



# Tangible Virtual Humans: Meet Your New Role-players

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# Larger ONR Project Team

(Project: “3D Display and Capture of Humans for Live-Virtual Training”)

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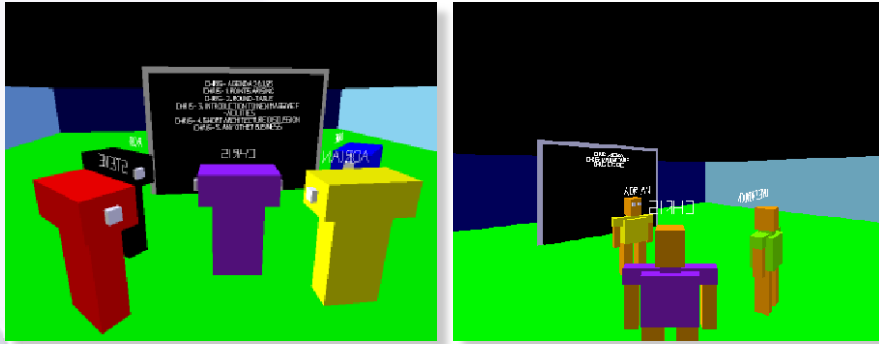
- **University of Central Florida (IST & CS)**
  - Dr. Greg Welch (Project PI)
  - Dr. Charlie Hughes (Co-PI)
  - Dr. Nagendran, Dr. Tappen, Dr. Pattanaik, students
- **Naval Postgraduate School (MOVES)**
  - Dr. Amela Sadagic (Co-PI)
  - MOVES Visualization team
  - Charles Kinzer, Noah Lloyd-Edelman, student interns
- **University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (CS)**
  - Dr. Henry Fuchs (Co-PI)
  - (Dr. Greg Welch, PI)
  - Dr. Ilie, Andrei State, students

# Outline

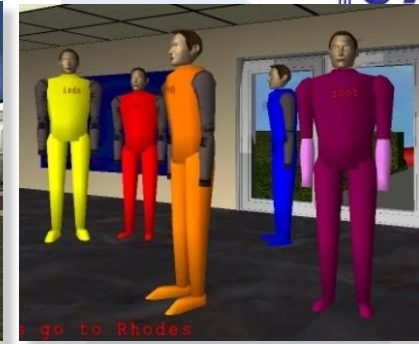
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- Why Do We Need Virtual Humans?
- Different Display Technologies
- Research Questions
- Past and Current Studies
- Student Thesis Opportunities
- Upcoming Studies
- Q & A

# A Quest for More Realistic Virtual Humans



**MASSIVE**, early & mid 1990s



**DIVE**, late 1990s



3D Amela

**National Tele-immersion Initiative**, 1997-2000

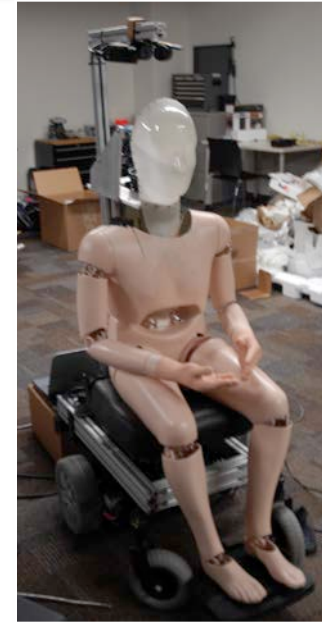
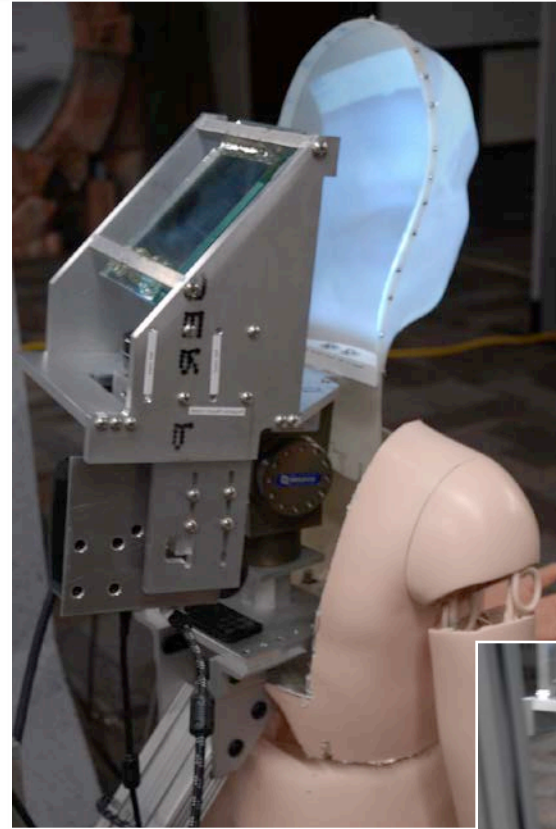


**BASE-IT**, 2008-2011



**Tangible Virtual Humans**, 2010 - 2012

# Projective Displays: Rear Projection Head



Performing ophthalmic exam on a **Physical-Virtual Patient**

UCF: Greg Welch (PI) and Juan Cendan

UF: Benjamin Lok and Diego Rivera-Gutierrez

UNC-Chapel Hill: M. Whitton Dr. D. A. Chesnutt, Prof. H. Fuchs, P. Lincoln, R. Skarbez

# Projective Displays: Shader-Lamp Approach

ISMAR 2009, Orlando



Face camera, not registered with face, acquires non-aligned facial texture map

In these demonstrations, the inhabitier is encumbered only by a head tracker



Nanyang Technological University  
and UNC,  
Singapore and Chapel Hill, 2012



UNC,  
Chapel Hill, 2012

# Animatronic Characters



# 2D 'Flat' Projections In Military Training

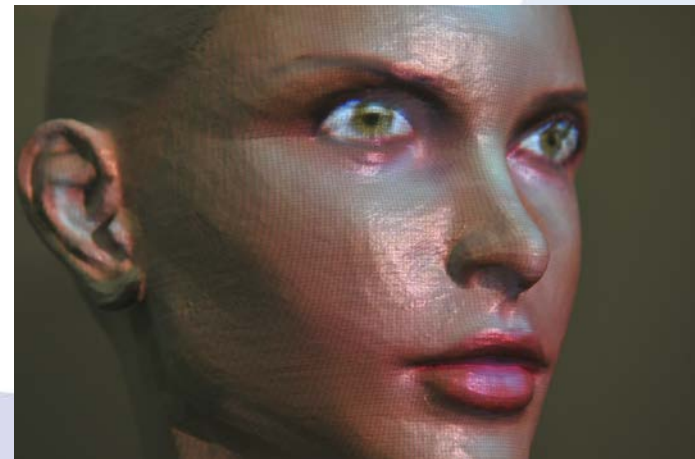




# A Problem Domain

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- **Trends observed in IIT:**
  - Physical world has a priority. ‘Images’ on the wall get less attention
  - Extremely difficult to recognizing where a virtual human projected on the wall is looking
- **Research Questions:**
  - Is 3D virtual human more effective than 2D virtual human?
  - Are 3D virtual humans (physical-virtual) acceptable replacement for the real humans?



# Static & Dynamic Events

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## Specific issues:

- Determine ability of human visual perceptual system in evaluating eye-gaze direction for all conditions
- Subjective responses: how realistic, comfortable, easy to guess, task accord, feeling 'together' with vir. hum.

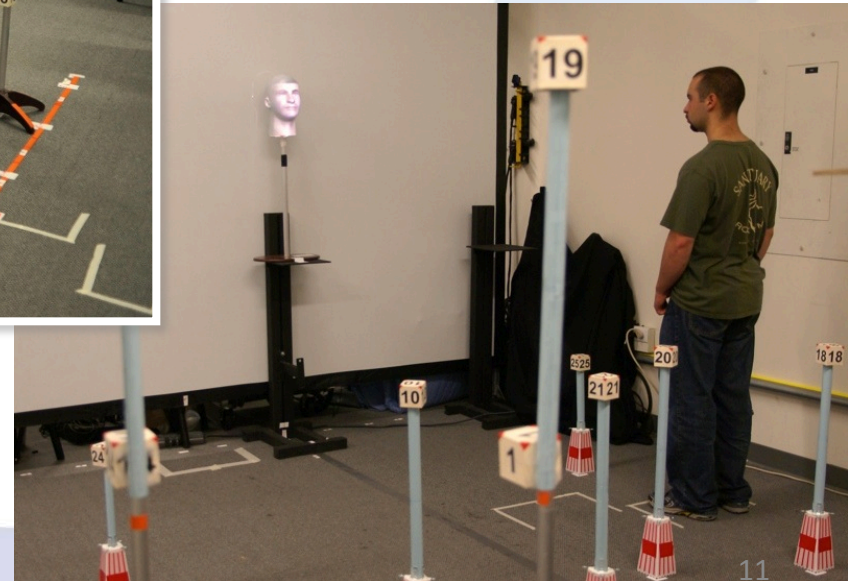
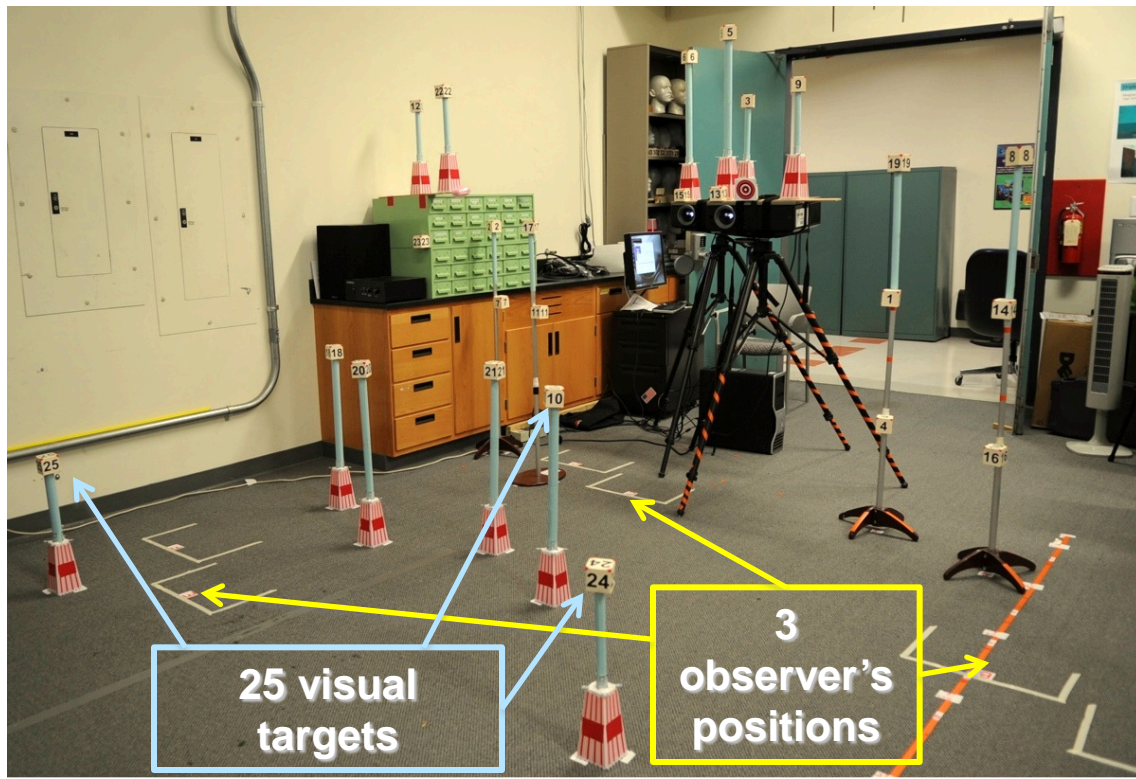
## Study of Static Events:

- Single 5 sec long eye-gaze event

## Study of Dynamic Events:

- A simple eye-gazing scenario with 2 or 3 'connected' static events (the eye transitions smoothly from one direction to the other one)

# Front & Back View



# Experimental Design

- # of subjects (within-subjects design): 42
- # of conditions: 3 (2D, 3D shared-lamp, human - HA)
- # of positions for each condition: 3
- # of gaze estimates from one position: 15 (12 + 3 replications)
- # of real targets & simulated positions: 22
- # of target decoys: 3
- # of visual targets evaluated in each condition in Static Events: 1890
- # of visual targets evaluated in each condition in Dynamic Events: 588



# Static Events: Number of Exact Matches

| Condition:  | 2D       | 3D         | HA         |
|---|----------|------------|------------|
| Total Observations <sup>1</sup>                                 | 1890     | 1890       | 1890       |
| Number Exact Matches, 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only                | 176      | 446        | 944        |
| Percent Exact Matches, 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only               | 9.3%     | 23.6%      | 49.9%      |
| <b>Ratio</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>2.5</b> | <b>5.4</b> |
| Number Exact Matches, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess Only                | 20       | 62         | 44         |
| Percent Exact Matches, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess Only               | 1.1%     | 3.3%       | 2.3%       |
| Number Exact Matches, 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess  | 196      | 508        | 988        |
| Percent Exact Matches, 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess | 10.4%    | 25.4%      | 52.3%      |
| <b>Ratio</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>2.6</b> | <b>5</b>   |

<sup>1</sup>Observers x Targets x Observer Positions = 378 x 15 x 3 = 1890

# Static Events: Average Yaw Angle by Condition

- All measures are in degrees

| Condition:  | 2D         | 3D         | HA       |
|---|------------|------------|----------|
| Total Observations <sup>1</sup>                             | 1890       | 1890       | 1890     |
| Average Yaw Error 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only                | 12.77      | 7.52       | 3.52     |
| <b>Ratio</b>  | <b>3.6</b> | <b>2.1</b> | <b>1</b> |
| StDev Yaw Error 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only                  | 4.80       | 4.45       | 2.21     |
| Average Yaw Error 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess Only                | 8.32       | 5.47       | 6.16     |
| StDev Yaw Error 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess Only                  | 5.21       | 3.65       | 5.88     |
| Average Yaw Error 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess | 12.67      | 7.47       | 3.63     |
| StDev Yaw Error 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess   | 4.76       | 4.44       | 2.28     |

Second guess (which occurs 10% of the time) has negligible effect on Yaw error estimates.

# Static Events: Average Pitch Angle by Condition

- All measures are in degrees

| Condition:  | 2D         | 3D         | HA       |
|---|------------|------------|----------|
| Total Observations <sup>1</sup>                               | 1890       | 1890       | 1890     |
| Average Pitch Error 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only                | 9.84       | 6.54       | 2.82     |
| <b>Ratio</b>  | <b>3.5</b> | <b>2.3</b> | <b>1</b> |
| StDev Pitch Error 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only                  | 4.07       | 3.32       | 2.09     |
| Average Pitch Error 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess Only                | 6.39       | 4.60       | 3.90     |
| StDev Pitch Error 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess Only                  | 4.91       | 3.91       | 5.14     |
| Average Pitch Error 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess | 9.78       | 6.50       | 2.84     |
| StDev Pitch Error 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Guess   | 4.11       | 3.39       | 2.06     |

# Static Events: Subjective Data

| Condition:   | 2D    | 3D    | HA    |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Feeling comfortable during the session                           | 5.857 | 5.714 | 6.095 |
| Realism of the representation                                    | 4.381 | 5.262 | n/a   |
| How easy was to guess visual targets?                            | 3.381 | 3.786 | 4.786 |
| How successful they thought they were?                           | 3.405 | 3.738 | 4.714 |
| Feeling as if individual is together with them?                  | 2.976 | 3.810 | 5.5   |
| Feeling as those were computer generated images or a real person | 3.452 | 4.262 | 6.4   |
| Feeling as if observed   | 2.667 | 3.762 | 4.452 |

All average values, Linkert scale 1-7 (1 = lowest, 7 = highest)

Social Avoidance and Distress (**SAD test**): found no correlation with the results

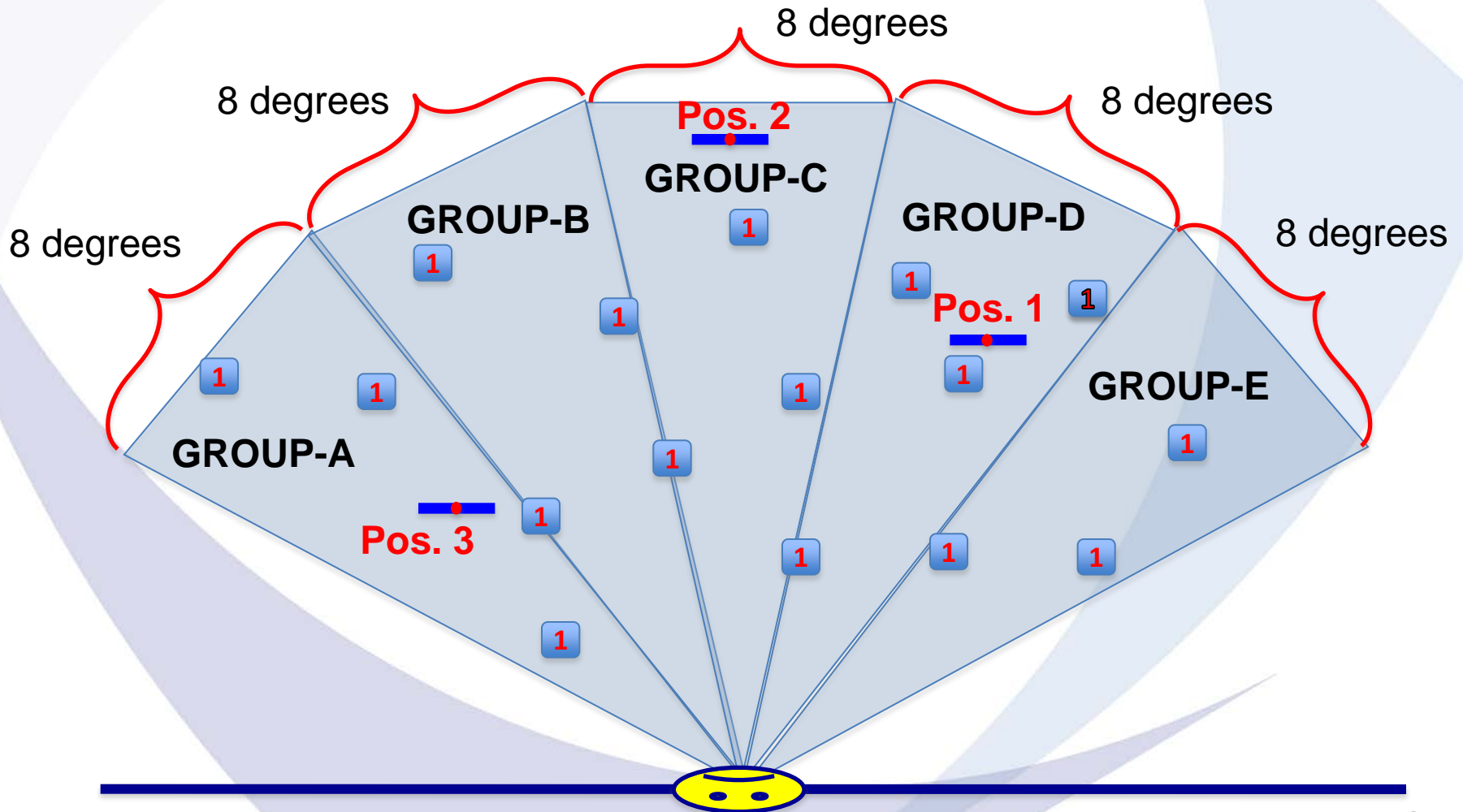


# Static Events: Conclusions

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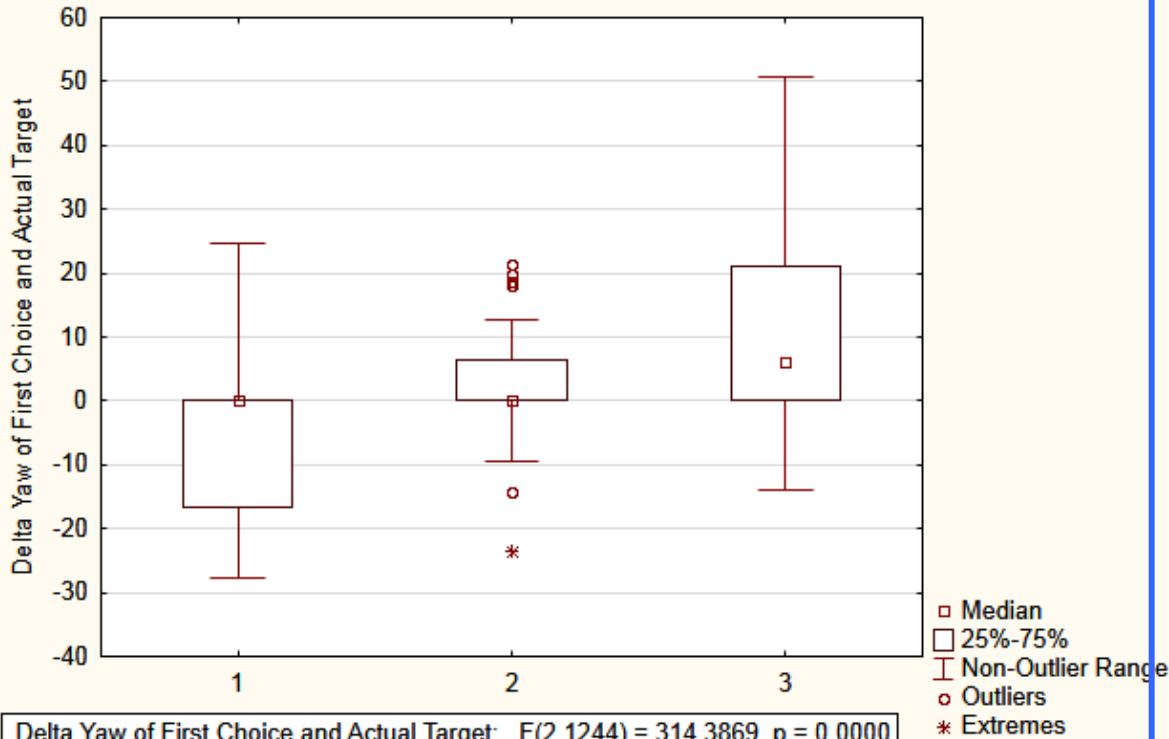
- Highly **significant improvement** in observer judgment regarding eye gaze direction for the **3D condition over the 2D condition** and for the HA condition over the 3D condition.
- A rough rule of thumb: **2x** improvement of 3D over 2D, and a **2x** improvement of HA over 3D.
- Except for issues regarding the spatial distribution of targets, there does not appear to be any significant biases in the experiment.
- None of the demographic factors (e.g. sex, eye height, age, eye glass usage) and observer positions showed any significant effects on observer performance.

# Static Events: “Mona Lisa is Always Looking at You”



# Static Events: “Mona Lisa is Always Looking at You”

Box Plot of Delta Yaw of First Choice and Actual Target grouped by Observer (Subject) Position  
User Study Data STACKED 03-29-2011 CK Gold 43v\*5671c  
Include condition: v14=9 OR v14=10 OR v14=5 OR v14=13



If the iris is in or around the center of the eyes, the observer has impression as if 2D virtual human looks at him/her regardless of the position from which the image is observed.

→ 1<sup>st</sup> time it has been proven and quantified in an empirical study!

# Connecting Results with Realistic Training Scenario

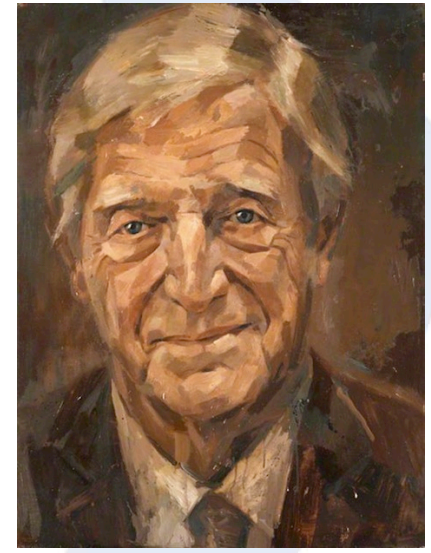
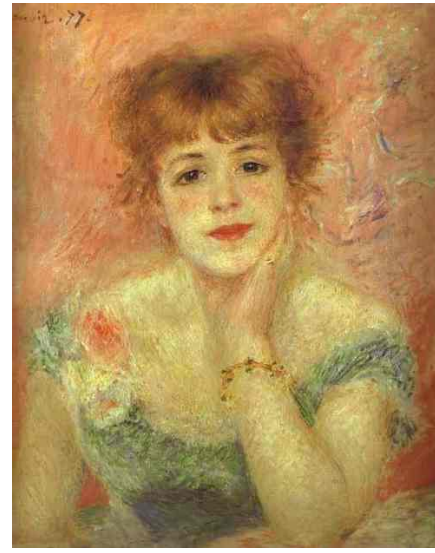
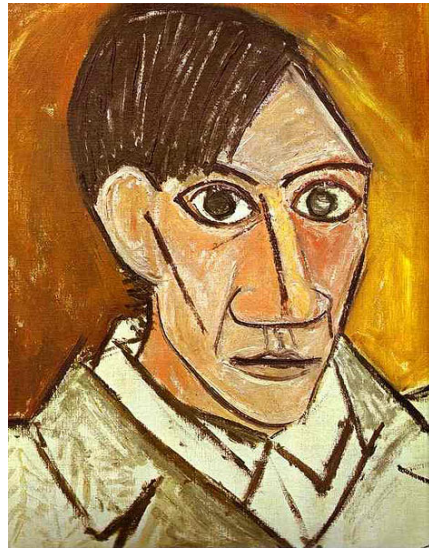
Room clearing scenario  
+ 'flat' virtual humans



≡ Asking the Marines to conduct an impossible task (as far as the capabilities of human visual perceptual system are concerned)

# Connecting Results with Civilian Domain

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→ Great painters did not have a special technique when they made the portraits whose eyes always ‘followed’ you – they simply (perhaps unknowingly) exploited inability of human visual perceptual system to discern eye-gaze direction from the ‘flat’ images.

Apologies to all big portrait artists... but your work is still remarkable!

**Possible cause of phenomena:** A lack of binocular depth cues

# Dynamic Events: Number of Exact Matches

| Condition:  | 2D       | 3D         | HA         |
|---|----------|------------|------------|
| Total Observations Reported                       | 559      | 566        | 573        |
| Number of Exact Matches                           | 101      | 124        | 279        |
| Percent of Exact Matches                          | 18.1 %   | 21.9 %     | 48.7 %     |
| <b>Ratio</b>                                      | <b>1</b> | <b>1.2</b> | <b>2.7</b> |
| <b>Comparison with results in Static Events</b>   |          |            |            |
| Total Observations                                | 1890     | 1890       | 1890       |
| Number Exact Matches, 1 <sup>st</sup> Guess Only  | 176      | 446        | 944        |
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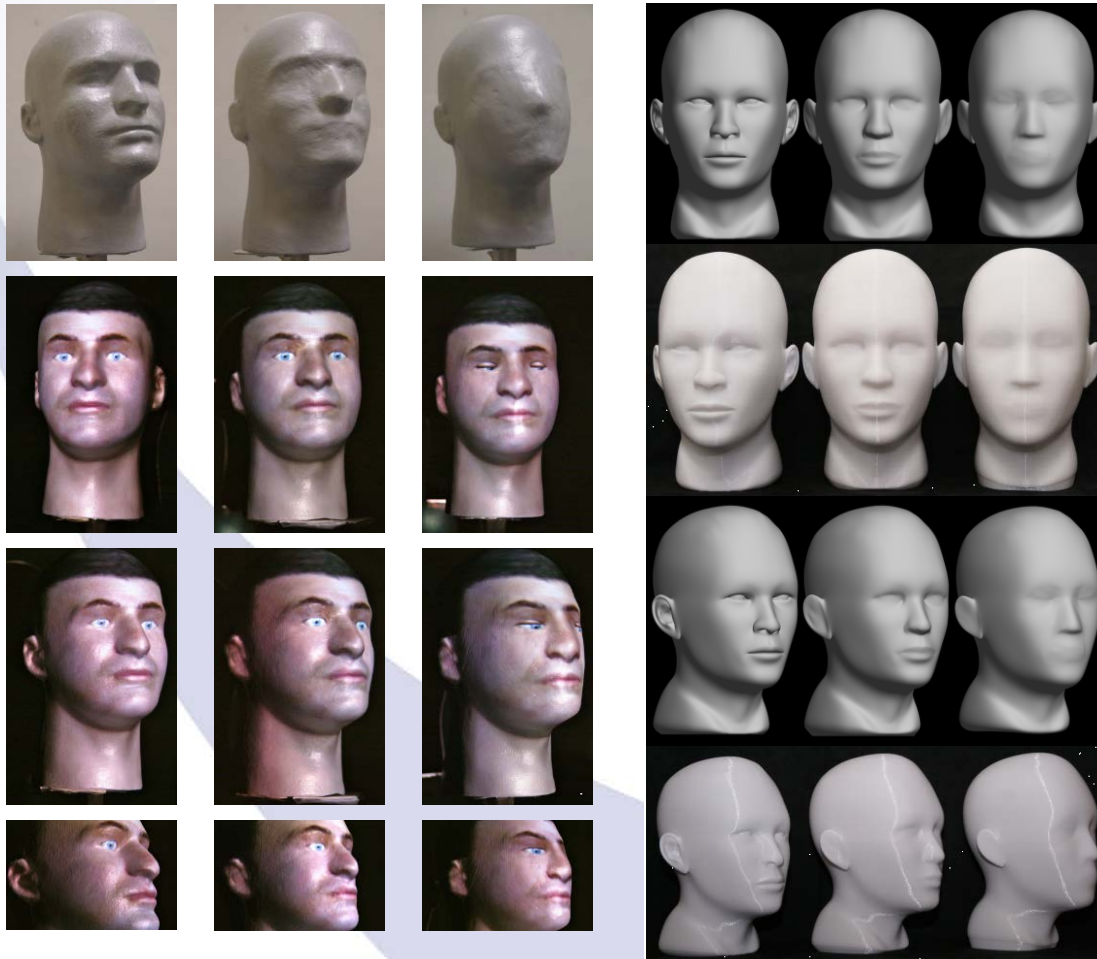
# Dynamic Events: Conclusions

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- Dynamic tests show exact match results which are very similar to static tests except 2D dynamic is considerably better than 2D static
  - One hypothesis: connected events (a scenario = better context) may have positively influenced subjects' performance.
- When portion reported OUT is used as metric 3D performance over 2D was almost a factor of 2
  - Shows a significant performance gain of 3D over 2D in the dynamic experiments.

# Upcoming Studies

- Studies that introduce audio, animation of human face with micro-shifts of the head musculature (multi-posture mannequin)



3D FaceController Editor

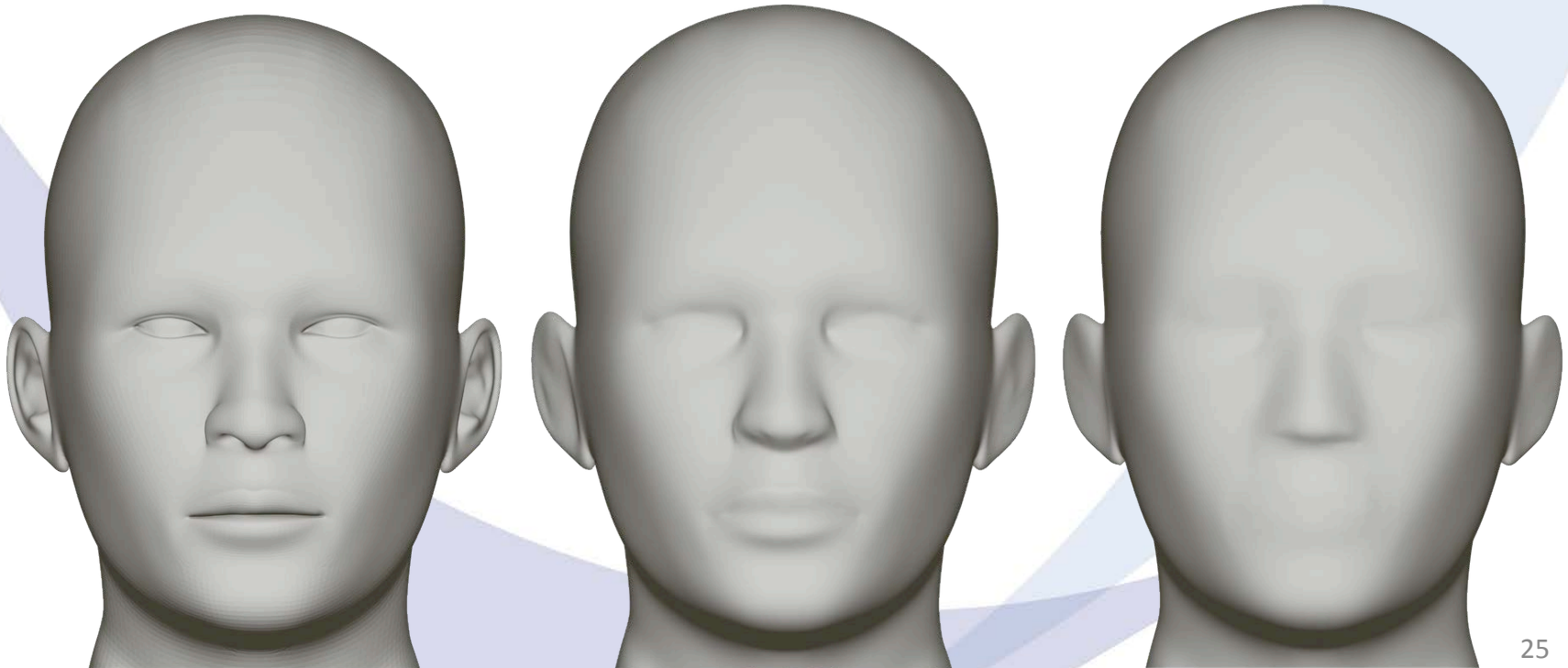
New laboratory setup created in support of user studies



# Upcoming Studies

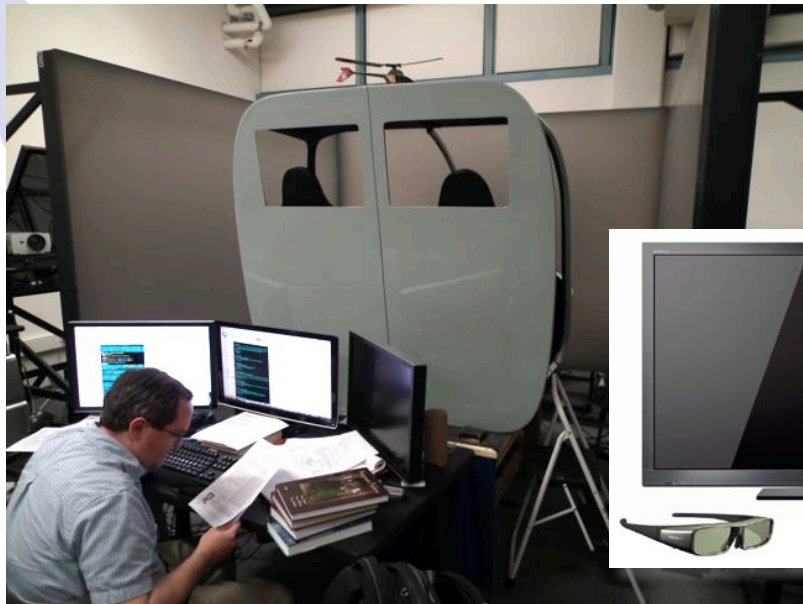
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- Multi-posture virtual humans (mannequins)
- Work with Ryan Schubert (Sadagic a member of his PhD committee)
  - Optimal surface determination for **multiple postures** and **synthetic animatronics**



# New Conditions and Situations to Be Studied

- **Stereoscopic Displays:** Add an additional condition – 3D active stereo – to test if a binocular depth cue is a ‘crucial’ ingredient for correct eye-gaze estimation.
- **More complex behaviors**
- **Groups of Avatars:** 2D/‘flat’, 3D (stereoscopic) & 3D physical-virtual



# Opportunity for Student Thesis: Perceptions, Bias and Acceptance

- Studies on perception, bias, and acceptance: Male vs female virtual humans (2D and 3D), civilian vs military uniform clothing, skin tones.



# Tomorrow's Demo Night

Come & see us in WA-275/285 and 212A Lab  
With out Summer student interns Kristina, Juanita & Luana!



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# Q & A

Come and see our demo

