

Objective results

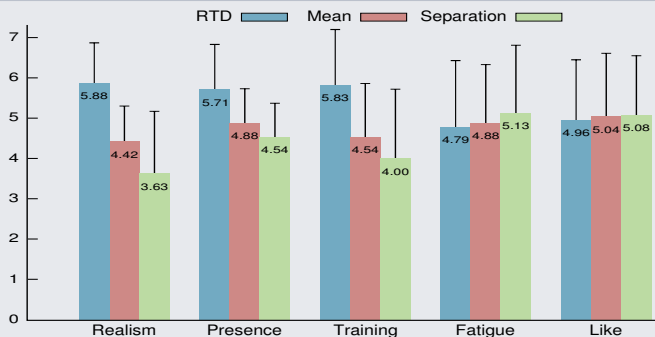
Distance covered by the hood and by the hands



- For the hood:
 - Mean is more efficient than RTD-3 and Separation
- For the hands:
 - Mean and Separation are more efficient than RTD-3

Subjective results

Notations using a 7-point Likert scale



- Realism, Presence and Training are significantly better for RTD-3 than for Mean and Separation
- No significant difference for Fatigue and Like

Realism, Presence and Training !



Conclusion

- Reconfigurable Tangible Device (RTD) for 3D object manipulation in virtual environments
 - Provides a physical interface (passive haptic link)
 - Can be reshaped (at any time) to match any virtual shape
 - Is made up of handles rigidly linked together by arms
 - Can be used by single or multiple users
 - Uses only 3D positions to provide 6 DoF manipulation
- Two instances of the RTD: RTD-3 and RTD-4
 - Tested within a virtual reality center
 - Used for collaborative manipulation of 3D objects
- Evaluation of the RTD-3 for collaborative manipulations
 - Is slower than other methods but at least as precise
 - Needs more movements
 - Provides users with a better sense of presence in the VE

Future work

- Make more evaluations of our techniques
 - Compare RTD vs. Mean for other tasks
 - Compare RTD-3 vs. RTD-4
- Make other RTD prototypes
 - With more manipulation points
 - Not necessarily cyclics
 - With different articulations
- Study the use of the RTD in different scenarios and use-cases
 - Object deformation according to RTD deformation
- Add real feedback to the RTD
 - Vibration, sound

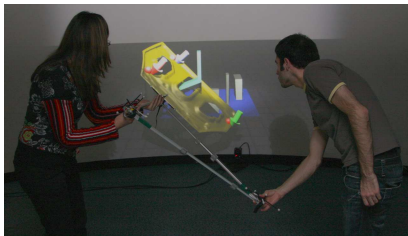
Thank you

Questions?

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