

# Interaction in Virtual Reality

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## Outline

Programming as HCI  
Travel  
Selection  
Manipulation

# FRAMING AS HCI

## re Dilemma

atural *versus* Magic interfaces

atural

Pro: Use known movements, exploit body scale

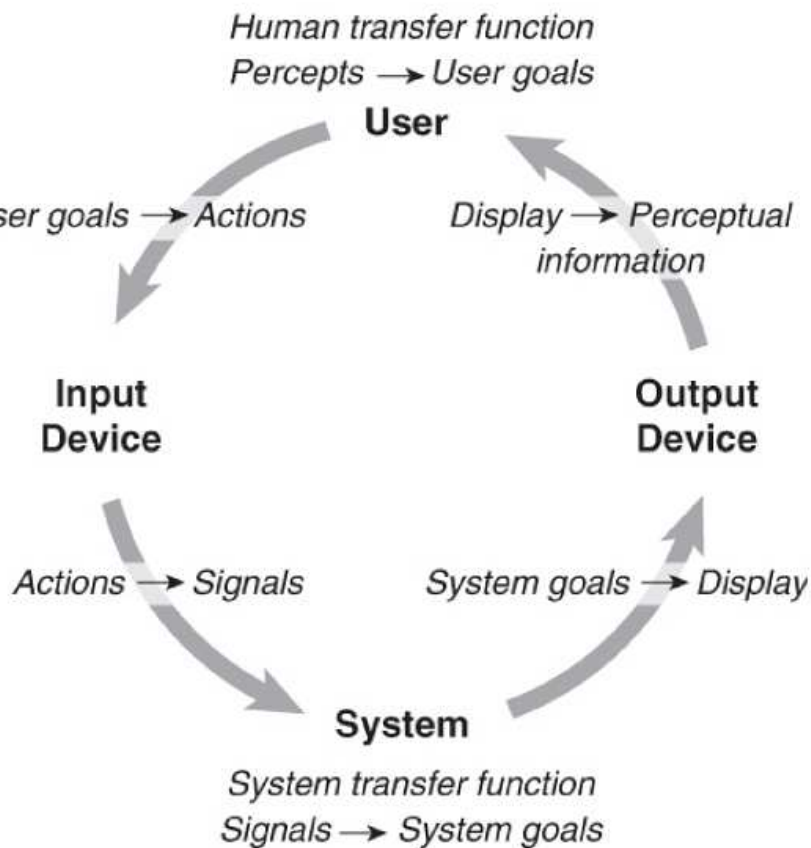
Con: Limited scale and precision

agic

Pro: Give users superpowers, implement effective techniques when display is limited

Con: Can be hard to learn, can cause confusion/sickness

# Human-Computer Interaction



- User goals based on percepts might be wrong or over-estimated
  - Objects have unsupported affordances
- Users still need to learn the UI by using it, learning some real behaviours
- Input device might not sense all the actions

## Slide 5

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**SA0**

Only have this diagram once, with two examples of what is meant by natural and magical

Steed, Anthony, 2023-01-23T10:50:43.813

## Design Principles

Early focus on users and tasks

Empirical measurements

Iterative design

Design the user interface

Test

Analyze results

Repeat

## Interaction

2D UI design principles still apply, but not sufficient to address the unique needs of 3D interaction

- Six degree of freedom

- Lack of appropriate input devices

- Natural interaction is hard to achieve with traditional input devices



## Basic Tasks in Virtual Reality

Travel

Walk or move through space

Selection

Indicate an object of interest

Manipulation

Move an object of interest

**TRAVEL**

## Types of Travel Techniques

There are two fundamentally different types:

### Physical techniques

The user's physical motion is used to transport the user through the virtual world

### Virtual techniques:

The user's body remains stationary even though the viewpoint moves

Note that some physical movement is always possible

## Slide 10

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**SA0**

Replace with a taxonomy

Steed, Anthony, 2023-01-23T10:50:06.048

## Physical Locomotion – Direct Mapping

Isomorphic mapping between the real-world and the virtual environment

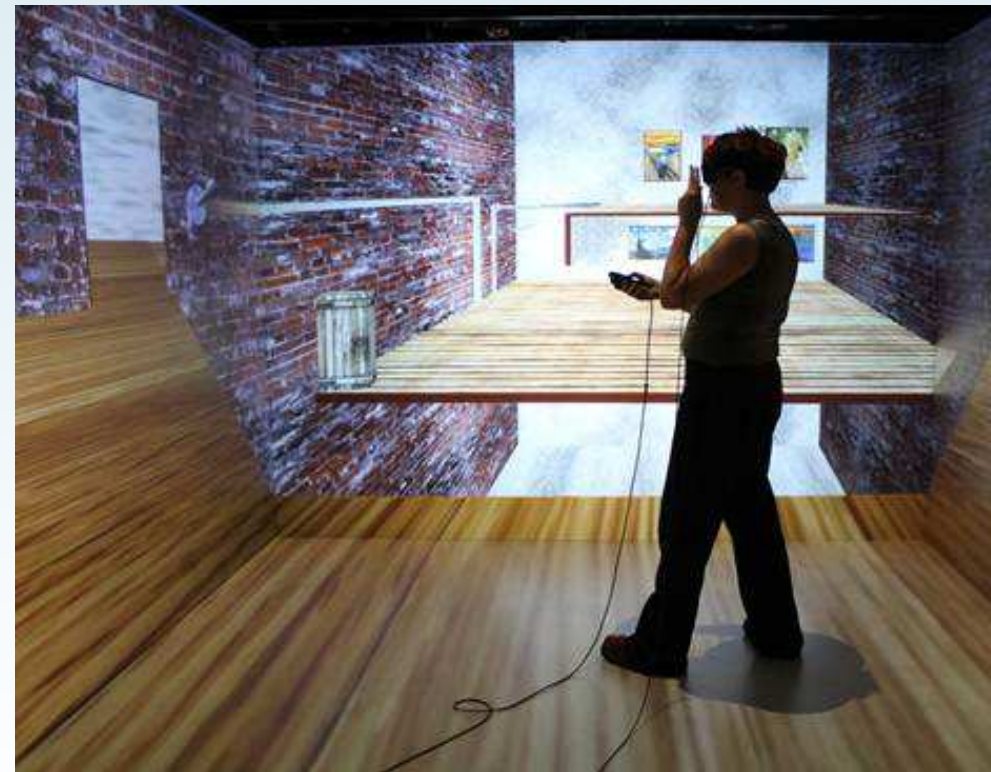
Pros

Intuitive

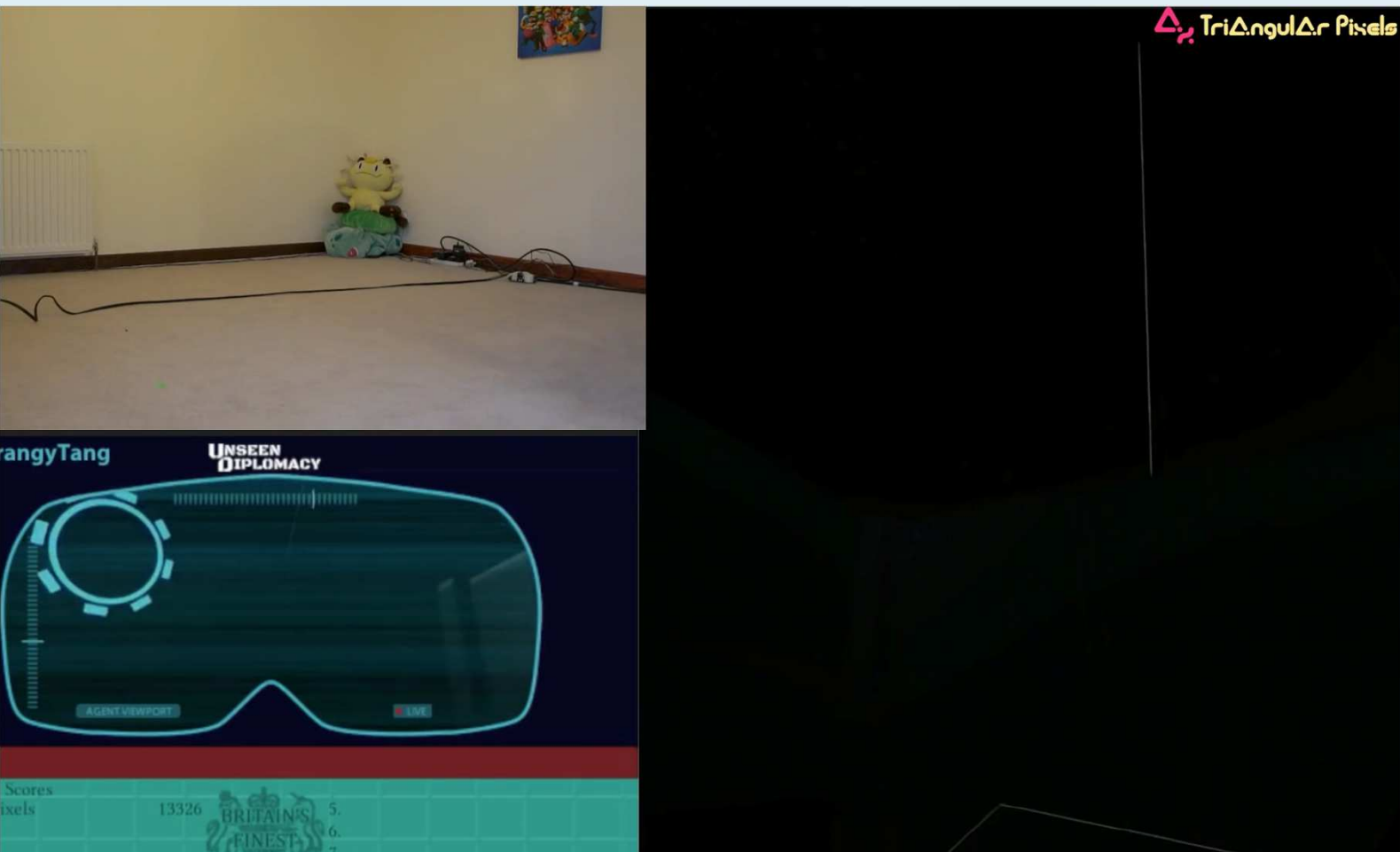
Cons

Limited range of user motion

Real boundaries will not line up with virtual boundaries



# Physical Locomotion - Unseen Diplomacy



## Physical Locomotion - Walking-in-Place

user “walks in place”

movement detected by gait analysis

trackers just on feet

trackers over entire body

lower perceptual mismatch

Deep down, user knows that their gait won't make them move

but a lot of physical movement



## Physical Locomotion - Movement Mapping

variety of walking platforms where the user slides their feet backwards and forwards

VizDish, Virtuix Omni, Cyberith Virtualizer, etc.

Steps can be mapped into strides, though this is non-trivial

Useful for first-person games where speed of movement can be a determinant of success





## Physical Locomotion – WizDish in CAVE



## Physical Locomotion – Constrained Walking

User walks but motion is constrained

VirtuSphere

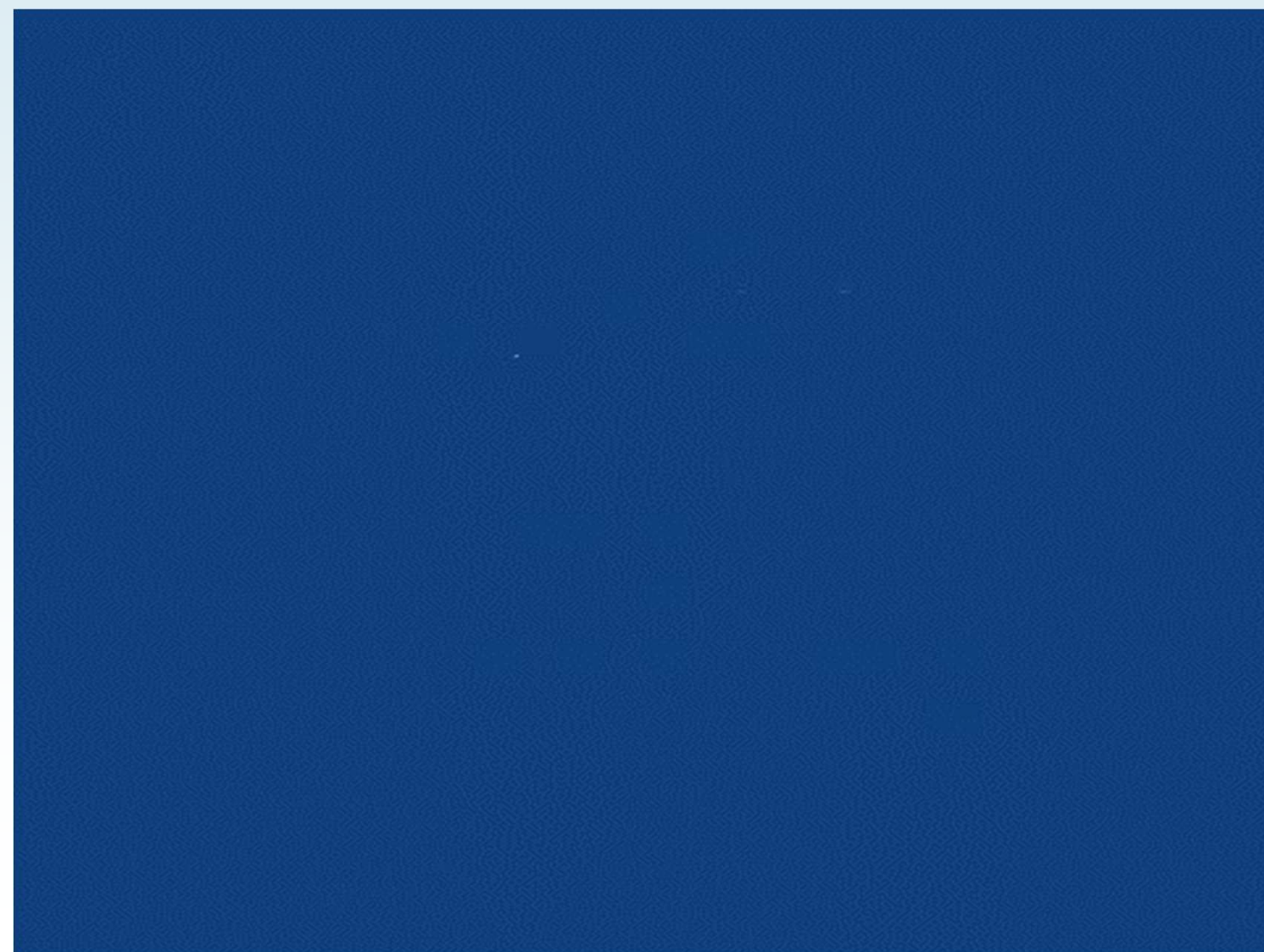
Treadmills

However, most forms can be very difficult to use

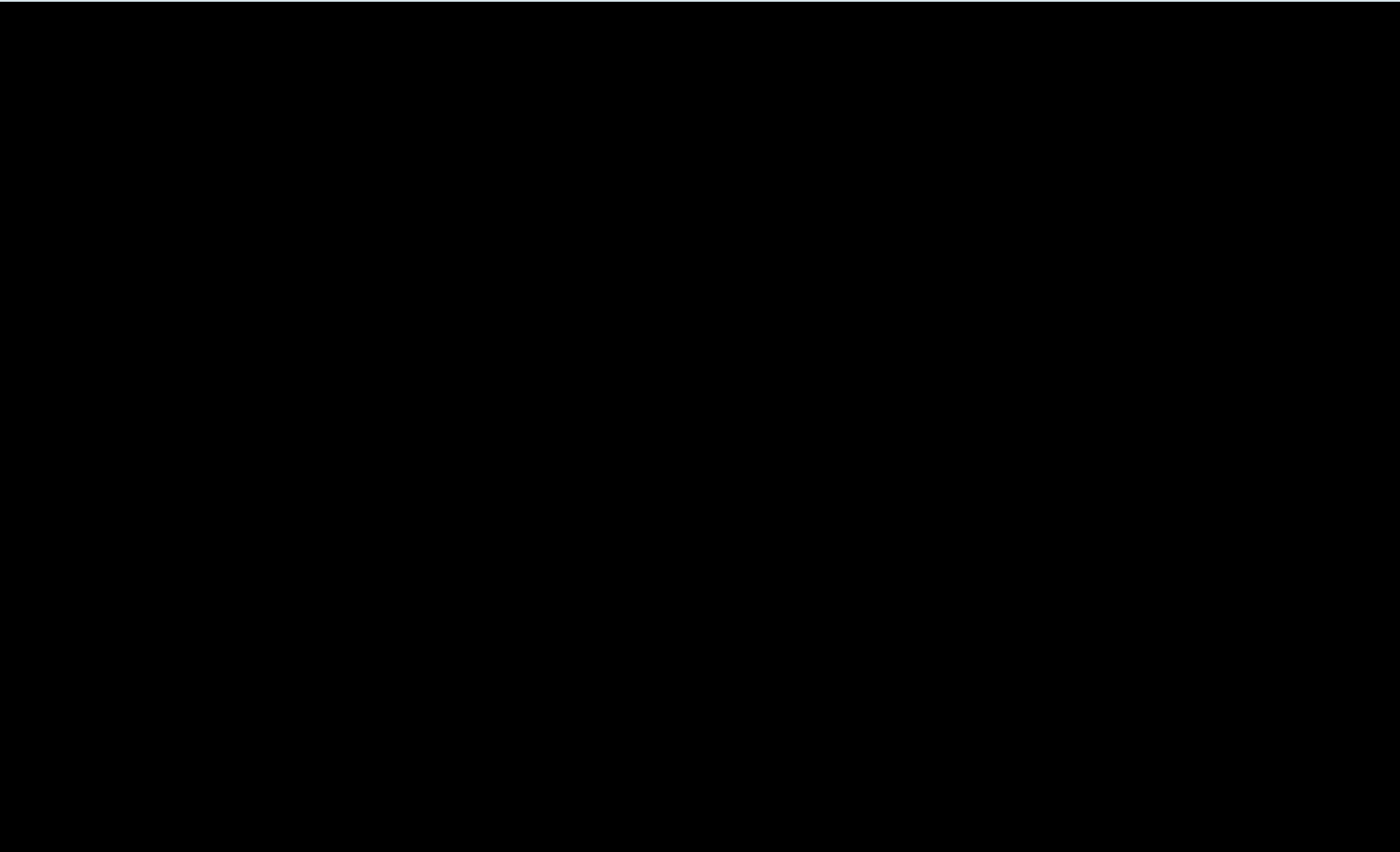
Mismatch in perceptual cues

Dynamics / inertia of device make it hard to navigate effectively

## Physical Locomotion - Virtusphere



## Physical Locomotion – Omnidirectional Treadmill



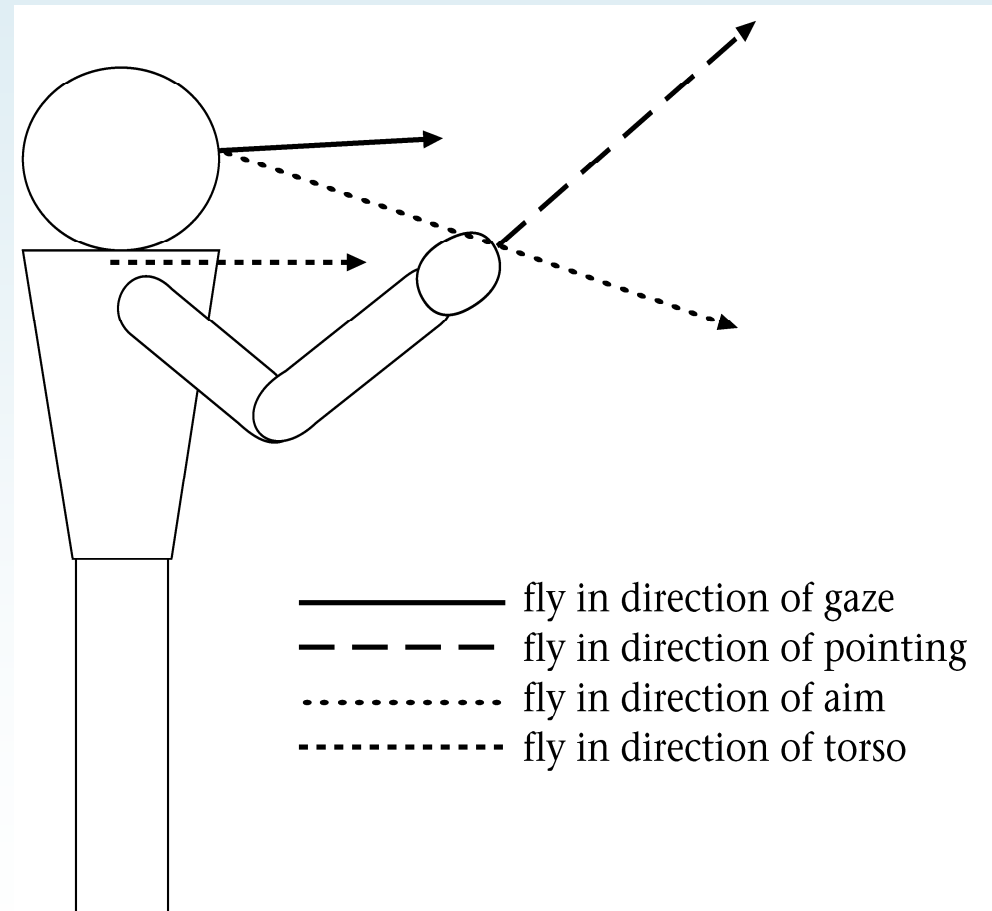
## Visual Locomotion – Direction Options

Direction can be specified  
by many means:

Gaze-directed

Pointing

Physical device (joystick,  
steering wheel)



## Actual Locomotion - Direction

### Maze-based:

- Uses head orientation

- Cognitively simple

- Cannot look around whilst travelling

### Pointing-based:

- Uses hand orientation

- Cognitively more complicated

- Makes it possible to look in one direction whilst travelling in another

- However, you can't hold other objects or manipulate them whilst travelling



## Actual Locomotion - Speed

Constant Speed

Can be jerky

Easily overshoot your destination

Constant acceleration

Begin at slow speed: good for short distance

Speed grow exponentially

Currently games prefer NOT to accelerate

Recommended not to use joysticks unless necessary

## Virtual Locomotion - Turning

Do you provide a joystick that enables turning?

Oculus Rift CV1 launched with a gamepad with multiple joysticks.

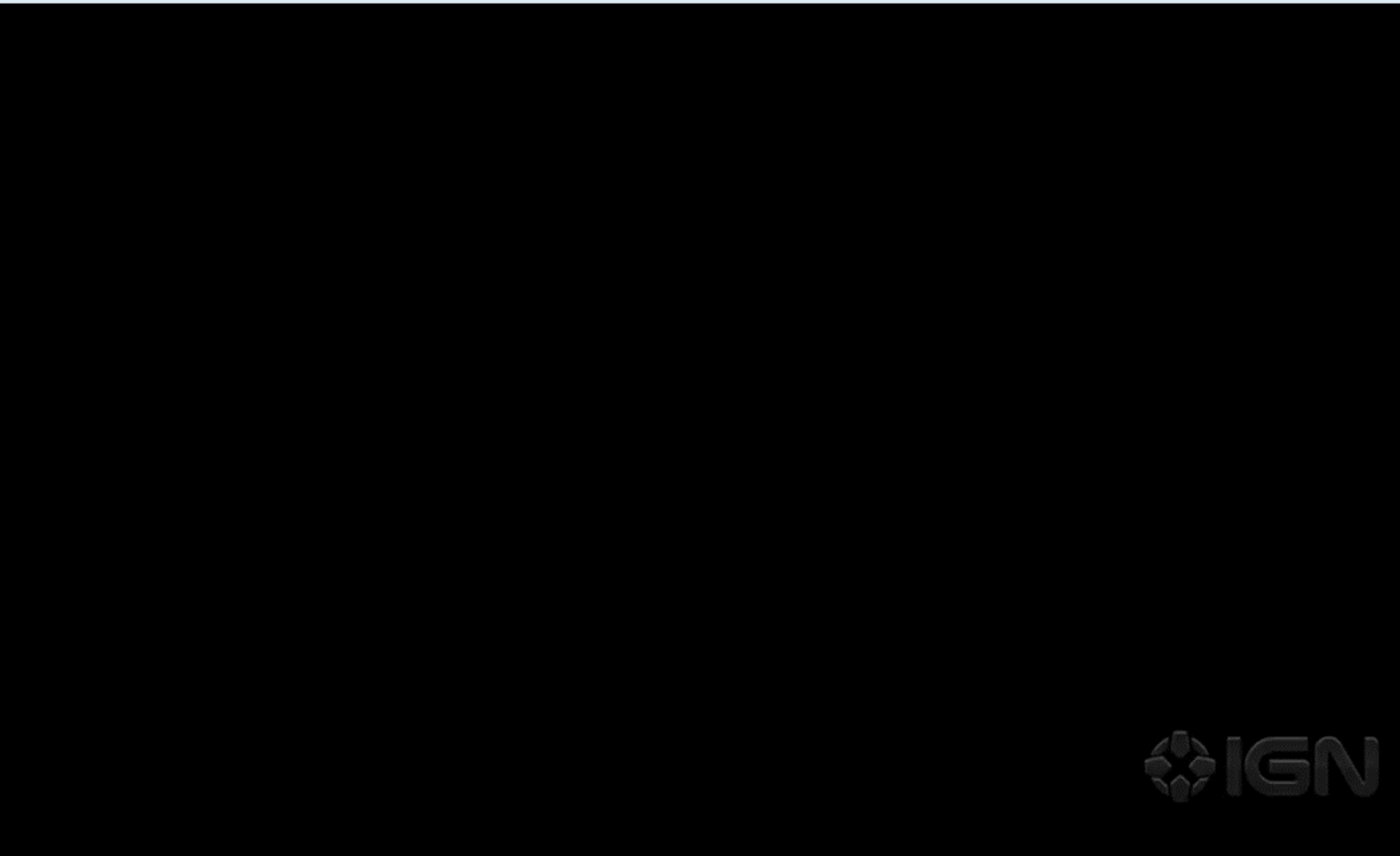
Turning will be necessary in displays that are not surrounding (e.g. CAVE)

Orientation change widely experienced to cause disorientation and sickness

Most games use “jump” turns so turning is instantaneous



# Combating Motion Sickness



## Actual Locomotion - Teleporting

Point to where you want to go

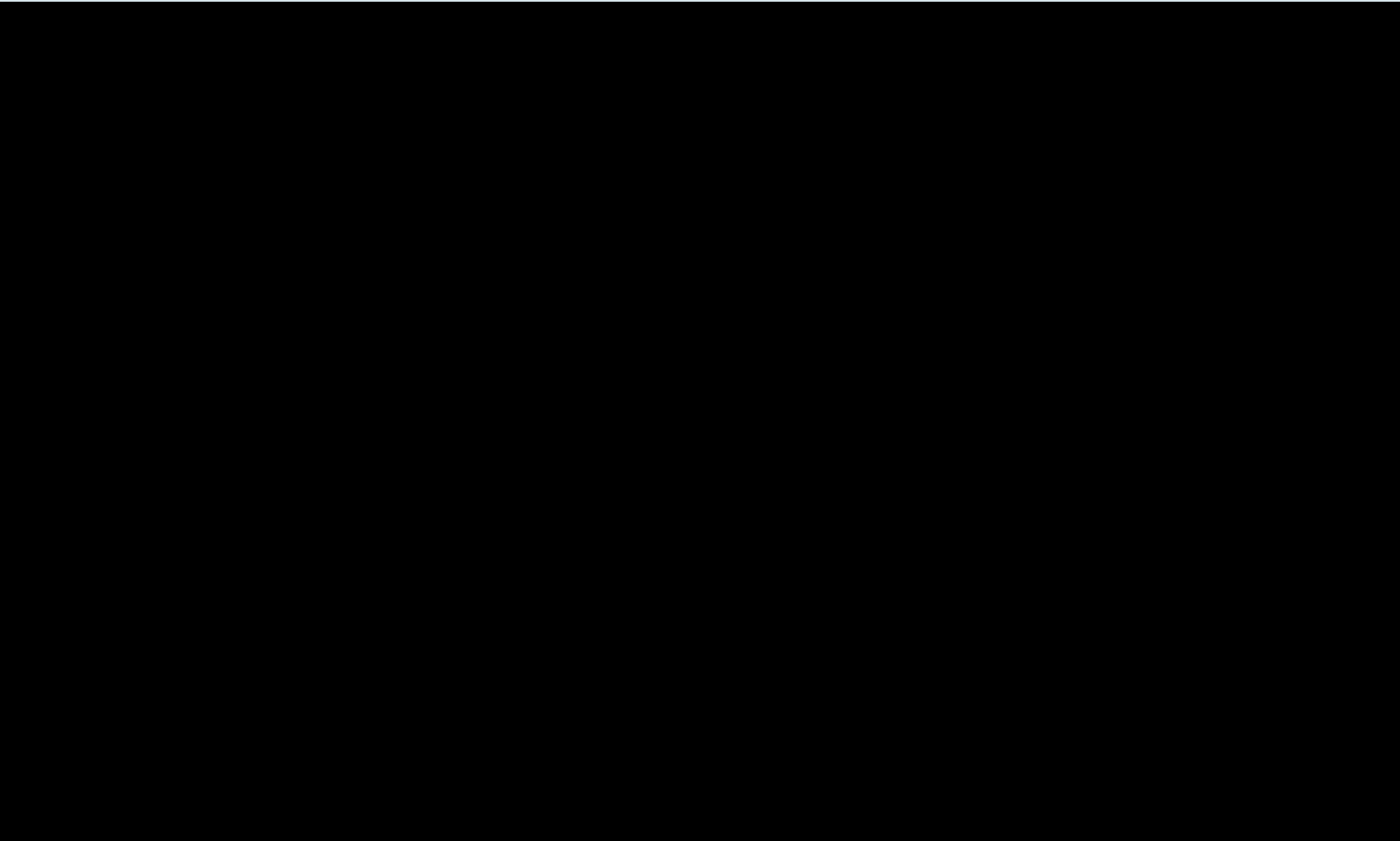
Target is usually shown on the floor  
with a ray connecting it

Press button to jump instantaneously

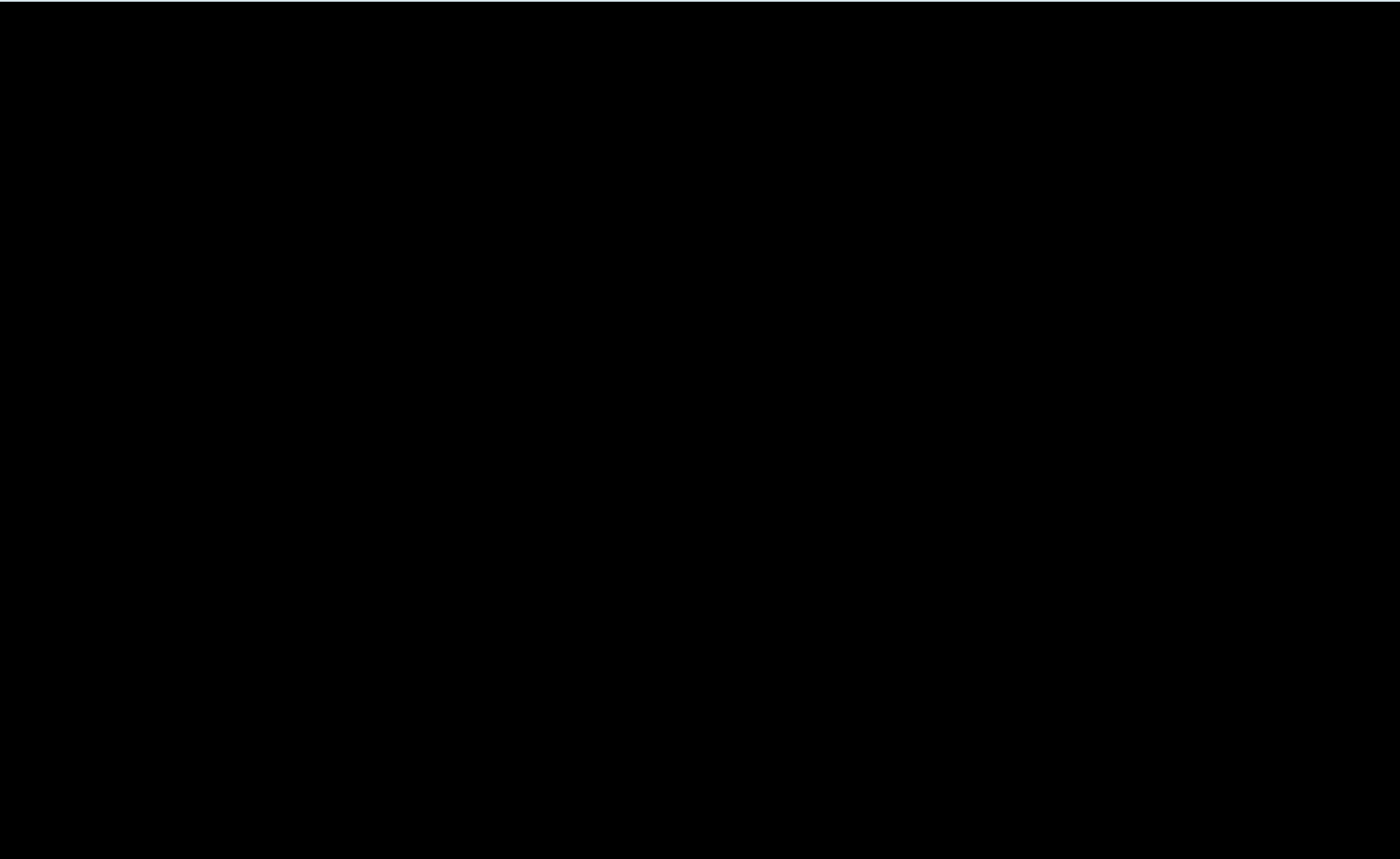
Previous techniques animated, causing  
visual flow

Teleporting is the new default travel  
technique

## Reporting – The Lab



## Reporting – Budget Cuts



**SELECTION**

# ection

Use the hand or controller to select object  
 within reach OR Point at with hand or  
 controller

Possibly give haptic feedback

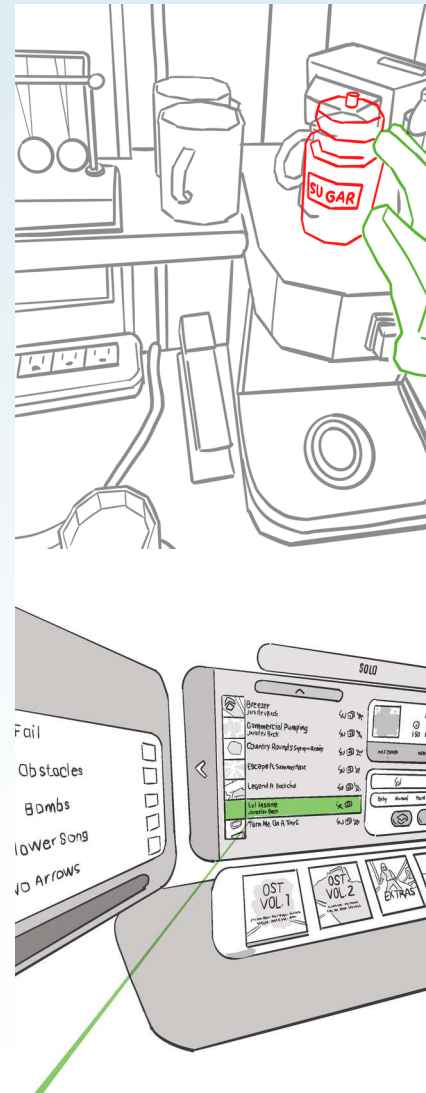
Usually visual feedback to confirm  
 selection

Look at to select

Needs visual feedback to confirm selection

Need a timer or other button to confirm

“Gaze + Pinch” is being used in VisionOS



## Slide 29

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**SA0**

**Needs examples**

Steed, Anthony, 2023-01-23T10:48:32.783

## ection

current problem is that each demo is using different conventions for selection

lowest common denominator is eye-gaze dwell time (due to no other input, e.g. Cardboard)

single button may mean that widgets need to be selected to enable different modes

E.G. Look down to select your feet to enable travel in Gear VR/Cardboard demos

potential for highly non-intuitive mixed modes in the user interface



# MANIPULATION

## Manipulation

Hand controller versus hand-tracking

Object within reach

Manipulation similar to moving it with your hand

Object out of reach

Consider manipulating something on the end of a stick

Rotation in all angles is hard

Movements are amplified

## Slide 32

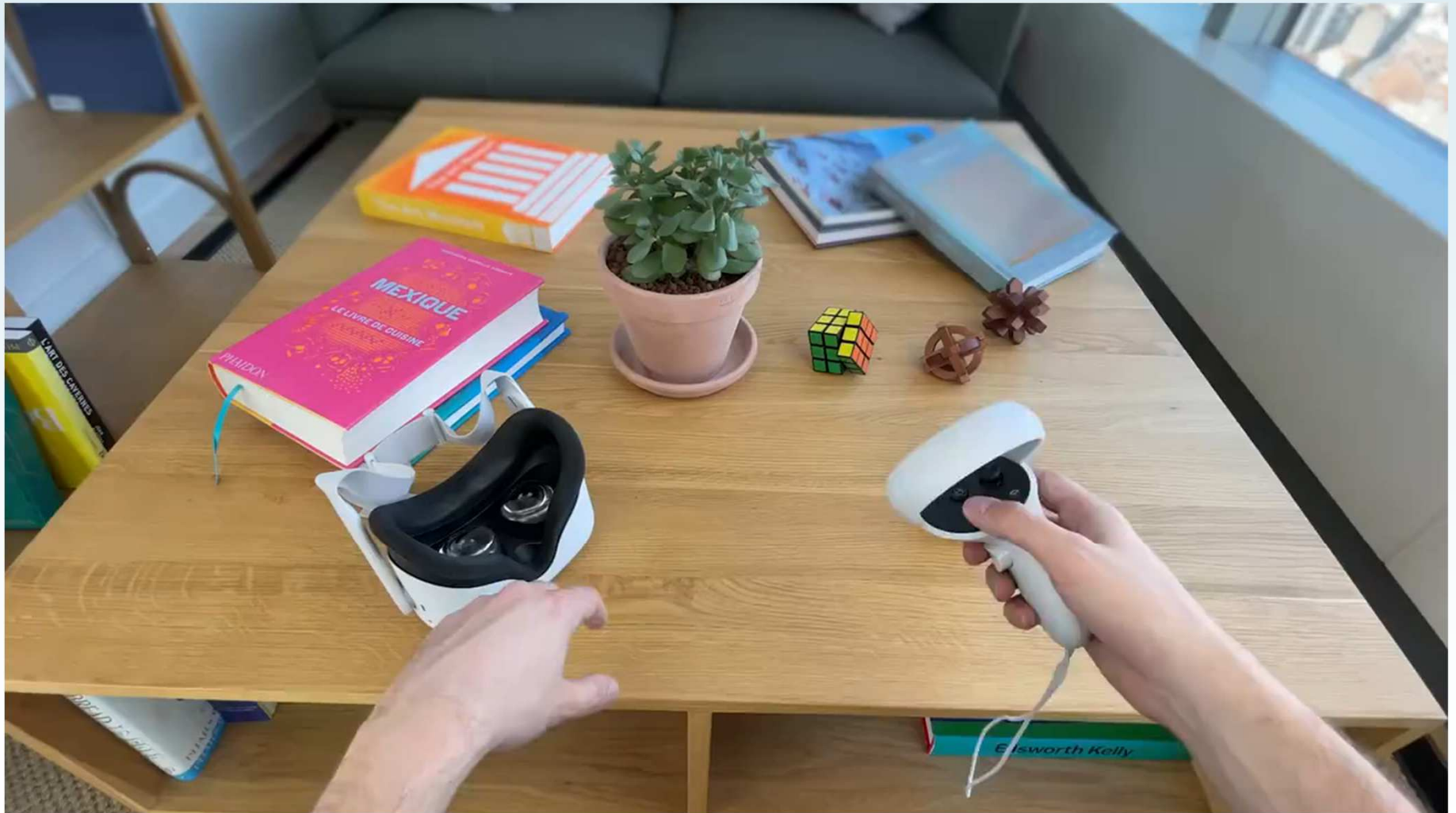
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**SA0**

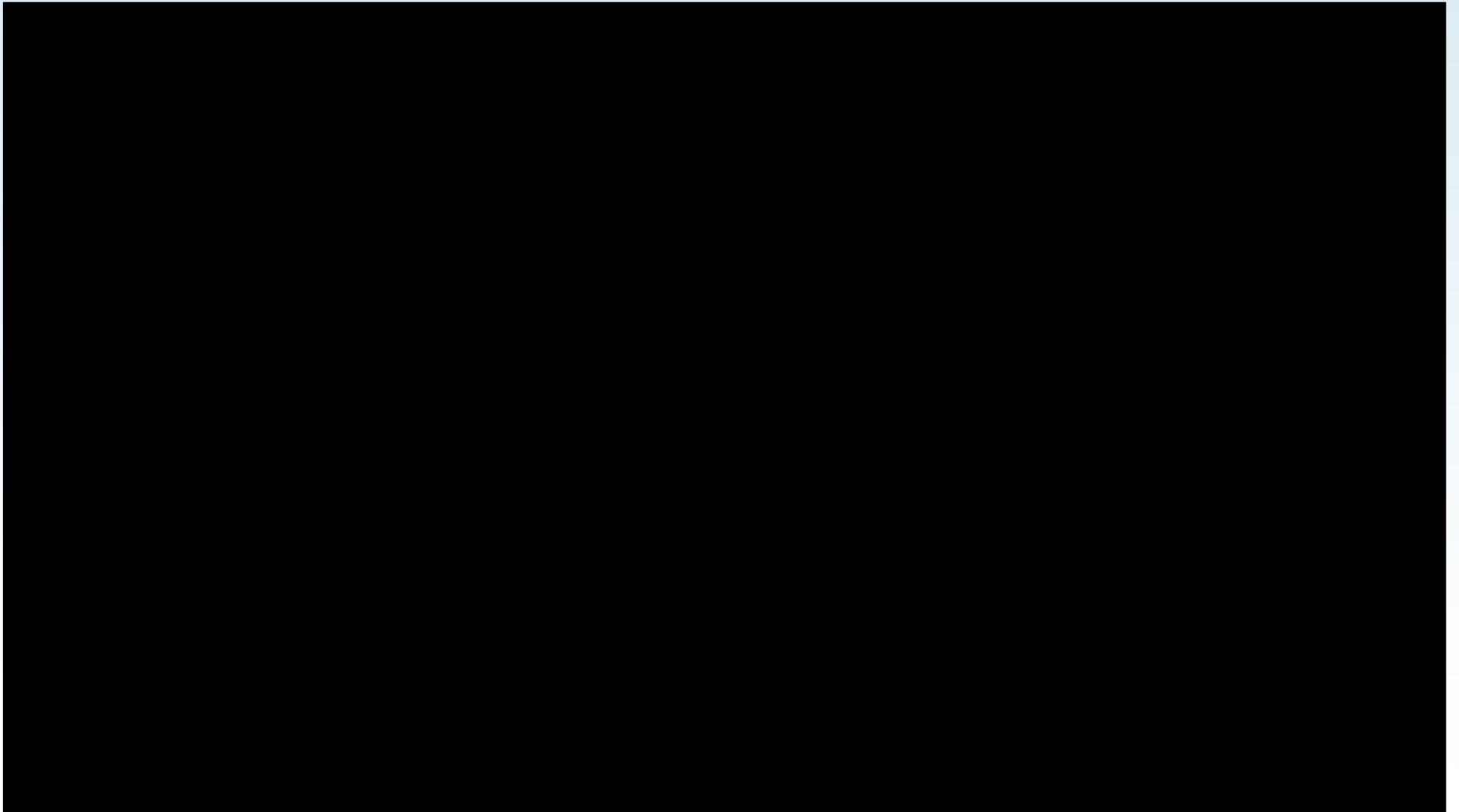
Needs more introduction to fact that you have a controller

Steed, Anthony, 2023-01-23T10:47:40.768

## Manipulation with Hand Tracking (Cubism)



## Manipulation with Controller (Auto-Hand from Earnest Robot)

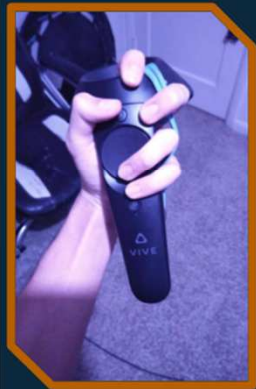


## Manipulation: Form of the Controller



## Different Types of Beat Saber Grips for VIVE v0.93

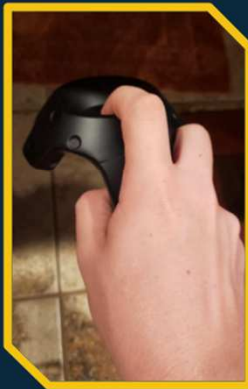
These grips are recommended for health and safety reasons as well as for performance reasons for high BPM Expert+ songs. Additional precautions against tendonitis or carpal tunnel can be taken with streams by using a wrist guard. For more information on stretching exercises: <https://wiki.assistant.moe/health-and-safety>



**X-Grip**  
A combination of V and B grip. The strap wraps through the loop around the middle finger. Created by Lost Vint. Use by Deno & Hoppaw.



**VIVE Claw Grip (C-Grip)**  
More comfortable to use of the Vive grips.



**B-Grip**  
Most popular grip for VIVE users, including TammyMatty.



**Voolas Grip (V-Grip)**  
Named after its creator. NotNull uses a variant of this grip.



**Spiral Grip (S-Grip)**  
A variant of B grip. The strap wraps through the loop around the 3 middle fingers. Created by Emperor of the Internet.



**Default Grip**  
Comfortable, but it significantly slows your swing speed due to the weight of the head.







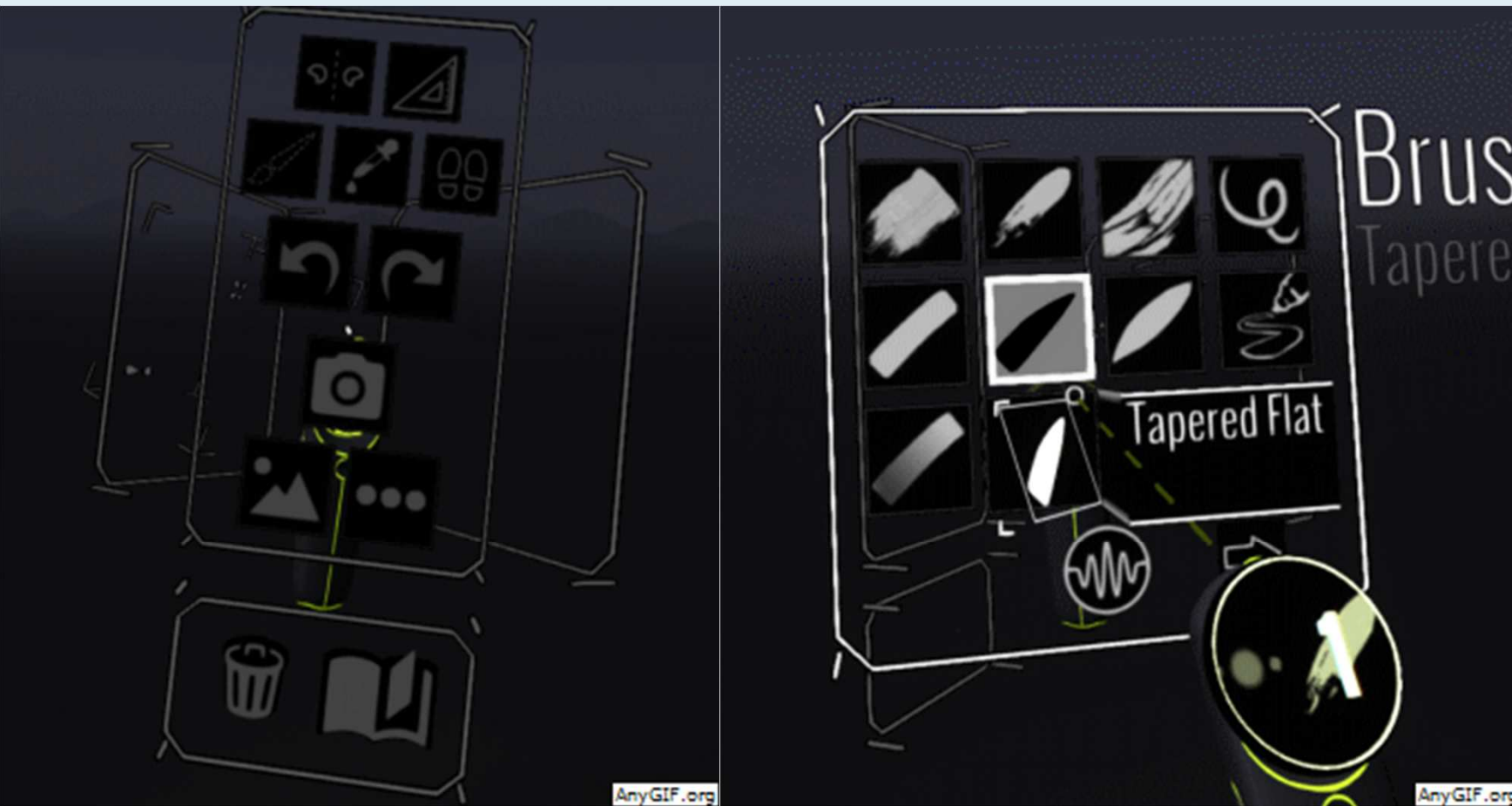


## Manipulation: Diegetic Interaction (I Expect You to Die)



[www.youtube.com/watch?v=wDL5KG5qOzM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wDL5KG5qOzM)

## Widgets: Abstract Interaction (Tiltbrush)



m: <http://vrux.design/vr-ui-tool-palette/>

# Worlds In Miniature



## cap

### avel / locomotion

s the biggest challenge facing consumer virtual reality systems

Many choices. Relatively few people will have walking platforms, treadmills, etc.

Redirection may help

### lection and Manipulation

Diegetic versus non-diegetic

Hand-tracking (expressive) versus controller (fast)