Voice Commands:

1. “Done”
   * Stops any current manipulations and locks model in place
   * Model of brain, hematoma, and burr hole and target locations appear
2. “Start”

* Model moves with user’s gaze at the same distance from the user as when the command was initially selected
* Good for quick initial placement of the model in the general location of the patient

1. “Options”
   * Displays smaller versions of the model in various positions/rotations for the user to select
   * User can select model by placing their gaze on it and performing an AirTap gesture with their finger
   * Useful for quick initial alignment with the general position of the patient
2. “Rotate A”
   * Rotate model about the anterior axis (appears as a blue line for the user’s reference)
   * User can rotate the model by placing their gaze on the arrows
   * Model rotates faster the closer the user’s gaze gets to the tip of the arrow
   * Small, detailed rotations can be made by gazing at the opposite end of the arrow
3. “Rotate S”
   * Similar to “Rotate A” but model rotates about the superior axis
4. “Rotate R”
   * Similar to “Rotate A” but model rotates about the right axis
5. “Rotate Free”
   * User can rotate the model in any direction by moving their gaze around the surface of a sphere surrounding the model
   * Model stays fixed on a vector connecting the location of the user’s gaze and the center point of the sphere, rotates as this vector follows the user’s gaze
   * User can remove their gaze from the sphere to stop the rotation and then return to the sphere at any point to “grab” the model at a new angle
6. “Shift”
   * Six arrows allow the user to move the model in a positive or negative direction along the XYZ axes in terms of real world coordinates
   * Similar to “Rotate A”, the user can gaze at the arrows to move the model, producing larger movements by placing their gaze closer to the tip of the arrow
7. “Align”
   * Allows user to modify the “Shift” command by rotating the XZ axes to change the direction of the arrows to the desired location
   * For example, directions can be aligned with the SR axes of the patient in a supine position to make alignment of the model easier to achieve
   * Operates similar to “Rotate A” using the user’s gaze and the given arrows
8. “Scale”
   * Allows user to scale model up or down
   * Similar to “Rotate A”, the closer the user places their gaze to the tip of the arrow, the faster the model scales up or down
9. “Transparent”
   * User can adjust the level of transparency of the model using the arrows similarly to “Rotate A”, the closer the user places their gaze to the tip of the arrow, the faster the model becomes transparent or opaque.