#### **WONDERFUL DESIGN**

#### APPLYING APPRAISAL THEORY TO PROCEDURAL LEVEL GENERATION

# AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, LUDOMOTION, CWI EXAG18 - 14 NOVEMBER 2018

#### AGENDA

- Context, Problem & Research Questions
- Theories of Emotion
- Affecting Emotions using Appraisal Theory
- Design Patterns in Generative Grammars
- Discussion & Conclusions

#### CONTEXT

#### **Project Live Game Design**

- Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences
- Goal: Intelligent tools for Game Designers

- Case study:
  - Ludomotion
  - Game: The Sequel to Unexplored





#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

# Lack of abstractions and tools for directing generation and affecting emotions

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How can Theories of Emotion be used to create design patterns for affecting emotions?

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

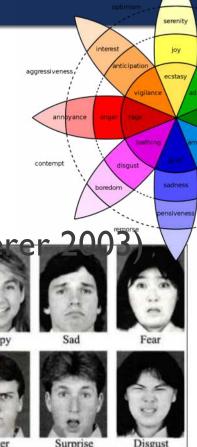
And how can these be implemented using generative grammars for procedural level generation?

#### THEORIES OF EMOTION

- Dimensional (Plutchik 2001)
- Categorical (Ekman 1992)

Appraisal theory (Smith & Lazarus 1990,

Ellsworth & Scherer 2003)



#### APPRAISAL THEORY

■ Thesis: multiple appraisals → emotion

Table 29.2 Examples of Theoretically Postulated Appraisal Profiles for Different Emotions

Appraisal Criteria	Joy/Happiness	Anger/Rage	Fear/Panic	Sadness	
Novelty	high	high	high		
Intrinsic pleasantness	$\mathbf{high}$	open	low	open	
Goal significance	-	-		-	
Outcome probability/certainty	$\mathbf{high}$	very high	high	very high	
Conduciveness/consistency	conducive	obstructive	obstructive	obstructive	
Urgency	low	high	very high	low	
Coping Potential					
Agency/responsibility	self/other	other	other/nature	open	
Control	high	high	open	very low	
Power	high	high	very low	very low	
Adjustment	high	hi <b>gh</b>	low	medium	
Compatibility with standards/ value relevance/legitimacy	high	low	open	open	

Ellsworth & Scherer, 2003

### APPRAISAL THEORY

■ Thesis: multiple appraisals → emotion

Table 2	29.2	Examples	of	Theoretically	7	Postulated	A	ppraisal	Pr	ofiles	for	Different	<b>Emotions</b>
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Outcome probability/certainty Conduciveness/consistency Urgency	high conducive low	very high obstructive high	high obstructive very high	very high obstructive low	
Coping Potential Agency/responsibility Control Power Adjustment	self/other high high high	other high high high	other/nature open very low low	open very low very low medium	
Compatibility with standards/ value relevance/legitimacy	high	low	open	open	

Ellsworth & Scherer, 2003

#### APPRAISAL THEORY

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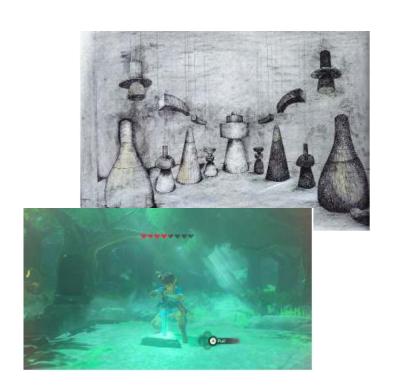
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low	high	very high	low	
self/other	other	other/nature	open	
high	high	open	very low	
high	high	very low	very low	
high	high	low	medium	
high	low	open	open	
	high high conducive low self/other high high high	high high open  high very high conducive obstructive low high  self/other other high high high high high high	high high open low  high very high high conducive obstructive obstructive low high very high  self/other other other/nature high high open high very low high low	

Ellsworth & Scherer, 2003

#### **OUR APPROACH**

- **Pattern extraction**
- Pattern formulation
- Implementation in generative grammars



## **OUR APPROACH**

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- Pattern formulation
- Implemention in generative grammars

#### PATTERN - JUST NOT SYMMETRIC



Problem

How can placement of objects trigger unpleasantness and obstructiveness in the player?

The placement symmetry refers to the placement of objects. Perfect placement the placement symmetry refers to the placement of objects. Perfect placement symmetry indicates that all objects on one side are placed on exactly the same location as their counterparts on the other side. Small differences will still make the player

Perceive the scene as symmetric.

The object symmetry refers to the objects making up the symmetry. Perfect object The object symmetry reters to the objects making up the symmetry. Ferrest of symmetry uses exactly the same objects on both sides of the symmetry. Small

symmetry uses exactly use some copera on the symmetric differences in those objects will still enable perceiving the scene as symmetric. differences in mose objects will suit enable perceiving the scene as symmetry.

The degree of symmetry arises from both placement and object symmetry, but also to the degree or symmetry anses from nour pracement and to pect symmetry, but also nextra noise added to the scene. A perfect degree of symmetry does not include noise and has perfect placement and object symmetry. When a bit of noise is added by and has perfect placement and object symmetry. When a Unior noise is added by placing small objects randomly or when the placement or object symmetry are not pareing sman objects randomly of when the praceiness of object symmetry are not perfect, the degree of symmetry can still be high enough for the player to perceive it as periect, the degree of symmetry can sun oe night enough for the player to perceive it as symmetrical. Whenever more notable noise is added or greater differences are made in

symmetrical, whenever more nomine mouse is anomal or greater untertracts are stande either the placement or object symmetry the perception of symmetry is lost quickly. either the placement or object symmetry the perception of symmetry is lost quickly. Patterns triggering impleasantness inhibit emotions that require pleasantness or the Patterns triggering obstructiveness inhibit emotions that require conductiveness or the

You are designing a level and a particular location should trigger unpleasantness and

Placement symmetry: either placement or object symmetry should be off, although

ooun must sun communicate a sense or symmetry.

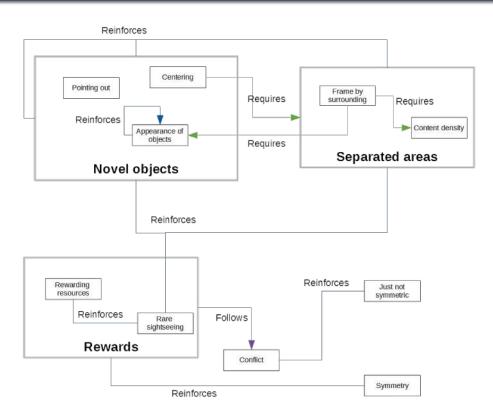
Object symmetry: either placement or object symmetry should be off, although both

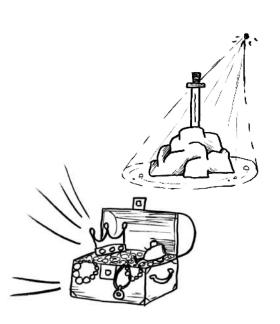
Degree of symmetry: the player must notice that a possibility for symmetry exists in the area of interest, but no real symmetry should exist. Meaning that placement or the area or interest, out no real symmetry should exist, preaming that placement of object symmetry should be off and additionally some noise can be added. When the player is able to notice the possibility for symmetry, but can never find it, the area payer as now to more the prosecutity for symmetry, our can never that it, the area feels off and can trigger a similar feeling to that of the Uncomp Valley. A concrete rees ou and can pieges a summar feeding to may of the Concurny values. A concrete minimum and maximum degree of symmetry required to reach the desired effect is not administrative and secondary values and secondary values.

- Participants The location: the location in which objects are placed just not symmetric.

### APPRAISAL PATTERNS

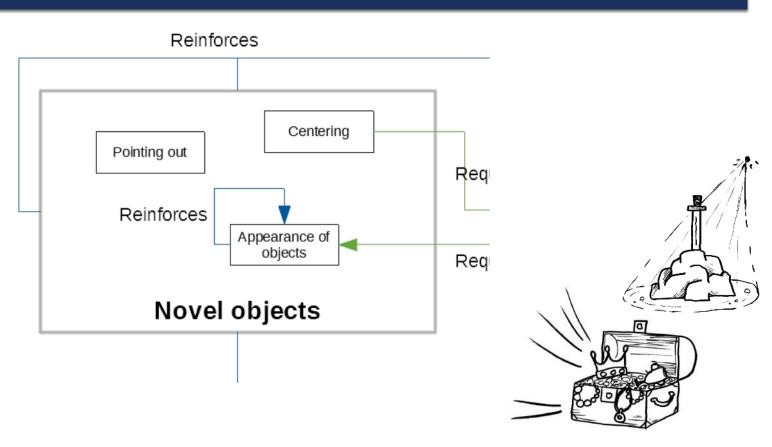




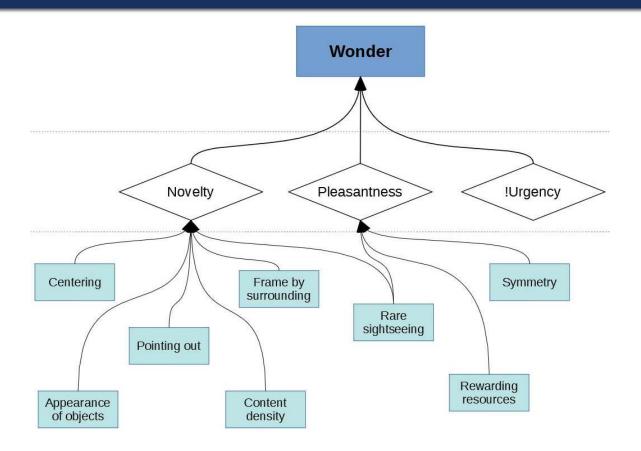


# APPRAISAL PATTERNS





### **EMOTION PATTERNS**

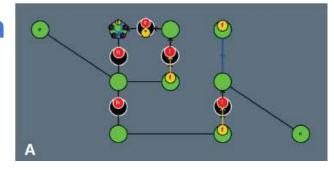




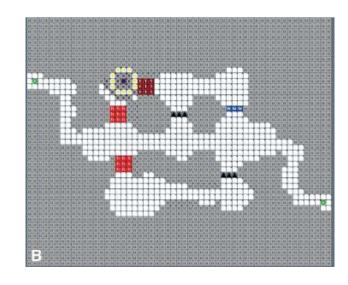
#### **OUR APPROACH**

- Pattern extraction
- Pattern formulation
- Implemention in generative grammars

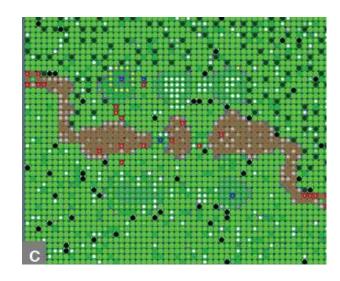
- I. Define pattern and relations in graph
- 2. Structure and position in tile map
- 3. Concretize terminal symbols

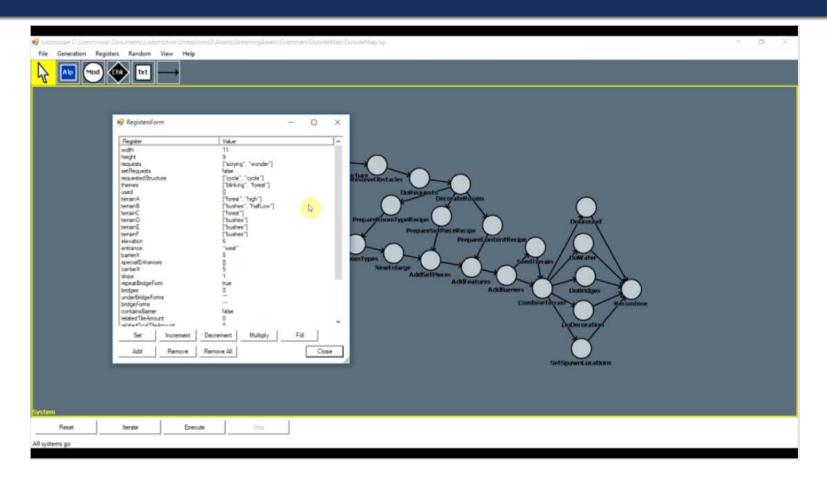


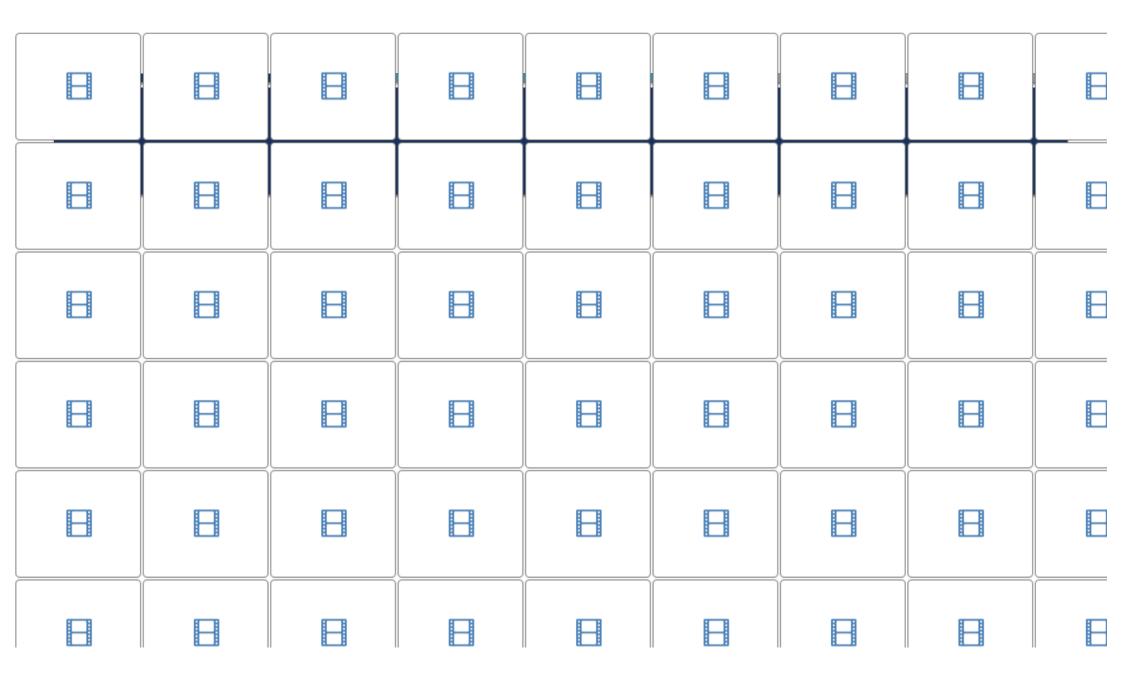
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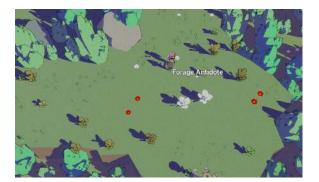




#### **DISCUSSION**

- Open research questions for implementation:
  - Recognizing shapes
  - Obtaining information about surroundings
  - Influencing the surroundings
  - Sufficient variations and combinations





### **DISCUSSION**

- Future work on patterns:
  - Formulate more patterns
  - Surroundings and context
  - Expectations and perception
  - Pacing



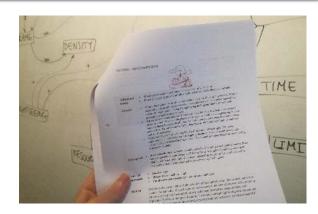


#### RELATED WORK

- Appraisal Theory to understand how to affect emotions in games (Yannakakis & Paiva 2014)
- Experience-driven PCG (Yannakakis & Togelius 2011), Emotion-driven Level Generation (Togelius & Yannakakis 2016), Targeting horror via level
  and soundscape generation (Lopes et al. 2015)
- Design Patterns for Games (Bacher 2008; Björk & Holopainen 2003, Hullet & Whitehead 2010, Lemay 2007, Will 2013)
- Tools for Mixed-Inititative Game Design (Smith et al. 2011, Karavolos et al. 2015, van Rozen 2015), or Co-Creation (Guzdial et al. EXAG 2018!)

#### CONCLUSIONS

- **Contributions:** Framework for capturing design intent
  - Pattern language: design patterns for affecting emotions
  - Wonder and appraisal patterns implemented
- Future work: surroundings, context, expectations, perception and pacing





#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

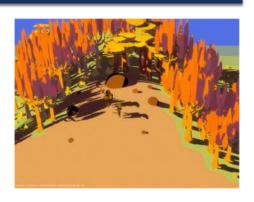
#### **Project Live Game Design**

- Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences
- Financially supported by NWO-SIA,
   Dutch funding body for applied research
- CWI, TU Delft, I2 Game Companies, DGG, DGA
- http://livegamedesign.github.io/

If you're interested, please contact us!

- Rosa Corstjens <u>r.a.s.corstjens@hva.nl</u>
- Anders Bouwer <u>a.j.bouwer@hva.nl</u>





#### **Game:** The Sequel to Unexplored

- Joris Dormans, game designer, programmer
- Hendrik Visser, visual artist
- Karel Millenaar, designer
- Matthijs Dierckx, audio, PR & marketing
- Rosa Corstjens, programmer

ROSA CORSTJENS ANDERS BOUWER JORIS DORMANS

RIEMER VAN ROZEN

# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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ROSA CORSTJENS ANDERS BOUWER JORIS DORMANS

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# **QUESTIONS?**

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