



Locomotion and Interaction Mechanics in a Multiplayer Virtual Reality Environment

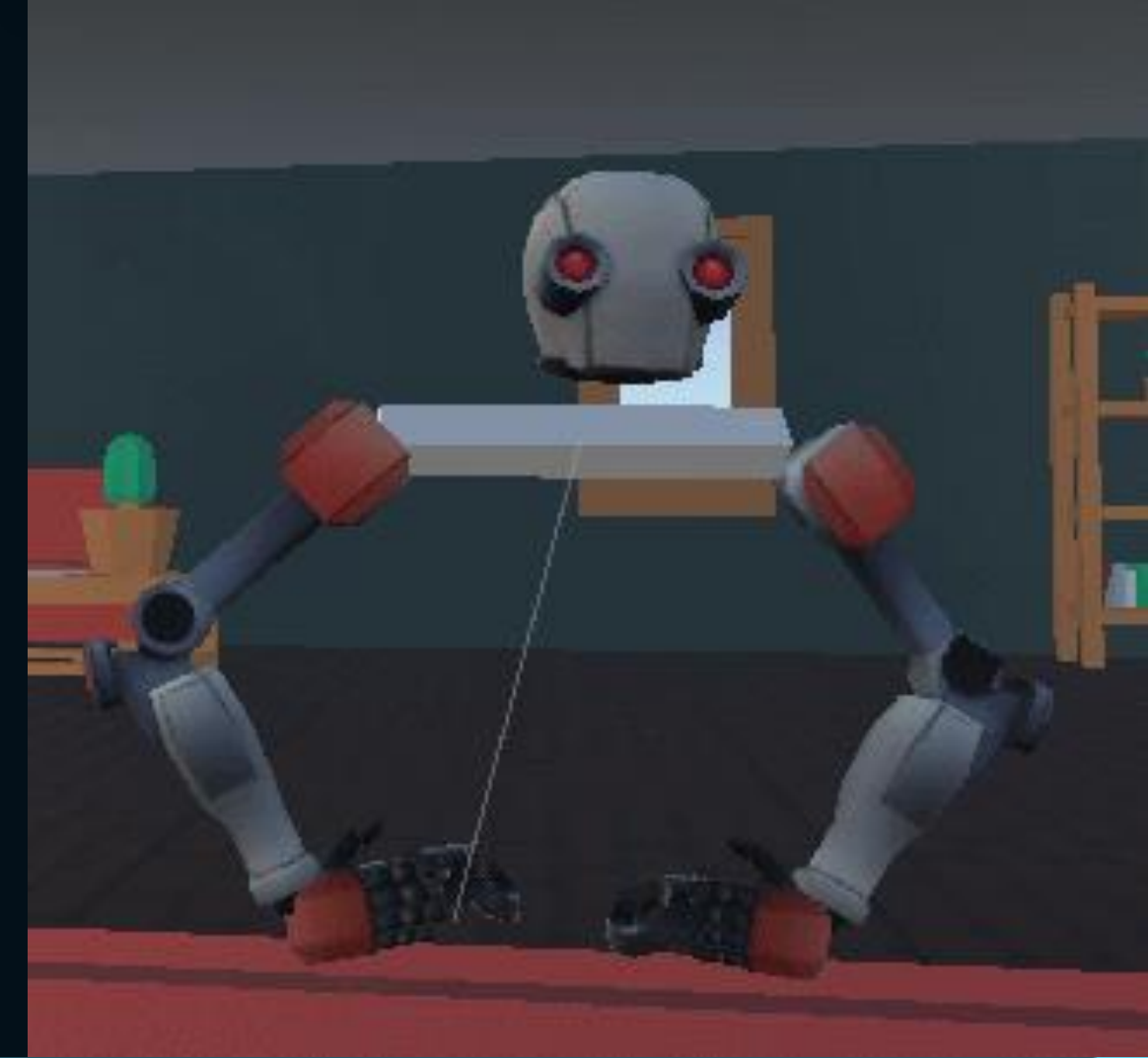
Background

- **VR** is now **consumer ready**
- Desire for **Social Aspect**
- **Locomotion** and **Interaction** create believable environments
- How do these translate to **multiplayer**?
- **Comfort**
 - Very easy to make users nauseated
- **Ease**
 - Should be intuitive, anyone can pick it up!
- **Consistency**
 - Users should share experiences



Player Avatar

- **Perception** is important
- Inverse Kinematics
- Upper-Body only
- Client Authority

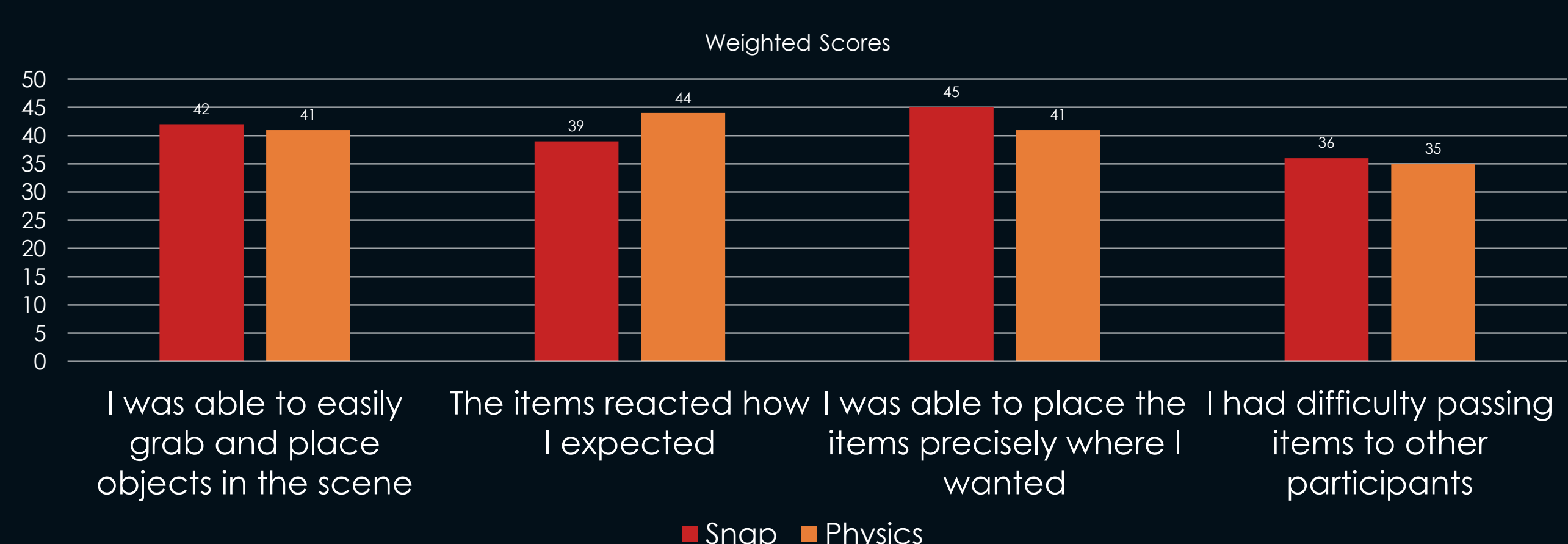
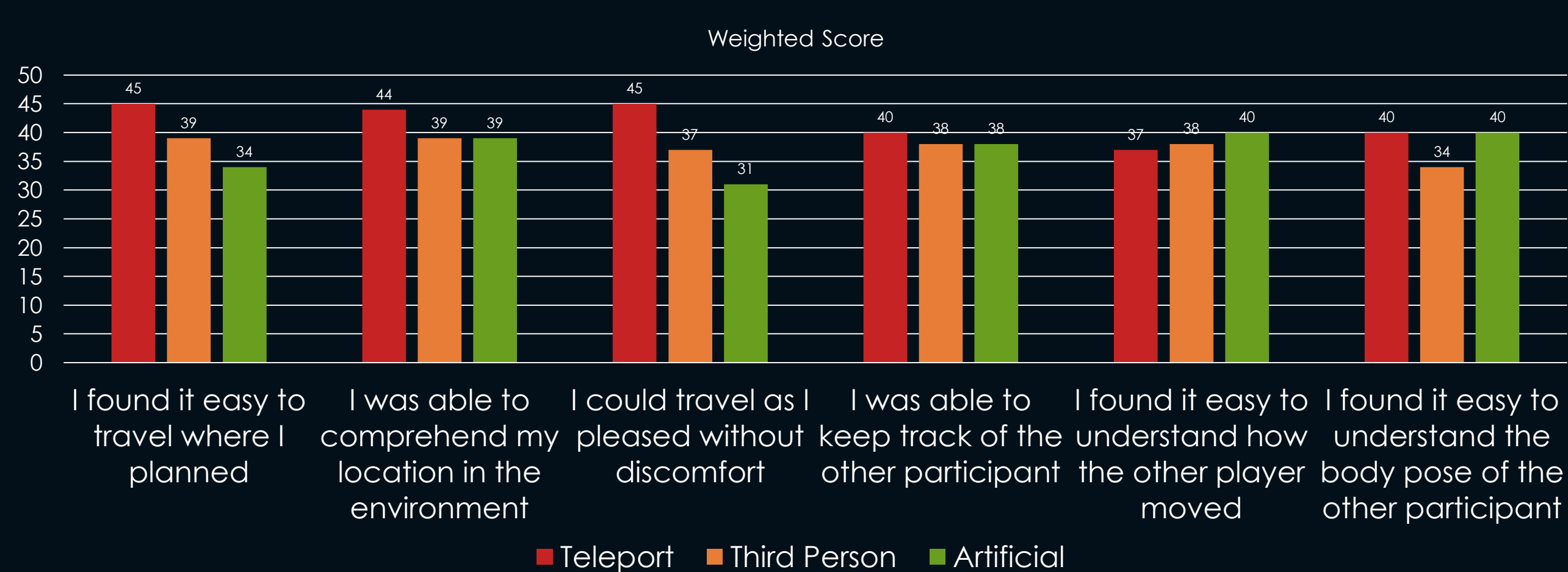


Locomotion

- **Teleportation**
 - Instant movement – **little to no nausea!**
 - Instant travel time – how does this affect observer?
- **Artificial Locomotion**
 - Involves Travel time
 - Slow movement to reduce risk of motion sickness
 - Conflict between eyes and vestibular system – **nausea!**
- **Third-Person Avatar**
 - Involves Travel time
 - Instant relocation
 - Different view for player and observers

Results

- **Preferred Locomotion:**
 - Teleportation was preferred by participants
 - Found it difficult to observe movement of other players
 - Fine control allowed for precision movement
 - Worked well for tile-based maze
- **Preferred Interaction**
 - Both interaction methods scored similarly
 - Reduced item interactivity with environment not an issue
 - Application-specific – bandwidth usage, precision



Interaction

- **Physics-Based Interaction**
 - High degree of interaction
 - Intuitive – items react as expected
 - Distributed – clients control their own items
 - Lot of state to send over network
- **Event-Based Interaction**
 - Much smaller network overhead
 - Less reactive to environment
 - Suitable for specific applications (design)



Test Scenario

- **Co-operative tests**
- **Maze**
 - Explores Locomotion
 - Users guide each other
 - Tests remote perception
- **Combinations**
 - Enter combination by interacting
 - Tests Interaction methods

