

# ADVANCED USER INTERFACE

2018/19

---

## Public speech in Virtual Reality

---

*Author*

Alberto Patti  
Lorenzo Salerno  
Zhu Yu

**Abstract**

	Alberto Patti	alberto.patti@mail.polimi.it	3389594345
	Lorenzo Salerno		
	Zhu Yu		

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Purpose . . . . .	2
1.2	Scope . . . . .	2
1.3	Definitions, acronyms and abbreviations . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Target . . . . .	3
2.2	Context and Needs addressed . . . . .	3
2.3	Constraints . . . . .	4
2.4	Goals . . . . .	4
<b>3</b>	<b>State of the art</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Applications . . . . .	5
3.2	Researches . . . . .	5
<b>4</b>	<b>UX design</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1	Introduction . . . . .	7
5.2	Android Application . . . . .	7
<b>6</b>	<b>Value proposition</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Future work</b>	<b>8</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to give information about the "WIVR games for stress relief" project developed for the Advanced User Interface course.

This document aims to explain:

- The needs, goals and requirements for the targeted users;
- Previous researches and projects on the same topic;
- The choices made throughout the development of the project;

## 1.2 Scope

"Public speech in Virtual Reality" is a VR application that tries to give an instrument to people that have fear of speaking in public to improve their ability to speak to an audience. The application offers a virtual environment where the user can try a speech in front of an audience that can react based on the user performance. The usage of a biosensor allows for the manipulation of the environment so that the user can face up the audience without being too threatened by it.

## 1.3 Definitions, acronyms and abbreviations

- VR: Virtual Reality
- HMD: Head Mounted Display
- WIVR: Wearable Immersive Virtual Reality

## 2 NGR

### 2.1 Target

The main target of the project are people that have fear of speaking in public. This kind of fear can be categorized as part of social phobia, i.e. "persistent fears of situations involving social interaction or social performance or situations in which there is the potential for scrutiny by others" [1].

### 2.2 Context and Needs addressed

"In social/evaluative situations, the primary threat stimulus is an audience and the primary threatening outcome is negative evaluation from the audience" [1]. The idea of being evaluated by the audience is enough to start a loop that keeps fueling the anxiety of the subject as shown in figure 1.

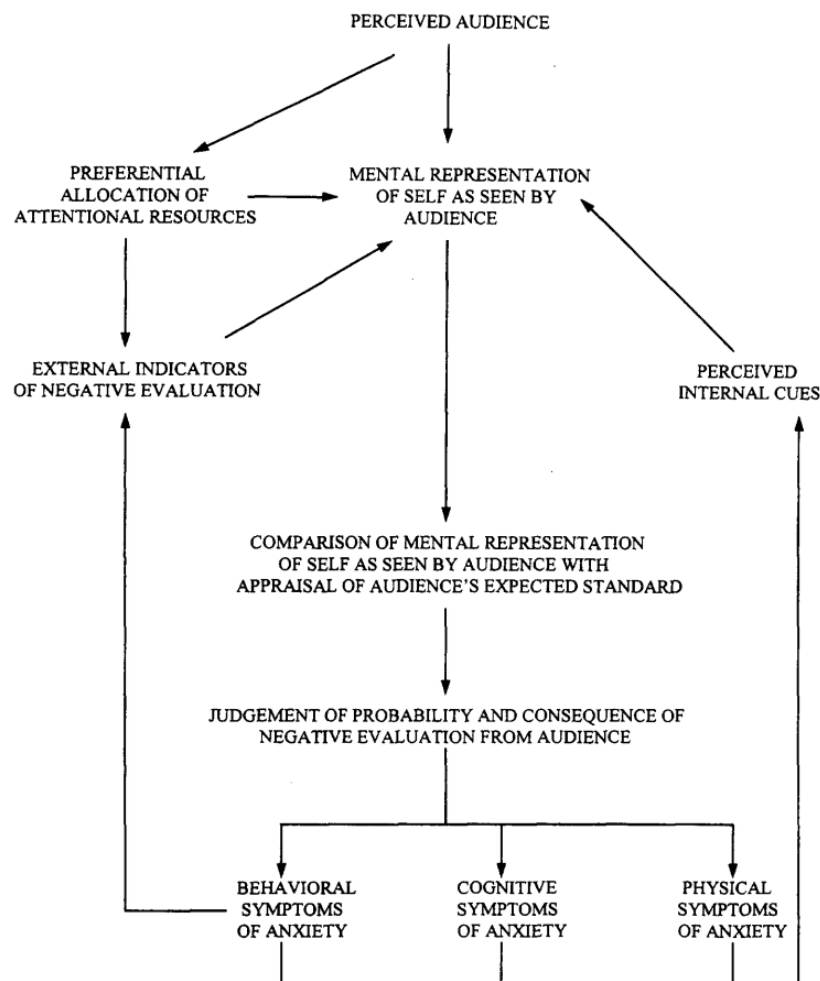


Figure 1: A model of the generation and maintenance of anxiety in social/evaluative situations [1].

For this reason the needs that were formulated for this are:

- Have more confidence around people during the speech
- Listen to the speech after the performance external opinions.

## **2.3 Constraints**

- HMD;
- A smartphone running Android Jellybean or higher (4.1.x+);
- Biosensor (Empatica E4);
- Microphone;
- Headphones;
- Comfortable place where the user can sit down and rest the arm

## **2.4 Goals**

- Improve the ability to speak in public
- Allow the subject to be less anxious before and during the speech

## 3 State of the art

### 3.1 Applications

There are many application with the same objective that were developed and are nowadays available:

- Virtual Orator
- Speech Center VR
- VirtualSpeech
- #BeFearless
- Public Speaking Simulator VR

All of them offer similar features but they also offer unique options to differentiate from the others application.

	Multiple Environment	Upload documents	Record your performance	Question from the audience	Speech analysis	Distractions	Variable number of people during the speech	Biosensor	Lectures	Evaluation of the performance
Virtual Orator	X	X	X	X		X				
Speech Center VR	X	X	X			X			X	X
VirtualSpeech	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
#BeFearless	X	X	X		X			X		X
Public Speaking Simulator VR						X	X			

This project uses the same general idea as these applications and tries to expand it by introducing a biosensor as a mean to change the virtual environment the user is put in.

### 3.2 Researches

There are many researches about public speech anxiety (and social phobia) but the most relevant for the sake of this project are:

- Slater, M., Pertaub, D. P., & Steed, A. (1999). Public speaking in virtual reality: Facing an audience of avatars. *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, 19(2), 6-9.  
The focus of this paper is to analyze how people evaluate themselves while in front of an audience with different reactions using VR.

- Pertaub, D. P., Slater, M., & Barker, C. (2002). An experiment on public speaking anxiety in response to three different types of virtual audience. *Presence: Teleoperators & Virtual Environments*, 11(1), 68-78.

This is an extension of the previous research.

- Chollet, M., Sratou, G., Shapiro, A., Morency, L. P., & Scherer, S. (2014, May). An interactive virtual audience platform for public speaking training. In *Proceedings of the 2014 international conference on Autonomous agents and multi-agent systems* (pp. 1657-1658). International Foundation for Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems.

The focus of this research is to design a way to let people learn how to behave in front of a fake audience that reacts to the user actions. This research doesn't use VR but instead works with screens and audiovisual sensors to analyze the user behaviour.

- Poeschl, S., & Doering, N. (2012, March). Virtual training for Fear of Public Speaking—Design of an audience for immersive virtual environments. In *Virtual Reality Short Papers and Posters (VRW), 2012 IEEE* (pp. 101-102). IEEE.

This research explains how to develop an audience that shows realistic behaviour.

## 4 UX design

## 5 Implementation

### 5.1 Introduction

The main application of the project is an Android app built on Unity. This allows the creation of a VR environment with ease. The only problem that arises from this choice is that it isn't possible to retrieve the data from the biosensor and send them to the smartphone directly as Unity doesn't allow a direct communication. As shown in figure 2 the information from the biosensor are read first by a Computer and then sent to a Firebase server that stores the values. This values are then read by the Android application using a HTTP request.

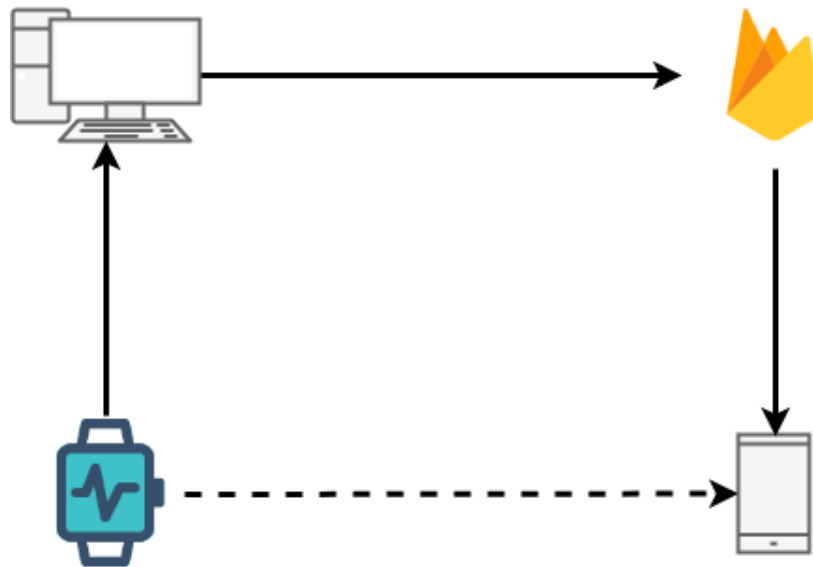


Figure 2: Diagram that shows how the communication from the biosensor to the smartphone works.

### 5.2 Android Application

Language used: C#

Plugins:

- ZXing
- Android Runtime Permissions

### 5.3 Computer Client

Language used: Java Plugins:



- ZXing
- JavaFX

## **6 Value proposition**

## **7 Future work**

## **References**

- [1] Rapee, R. M., & Heimberg, R. G. (1997). A cognitive-behavioral model of anxiety in social phobia. *Behaviour research and therapy*, 35(8), 741-756.