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GEA
Gioco Educazione Alimentare

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Sommario

In italiano, descrizione NDD, scopo tesi, descrizione tecnologia usata(in breve), nome sistema sviluppato e collaborazione. (circa 1 pagina)

Abstract

Traduzione del sommario.

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Introduction

0.1 Food problems and their impact on childhood

One of the main problems of modern society is the one related to nutrition. Nutrition has changed a lot in history thanks to the industrial development that allowed the massive production of foods that in the past were produced only by hand (and with high costs) and thanks also to scientific progresses that allowed the discovery of food conservation and their elaboration to obtain new kinds of food that are more suitable to our need. Montignac [31] also identifies other causes that brings the concept of "nutrition" to assume the current meaning, for example the habits evolution and the female emancipation that has changed the ancient vision of women as "landladies" and that has promoted the progression of the "ready meals" industry and therefore of pre-cooked and packaged meals that today are consumed increasingly. However, the main phenomenon that has taken place in our era is the one related to the globalization and standardization of destabilized north american eating habits that has promoted the global growth of fast-food, indicated by WHO (World Health Organization) as a "pandemic" since 1997 given its extraordinary expansion that carried also a lot of other problems.

Childhood obesity is surely one of the clearest examples of these diet's changes of the new millennium. According to a seminar held by CB Ebbeling, DB Pawlak and DS Ludwig [11] childhood obesity is a phenomenon that has had a great increase in all the world in the last twenty years, as we can see from this diagram.

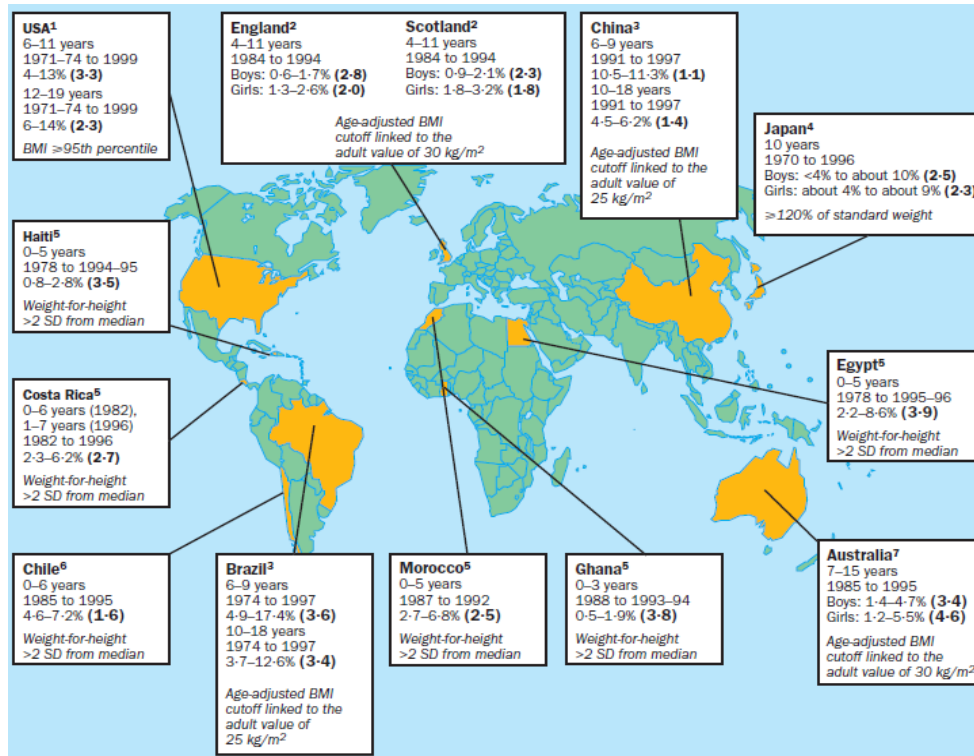


Figure 1: Childhood obesity diagram

Historically, a fat child was seen as healthy because he was likely to survive better to illnesses and infections; however, excessive fatness has become one of the most diffused health problem in children. The three experts have underlined how the problem is most common in developed and industrialized nations in which diet has changed radically favouring foods containing saturated and trans fat and with high glycaemic index, typical of fast-food in which also bigger portions are served. Moreover, these foods are also poor of fibre, micronutrients and antioxidants that the body needs for a correct functioning of metabolism. The excessive consuming of these foods brings the child to have health problems such as heart diseases, vascular disorders, hypertension, chronic inflammations and diabete of type 2, illness that in the past was not present in teenagers, but that now has had a rapid spread.

Another important problem that affects the food safety of children is represented by allergies. According to the data collected by AM Branum and SL Lukacs [5] it is possible to observe an increasing in cases of all kinds of food allergies including milk, eggs, peanuts, tree nuts, fish, shellfish, soy and wheat of around the 18 per cent on individuals under the age of 18 from the 1997 onwards in US (but we have reasons to believe that this can also be found in all the industrialized world). Reactions to these foods may vary from small diseases to anaphylactic shock that, in severe cases, could lead to death. The researches have also underlined how, in the same period

analyzed previously, there was also an increasing of hospital discharges (clearly after an hospitalisation) due to allergic reactions as we can see from this barplot.

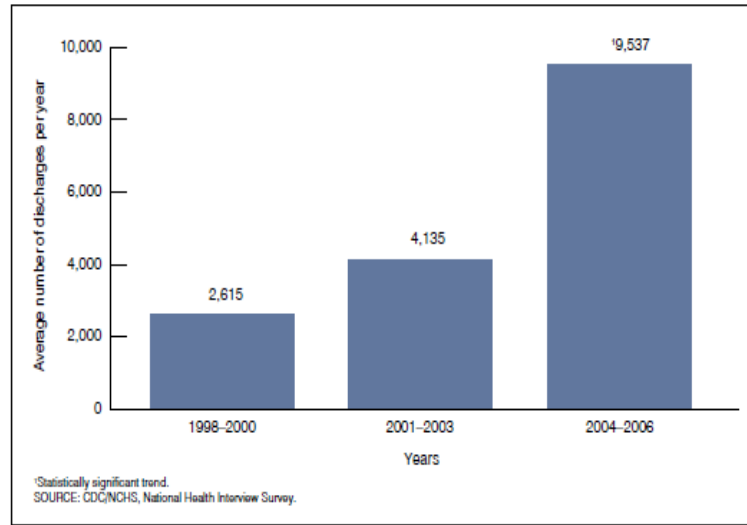


Figure 2: Allergy hospital discharges barplot

All these problems that have been reinforced in recent years, lead us to think that it is necessary to support nutrition education and to make it a fundamental thing during childhood and adolescence, in order to empower everyone to a correct care of their health.

0.2 Virtual Reality

"Virtual Reality is electronic simulations of environments experienced via head mounted eye goggles and wired clothing enabling the end user to interact in realistic three-dimensional situations." (Coates, 1992)

We can define it using two variables: vividness, richness of an environments representation, and interactivity, extend to which a user can modify form and content of a mediated environment. The vividness is composed by sensory breadth, which refers to the number of sensory dimensions simultaneously presented, and sensory depth, which refers to the resolution within each of these perceptual channels; the interactivity instead is formed by speed, which refers to the rate at which input can be assimilated into the mediated environment, range, which refers to the number of possibilities for action at any given time and mapping, which refers to the ability of a system to map its controls to changes in the mediated environment in a natural and predictable manner. [38] All of them, combined together, influence the telepresence that refers to a set of technologies which allow a user to feel as if he was present at a place different from his true location. So a "virtual reality" is defined as a real or simulated environment in which a perceiver experiences telepresence. [42]

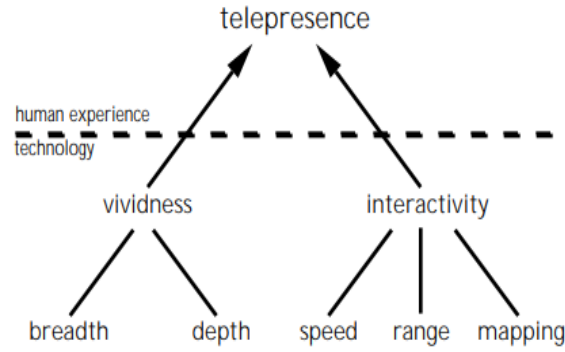


Figure 3: Telepresence influencing variables

We focus our project on Wearable Immersive Virtual Reality (WIVR). Immersive is the term that refers to the degree to which a virtual environment submerges the perceptual system of the user in computer-generated stimuli. The more the system captivates the sense and blocks out stimuli from the physical world the more the system is considered immersive. [20] Wearable indicates that the virtual environment is displayed in specialized small screen: we use a binocular head mounted displays (HMD) which allows to reach a fully immersive experience as we can see from this taxonomy by Muhanna [6].

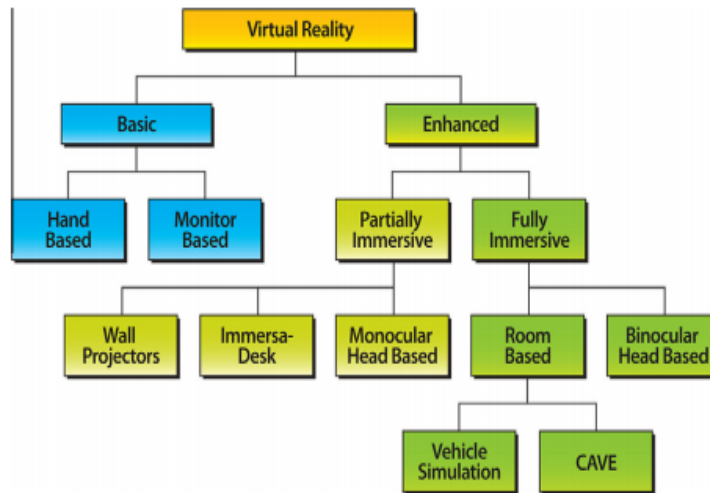


Figure 4: Virtual Reality taxonomy

The HMD "trick" our brain using the principle of stereoscopic vision to simulate the perception of depth and to create 3D images and spaces, the VR has to generate two different images one for each eyes. The lenses of the visor augments the eyes in such a way we can converge the two scenes to obtain only one but that seems to be

in the 3 dimensions space. Finally it can track the head movement so when we move it the space updates.



Figure 5: Stereoscopic image and the correspondent 3D image

Nowadays HMD are very popular and the costs are in a very big range from a cheap one, like Google Cardboard [10], to a more expensive one, like Samsung Gear VR [45], so the VR is for everyone. The VR is also used in a lot of different sectors as we can see in the following graph representing the investments in the 2015 taken from Digi-Capital [14].

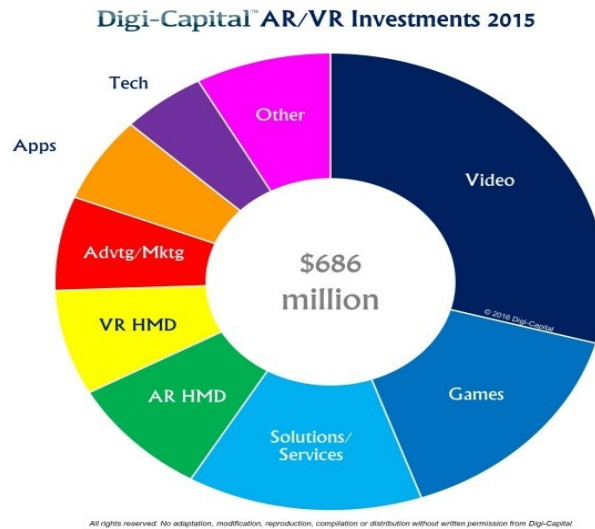


Figure 6: Virtual Reality investments sectors

0.3 Touchscreen

Touchscreen technology is something we have had for a longer time one can think. The first touchscreen device in fact was a radar built in capacitive way and dates back to around 1966. Its invention is due to E. A. Johnson and it works using a sheet of conductive, transparent material with a small current flowing on it. The central computer computes the current at each of the four corners, and when an objects touches the screen, a capacitor is formed between it and the platform and measuring

again, the current on the corners the computer is able to approximately compute the point in which there was the touch.

At first this technology was abandoned, then in the first 2000s it was used on BlackBerry devices, but the major explosion of touchscreen devices is in the 2007, when Apple releases the first iPhone. [23] From that point on, touchscreen devices become increasingly used (as we can see from the graph below related to phones) and have had an explosive growth due to their main characteristic: the human computer interaction.

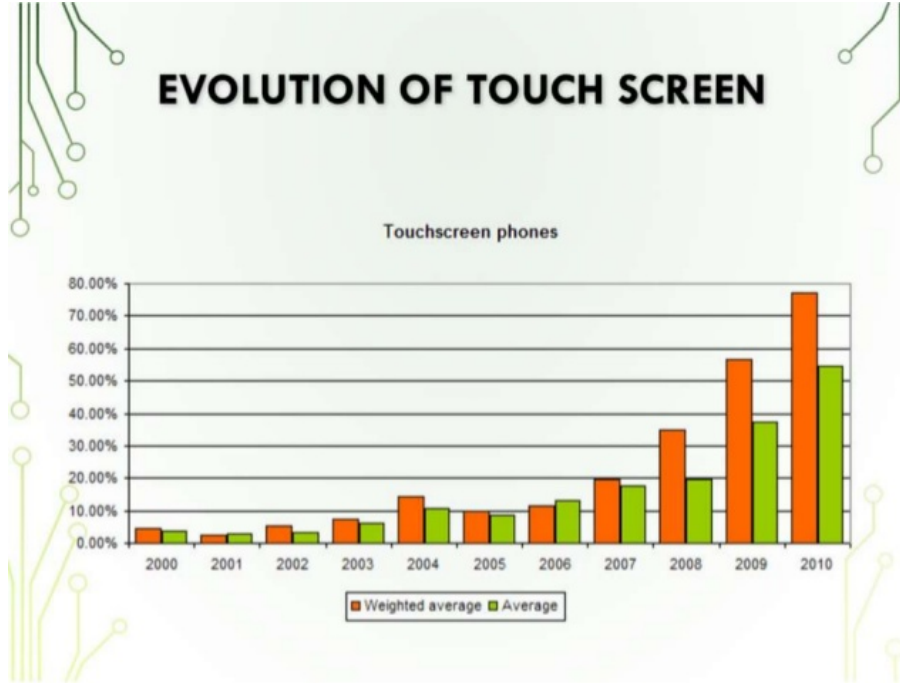


Figure 7: Evolution of touchscreen

This interaction could be exploited by the fact that the user could touch directly what he wants without recurring to a third element (like a mouse) and this is particularly appealing because it makes the interaction more intuitive and allows a better usability of the system that is one of the main reasons of the success of this kind of devices. Moreover this improved usability will result in a easier training of people that learns faster and better with reduced costs due to the fact that this technology has grown a lot in recent years and it is no longer excessively expensive and resource-hungry [13].

0.4 Neurodevelopmental Disorder

The term neurodevelopmental disorder, NDD, contains within it all the conditions that are caused by a dysfunction of a part of the brain or nervous system that show some symptoms in the physical and psychological development of the child [17].

Among the most common diseases we find Autism, ASD, attention deficit and hyperactivity, ADHD, and Down syndrome [8]. Children who suffer from these syndromes need help in developing cognitive abilities such as attention and language, social skills such as the ability to relate to others and personal and domestic autonomy skills. Dr. Dorothy Strickland, Department of Computer Science of North Carolina State University, in her treatise on the study of a VR application for autistic children [43], states that among the great benefits that can be found are: control on input stimuli, small changes to reach a generalization, safe learning situations, personalized treatment and learning with minimal human interference. In recent years there has been an increase in interest in the use of VR especially in the field of NDDs, [46] and [21], as, as stated in [28], both the strength and limitations of Virtual Reality seem to adapt good for the needs that the learning tools for this type of disability require.

As for the spread of these diseases take for example the autism on which there are no certain data, but there is agreement on the fact that the phenomenon is growing. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), ASD affects one child in 160 and recent estimates by the Cdc (Center for Disease Control) indicate that 3 million people are affected by this disorder in the US and about 60 million in world. According to estimates gathered by World Atlas, it would be Japan and Great Britain where autistic disorders occur more often.

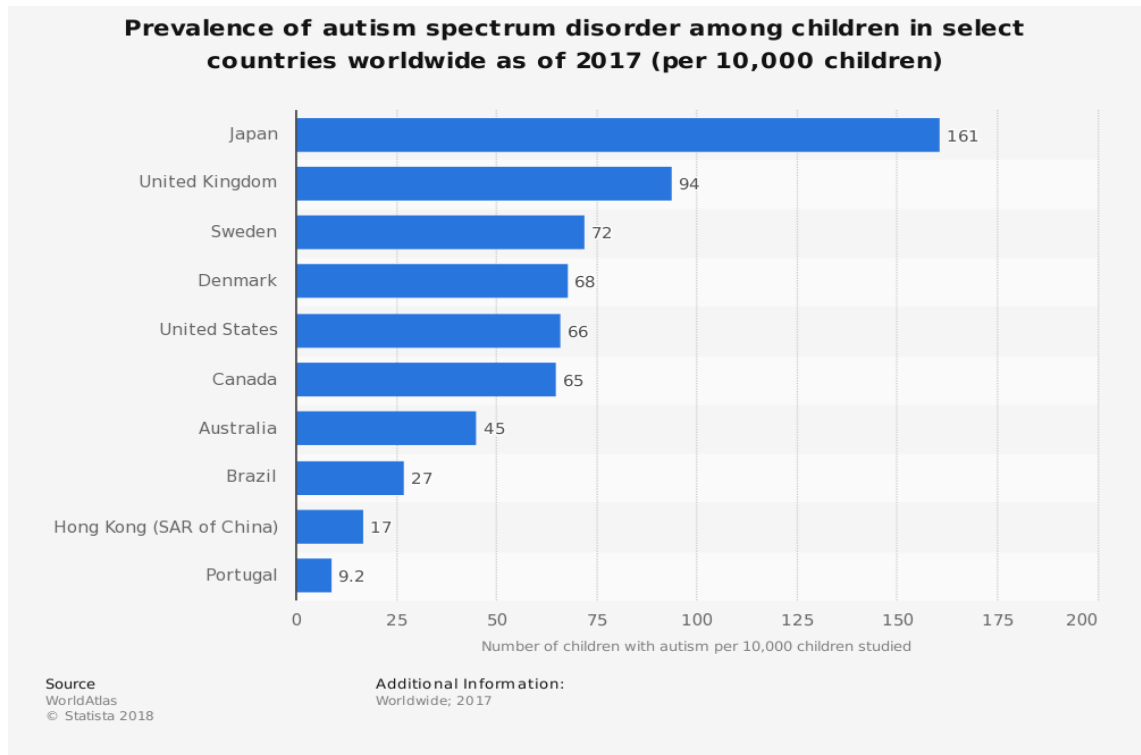


Figure 8: Autism diffusion by World Atlas

0.5 Participatory Design and Therapy

Over the past six decades, designers have been moving increasingly closer to the future users of what they design. In particular, design is becoming something that is more and more related to what the user needs, this implies the necessity of the collaboration between the experts in field (designers) and the final users (that are usually not experts) leading to what is now called co-design process.

The historic user-centred approach, in which designers thought of the user as final objective of their studies, but considered him as a passive entity, have been gradually substituted by the co-design process since the 1970s because people have been giving more importance to activities in which their opinion is required.

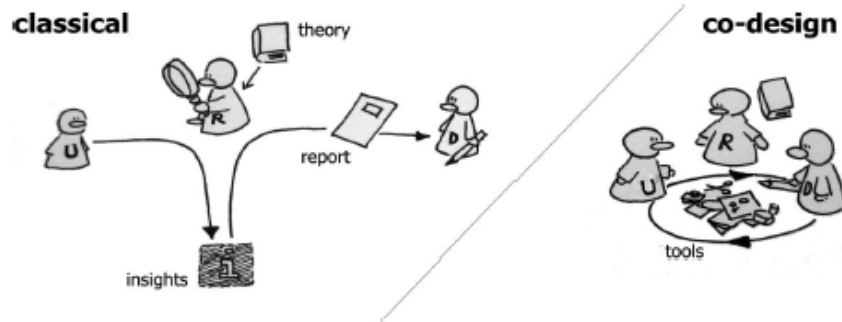


Figure 9: Classical approach vs codesign approach

In the classical approach in fact, as we can see in the image above, there were different entities that collaborates to the final design of the product, but the user was considered a passive object of study: researches brings knowledge from theory and developed some more through the observation and interviews. Designer then apply this knowledge to conceptualize the final product. In co-creation approach, on the other hand, the roles get mixed-up: the user is involved as "expert of his/her experience" and plays a large role in the knowledge development idea generation and concept development [16].

In the field of NDD, this could lead to multiple benefits: in particular, the target user perspective is taken into account since the early design phase and this allow to create something ad-hoc for this kind of people (for example the usage of simple words in explanations, the usage of certain kind of graphic stuffs and so on) and for the participants point of view, this could lead to a greater self-awareness and a more positive social behaviour.

0.6 GEA and its Codesign process

Considering the kind of target our application would have had and the importance of the subject we wanted to treat, we have decided to go through a co-design process which have involved both the final users and the therapists.

The starting point of our research were the kind of activities done in food education laboratory: in the first meeting we have observed how these activities are performed and then we have discussed with patients about these activities to hear their opinion and their engagement on them.

Then we have proposed our idea to create a virtual reality game based on the learning process provided by those activities that would have been used as a test to verify how much the patients have understood and assimilated the concepts.

These concepts have an important role in everyday life because they are related to self-awareness and autonomy in preparing and eating foods that some patients did not have initially and they have to improve their skills on them.

The patients have collaborated actively and with a lot of enthusiasm so we have decided to create a first abstract prototype of the application (with mockups and conceptual functioning).

In the second meeting we have first exposed our ideas about the three initial mini-games GEA was composed of to the therapist that evaluated their coherence with the food laboratory and their adequacy to the target end user it was thought for.

We understood the kind of difficulty required for the game also regarding the kind of interaction the game might have had, so we have changed small stuffs in our first idea, for example we have been informed that not all the users could read and that the presence of a lot of explanation was not useful for the game purpose, so we have thought how to improve the final usefulness of the game.

We have then implemented the first prototype of the game, that was tested from twb (ECCETERA, PER ORA IN SOSPEO)



Figure 10: Phases of the work

0.7 GEA

0.7.1 Thesi Structure

The thesis is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 (State of the art) In this section we show all the technologies for Virtual Reality, explaining how they works and their relation with NDD people. We present also an instrument very useful for therapist that allow to replicate the smartphone's screen, Google Chromecast, and the touchscreen evolution. Finally we describe the projects already developed about food education.

Chapter 2 (GEA: first prototype)

Chapter 3 (Participatory Design Process)

Chapter 4 (Step by step process)

Chapter 5 (Final Prototype)

Chapter 6 (Codesign process evaluation)

Chapter 7 (Challenges)

Chapter 8 (Implementation) We present all the tools used to build up our application and the hardware and software architecture description.

Chapter 9 (Conclusion)

At the end of the thesis, two appendices illustrate the materials used during the process and shows some pictures of the process.

0.7.2 Origin of the name and mascotte

We decide to give the name GEA to our application because of two reasons. The first one is that Gea, in the greek mythology, was the personification of the Earth, the mother of all life so she is also the symbol of the nature that recalls the nutrition's topic. The second motivation is that in Italian Gea is the acronym of "Gioco Educazione Alimentare", which translated is "Food Education Game", in this way in the title there is the objective's explanation.

We have also designed a mascotte depicting a fairy of fruit and vegetables to leak the message that even the characters recognized by the community as positive eat healthy food; it is in fact dressed with elements such as strawberries like pigtails, pumpkin like a skirt, salad like top and cherries like little bows of shoes.



Figure 11: GEA logo and mascotte

Chapter 1

State of the art

In our era technology has a fundamental role in almost every field. From the simple communications activities to those related to medical researches, technology is something we cannot do without. It is also a great opportunity in educational field, where it is demonstrated that the so called "stealth learning" (i.e. the help of technologies in educational scope) [40] is a solution to create a greater emotional involvement and that has as a consequence the ability to increase learner's learning opportunities. In our specific case, stealth learning is suitable for the treatment of patients affected by NDD to develop their cognitive, emotional and intellectual skills. Games are already widely used in therapeutic scope, due to the natural attraction people feel about this kind of activities.

More recently, some experiences have demonstrated that the use of games in educational scope is something very successful [18], due to different aspects:

- People with NDD are usually really attracted by technological devices and technological gaming experience, and this could be exploited to teach important lessons about various kind of things related to everyday life such as autonomy (eg in food education area).
- Virtual reality can be seen as a good candidate in the treatment of this kind of people, because it leads to a more focused activity in a simplified real-life context in which patients can improve their skills and then apply them to real life situations.

1.1 Modern technologies for NDD people

All the new existing technologies are now helping therapists and families to deal with neurological disabilities. In fact, in addition to virtual reality, smart objects, multisensor environments or smart spaces and conversational agents are used.

Smart objects are devices that can interact not only with the user but also with other similar devices and with the surrounding environment. Physical world can be described in terms of three properties [27]: awareness (is a smart object to be able to understand events and human activities occurring in the physical world), representation (refers to a smart object's application and programming model) and interaction (denotes the object's ability to converse with the user in terms of input, output, control, and feedback).

Examples are Dolphin Sam [1] and Huggable [2].

Smart spaces or multisensor environments are rooms in which children can play or interact in a controlled way because they are equipped with technological items like cameras, smart objects, leds and projectors.

Examples are Magic K room e M4All [3].

Conversational agents are devices that can communicate with the user in a manner consistent with what is required: an interaction of the user is answered by the agent who must be with sense.



Figure 1.1: Dolphin Sam and Magic K Room

1.2 Virtual Reality

The great benefits of using Virtual Reality in an educational and rehabilitation context are now recognized worldwide and tested through various comparative tests between rehabilitation with the use of new technologies and rehabilitation with the use of classical methods [44], [30], [4]. In [36] a review is carried out on recent literature to support and demonstrate the effectiveness of the use of VR with autistic children and in [34] the effects of a virtual reality game are analyzed to demonstrate the increase in social and emotional activities on a sample of 30 children between 7 and 16 years who suffer from ASD.

As previously mentioned, for the development of GEA, an approach that uses Wearable Immersive Virtual Reality (WIVR) has been preferred since the possibility of a complete immersion in the environment and the removal of many distractions are the basis of an effective therapy. The user is in a world similar to the real one but

safer as there is nothing that can hinder his learning and is reduced to the maximum the "fear" of making mistakes: it is as if the person could "train" the daily life so you can be ready and not catapulted into a world difficult for him. The use of the viewer also allows you to maintain a greater level of concentration because the player can not distract looking elsewhere or perceive the looks and reactions of those around, the only source of disturbance will then be sound. Once this type of games was not accessible to everyone because of the costs of technology and the problems that have been encountered in using it, such as a sense of nausea as studied by the United States Army in [19], but nowadays many steps have been taken and viewers, as well as virtual reality itself, are within everyone's reach.

Regarding the technology of Virtual Reality viewers, HMDs, now on the market there is a clear division between two currents: embedded viewers, such as HTC Vive Pro, [37], and modular viewers, such as Google Cardboard, [10], and Samsung Gear VR, [45].

HTC Vive Pro



Figure 1.2: HTC Vive Pro

HTC Vive Pro is an advanced virtual reality headset developed by HTC and Valve Corporation. The Vive Pro uses two screens, one per eye, each having a display resolution of 1440x1660. The displays are made of AMOLED technology, having a refresh rate of 90 Hz (90 frames per second). The device uses these sensors: SteamVR Tracking, G-Sensor, gyroscope, proximity and IPD sensor. It uses optimized ergonomics and lenses with 110 degrees. But it has a very high cost: 879 euro only the visor and 1399 euro the complete pack (from the official store).

Google Cardboard



Figure 1.3: Google Cardboard

Google Cardboard is composed of two biconvex lenses mounted on a plastic or cardboard frame available in different colors and shapes. The smartphone placed inside this structure shows the visual contents, subdividing them into two-dimensional images with two identical dimensions, and the interaction is obtained through the focused gaze. The user can navigate the virtual world by rotating his head which will consequently rotate the virtual scene projected on the display.

Samsung Gear VR



Figure 1.4: Samsung Gear VR

Samsung Gear VR is still a modular HMD, produced by Samsung and Oculus VR. It is lightweight and with a good quality of materials, it has an accelerometer, gyroscope, and proximity sensor but we can use it only with Samsung smartphones with some specifics. It costs more than Cardboard but it is not so expensive.

During the implementation and testing phases of GEA we decided to use the mod-

ular visor as it turns out to be the most economical choice on the market and the financial factor is of great importance since the game is designed to be integrated into existing and widely adopted in therapeutic programs.

1.3 Touchscreen

The massive evolution that touchscreen devices have had in recent years, has strongly influenced our way of life. The amount of time a person spend on internet or on electronic devices in general is something that continues to grow every year. From a general point of view this is surely not a good thing because it has a large number of consequences that we have to take care of.

This new trend of life surely influences also children, that spend a lot of their time playing games on touchscreen devices, that are more accessible than traditional computers and video games because the motor skills needed to use them are not necessary.

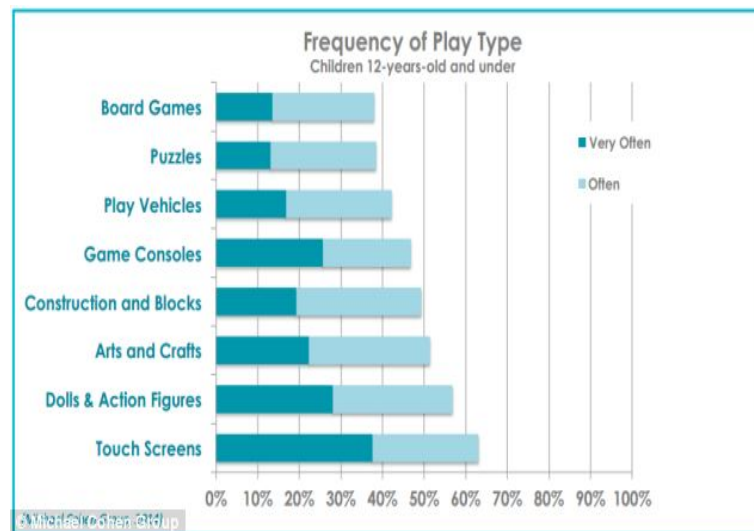


Figure 1.5: Time spent by children at playing games

Despite this kind of behaviour is largely criticized and not recommended by doctors and psychologists, the experiment conducted by B. Huber, J. Tarasuik, M.N. Antoniou, C. Garrett, S.J. Bove and J. Kaufman [9] demonstrated that children could learn from touchscreen educational games and apply this knowledge on physical problems. In fact there're a lot of applications thought for this purpose that help children to develop memory, problem-solving and executive functioning skills that could then be applied to real-world problems. The experiment shows substantially that there's no difference in learning for children that use real objects from those who learn only on touchscreen application. In particular, as observed by M.J. Mayo [29], games could involve children more easily due to the presence of images, animations

and sounds. Moreover, they're particularly adept at dosing information delivery. On a touchscreen application it is easy to complicate things and to add visual elements as the difficulty increases, while maintaining the focus on a small area that avoid extraneous distractions, so these educational games seems to be effective in enhancing motivation and increasing children interest in subject matter that leads to more effective learning [7].

1.4 Google Chromecast

Google Chromecast, [12], is a support device that we need for our application in order to exploit all its functionalities. It is a device that allows to send audio and video streams from a screen to another, without any wire through a technology called Google Cast.



Figure 1.6: Google Chromecast

In particular the link between the smartphone or tablet (what we want to replicate) and the Chromecast is done through a common wi-fi connection and Google Home app, then from the Chromecast to the television or computer (where we want to see the replication) through the direct connection of the key from the HDMI port. In this way we can replicate live contents and see what's going on inside the VR application or in the touchscreen one. [33]

This technology, as said before, is essential for the purpose of our application, because we need it in order to allow group training and the possibility for the therapist to give explanation on what to do during the experience, that is one of the main feature of our application.

1.5 Projects about food education

In the specific field of food education, we could find different kinds of game developed for touchscreen devices. In particular one example is the Food pyramid game developed by the Colorado State University [39] as a game to teach children what are the five main food groups and how to apply this knowledge to plan meal and snacks in order to increase their self-efficacy. This game is composed by various challenges regarding the food pyramid, and the researches has concluded that a game composed with a challenge is more effective than one based on a storyline.

Important companies are committed every year to the promotion and development of interactive educational games for children in this field both for the school and for the home, it is an example Nestlé with the project "Nutrikid", [32], prepared with advice Scientific Committee of the NFI, Nutrition Foundation of Italy. As they read from their website "The Nutrition Foundation of Italy, was constituted legally as a non-profit association in December 1976, with the aim of activating interactions and collaborations with government bodies, universities and industry to contribute the development of scientific research, the exchange of information in the field of nutrition and the promotion of interdisciplinary research in this field.", [35], for this reason we have drawn great inspiration from it during the development of GEA. Other projects in this field are continually promoted by the FEI, Food Education Italy, a foundation of accredited participation at the Ministry of Education, University Research, which lives on voluntary contributions and is involved in helping schools and teachers to develop their role of food educators, [25].

Instead, as regards the specific field of food allergies, the state of the art appears to be scarce. It is possible to find, as applications, on the App Store and Play Store, only two games in this regard and both are in English, they are "Wizdy Diner" and "Allergy Reality" developed with touch screen technology and for PC. [22] and [41] On the website of healthy eating [15] we can find other kind of games related to food education developed for personal computer. One of them "My plate match game" teaches the user to characterize the different kinds of food in a correct diet and how much of every food is needed daily. The objective of this game can be divided into three mini goals:

1. Fill the plate with different colored shapes related to different kinds of food, this is quite trivial, because it is easy to understand where to put the shapes. At the end, the user could read some explanations about a specific food by putting the cursor on the shapes.
2. This second mini goal is more related to the association food-group. There are various foods and the user must put them in their correct food group.
3. The last goal requires to insert a lot of physical activities in a clock until it

reaches a total of one hour.



Figure 1.7: My plate match game

This game has not a proper feedback, because it will continue until all the goals are reached correctly (there's not error counting).

On the same website there is also another game specifically designed for healthy breakfast, "Power up your breakfast": this game is similar to the previous one, at the beginning the user must answer to some question regarding the importance of breakfast. The last game we have found is "My very own pizza" that allow the user to build a customized pizza without a true objective (the user could insert all the ingredients he wants). However, surfing on the internet we have seen that games related to food education in general are quite common, another example we have found is Nourish interactive website [24] that contains a huge amount of games with the food theme.

1.6 Projects about food allergies education

Contrary to what we have seen for food education in general, it is not easy to find previous digital works about the specific field of food allergies. Most of the work, in fact, are paper games based on previous explanations or in-game explanations. The only digital games we have found are on "My kids food allergies" website [26] in the arcade section, however most of the games we have tried does not work, only 3 out of 8 titles can be played.

"Supermarket search" is the first game we had faced with: there're three characters, each one has two kinds of food allergies and at the beginning of the game, the user must choose one of them. The chosen character asks the player to help him/her to buy some thing at the supermarket related to the preparation of a specific recipe. The

player must choose among two different choices the correct one (the foods alternative could be allergens or things that are not related to the recipe) and the game is completed after five steps.



Figure 1.8: Supermarket search

The second game we have tried is "food allergy bubble games" in which the user must choose one allergen among seven choices and when the game has started, the user must break the bubbles that contains that specific allergen, by moving a nose that has a needle. It is difficult to choose only the allergens because the bubbles are too much near each other and it's possible to make only three errors.



Figure 1.9: Food allergy bubble games

The last working game is based on a memory in which the user must associate the correct image to the word that represents its name, this can be useful to associate

a specific allergen to its iconic representation on food boxes.

All the other paper games are more related to symptoms of allergies, to their spelling and their consequences.

1.7 Participatory Design

1.7.1 What is Participatory Design?

1.7.2 Participatory Design with children

1.7.3 Participatory Design and people with disabilities

Chapter 2

GEA: first prototype

2.1 Requirements elicitation

The requirements, needs and goals for GEA were collected through meetings with psychologists and experts in the field of NDD, mainly Eleonora Beccaluva of the *Fraternità & Amicizia Onlus* in Milan with whom we collaborated starting from the general idea up to the actual development. To better contextualize and define the themes of the educational game, we took part in some food laboratory activities organized in the aforementioned therapeutic center with patients with high functioning NDD. During these days the boys themselves showed a high interest in wanting to learn properly nutrition emphasizing a need for self-sufficiency that could be achieved through a game of support and continuation of educational activities usable by home and not only during dedicated hours. They showed us the environments in which they teach lessons explaining how they are structured, what are the focuses on which they focused and have specifically asked us to turn all this into a fun and educational game at the same time. Both patients and educators have shown themselves to be very supportive of the idea of using Virtual Reality for many positive factors such as being able to recreate the safe environment in which they are accustomed to work, thus maintaining the same serenity even at home, being able to avoid distractions and the ability to customize the difficulty depending on the individual skills.

The first meetings for the collection of the requisites were carried out as follows

1. First meeting:

- Questions:

- * Where is the feeding laboratory performed?
- * How is the feeding laboratory performed?
- * What types of topics are treated?
- * What materials are used?
- * What level of difficulty is reached?

- * What are the most difficult issues?
- * What is the relationship of young people with new technologies (ex. VR viewer)?
- * What should we try to avoid or limit?
- * Can GEA be useful?
- * How is the subdivision into three mini-games considered?
- Participants: Therapists and patients, suffering from NDD syndrome, from *Fraternità & Amicizia Onlus*
- Context: 8/11/2017 in a classroom of *Fraternità & Amicizia Onlus*
- Execution: The questions were addressed to therapists respectively and guys, who have worked actively with a lot enthusiasm, and later the idea of GEA was showed and expressed opinions about that
- Result: The idea was met with great enthusiasm so we decide to continue

2. Second meeting:

- Questions: Ask for an opinion regarding graphics, setting, content and structure of games
- Participants: Eleonora Beccaluva, therapist of the center *Fraternità & Amicizia Onlus*
- Context: 23/11/2017 in a classroom of the I3Lab laboratory at the Milan Polytechnic
- Execution: The mockups were shown to Eleonora Beccaluva and the questions were asked
- Result: We were provided with suggestions regarding graphics and underlined the fact that not all children are able to read

2.1.1 Onlus varie

2.1.2 Main target groups

Our system is designed to be easily used by different kinds of users that must have a little bit knowledge about nutrition, like for example the food pyramid. There are three main categories of stakeholders involved in our application:

- The first group is composed by children with NDD because they can have great benefits in using it. The application doesn't have a target age for this group, but it is important to note that during our conversations with therapists, it emerged that WIVR experiences and social experiences are usually proposed to people with mild to low NDDs. It can also be used by children not affected by this syndrome but it can result "simple".

- In the second group there are therapists, in hospitals or organizations, educators and all the other people that have to teach food education to NDD children. They can integrate their lessons with a game session using GEA to improve understanding and have a feedback on children's knowledge so it can be used in specialized centers or schools but also at home because you need only few technological instruments and not very high capabilities in computer science.
- The third group encloses developers, managers, researchers, designers, VR companies and all the people that can be affected by GEA diffusion and results.

2.1.3 Context and need addressed

The context of use of GEA is predominantly a room in a specialized center during a feeding laboratory session with the presence of a therapist. It can also be used at home, even if preferably with the presence of someone who can explain the mistakes made. Finally it could be used in schools for post-lesson learning exercises and tests.

2.1.4 Constraints

2.1.5 Goals

2.1.6 Requirements

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2.2 UX Design

2.3 Implementation Overview

Chapter 3

Participatory Design Process

3.1 Goal

3.2 Participants

3.3 Requirements

3.3.1 Materials

3.4 Participatory Design Overview

3.4.1 General aspects

3.4.2 Session structure overview

Chapter 4

Step by step process

4.1 First session

4.2 Second prototype

4.3 Second session

Chapter 5

Final prototype

Chapter 6

Codesign Process Evaluation

6.1 Evaluation method

6.2 Evaluation results

Chapter 7

Challenges

Chapter 8

Implementation

8.1 Tools

8.2 Hardware Architecture

8.3 Software Architecture

Chapter 9

Conclusion

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Appendix A

First appendix - User manual

Appendix B

Second appendix - Questionar

