

User-Defined Game Control with Smart Glasses in Public Space

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ABSTRACT

Without specific game controller and direct-touch, game control on Smart Glasses differs with existing console and mobile games. Although current game control set on Smart Glasses is explored by developers based on system limitation, the set is not reflective of user behavior. To create better game control, we presented an user-defined game control study in public space to collect user behavior. In all, 2448 game controls from 24 participants were logged, analyzed, and paired with think-aloud data for 17 commands performed with 3 interaction methods (On-Body, In-Air and Phone) and 2 glasses forms (Google Glass and Epson BT-100). Our findings indicate that users choose area relatively unobtrusive to perform the game control, and glasses form does influence how users creates game control. We also present a complete user-defined game control set with agreement scores and taxonomy. Our results will help designers create better game control sets informed by user behavior.

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INTRODUCTION

RELATED WORK

Game Control

Glass Input

Gaming in Public Space

User-Defined Gesture

DEVELOPING A USER-DEFINED GAME CONTROL SET

Overview and Rationale

Playing game is a *user-computer dialogue*[6], a conversation mediated by language of inputs and outputs. As in any dialogue, feedback is essential to conducting this conversation. When something is misunderstood between humans, it may be rephrased. The same is true for user-computer dialogues. Feedback, or lack thereof, either endorses or deters a player's action, causing the player to revise his or her mental model and possibly take a new action.

In Developing a user-defined game control set, we did not want the limitation of input technology to influence users' behavior. Hence, we sought to remove the *gulf of execution*[9] from the dialogue, creating, in seence, a monologue in which the player's behavior is always acceptable. This enables us to observe users' unrevised behavior, and drive system design to accommodate it.

In view of this, we developed a user-defined game control set by having 24 participants perform game control with 2 Smart Glasses (Google Glass and Epson BT-100) in a public cafe. To avoid bias from visual hint[3], no elements specific to Mobile, Console, PC games were shown. Similarly, no specific game title was assumed. Instead, participants acted in a simple blocks world of geometry shapes or basic human avatar. Each participant saw the effect of a game control (e.g., an object moving left and right) and was asked to perform the game control he or she though would cause that effect(e.g. moving the finger tip left and right in front of their chest). In another word, the effect of a game control is the *game task* to which the game control try to complete.

Seven-teen game tasks were presented, and game controls were elicited for three different interaction methods (in-air

#	Description	Used in Famous Game
1	Single select	Clash of Clans, Plague Inc.
2	Vertical menu	Puzzle&Dragon, PeggleHD
3	Horizontal menu	Clash of Clans, PeggleHD
4	Move left and right	Temple Run, Super Mario
5	Move in 4 directions	1943, RaidenX
6	Switch 2 objects	Candy Crush, Bejeweled
7	Move object to position	World of Goo, The Sim
8	Draw a path	Draw Something, P&D
9	Throw an object (in-2D)	Angry Birds, PeggleHD
10	Note highway	RockSmith, Deemo
11	Rotate an object (Z-axis)	Zuma, PeggleHD
12	Rotate an object (Y-axis)	Spore, The Sim
13	Avatar jump	Temple Run, Super Mario
14	Avatar 3D move	Spore, Tintin
15	Avatar attack	Minecraft, Terraria
16	Avatar squat	Temple Run, Minecraft
17	3D Viewport control	The Sim, Spore

Table 1. Summary of our general casual game task set. We named several famous games which uses these tasks.

gesture, on-body input, mobile phone interaction). The system did not attempt to sense the users' control input, but we use camera to record the whole control process. Participants used the think-aloud protocol and been interviewed about the control detail. They also supplied subjective preference ratings.

The final user-defined game control set was developed in light of the *agreement* participants exhibited in choosing game control for each command[15]. The more participants that used the same gesture for a given command, the more likely that gesture would be assigned to that command. In the end, our user-defined game control set emerged as a surprisingly consistent collection founded on actual user behavior.

Game Task Set

Casual game is one of the game categories with most players[5], it is shown high potential in public gaming[10, 11, 2]. We choose top 90 casual games[13] from existing platforms, including PC, console and mobile games (30 games for each) by crawling and analyzing the sale and download count data from famous gaming websites[1, 14, 12, 7]. We invited 3 experienced game developer to review these top 90 casual games. They find out totally 26 game tasks, and removed 9 tasks which only be used once in specific games. At last, we get a general casual game task set with 17 tasks, which can completely support 90% of our top casual games. We describe our general casual game task set in Table 1.

Participants

We recruited twenty-four participants from the general public for our study. Twelve were female. Average age was 23.2 ($sd = 2.72$). All participants are right-handed and none of them had used a Smart Glasses. About their gaming experience, according to our investigation, most participants play games at least one time per week (see Figure 1). It takes 1.36 hours ($sd = 0.89$) for participants to play games a time. Moreover, 58% of them indicated that their main gaming platforms were

on mobile phones, 38% were on PCs, and only 4% were on consoles. Another important factor of gaming experience is the familiarity of game controllers. The result showed that, compared with joysticks, most of them were more familiar with keyboards, mouses and touch screens (see Figure 2).

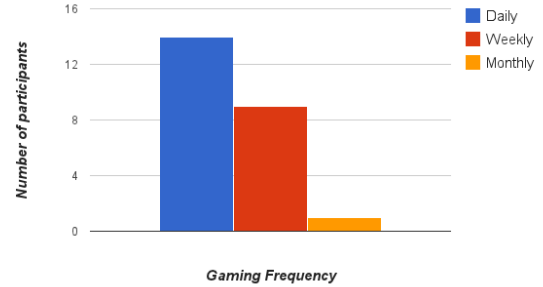


Figure 1. With Caption Below, be sure to have a good resolution image (see item D within the preparation instructions).

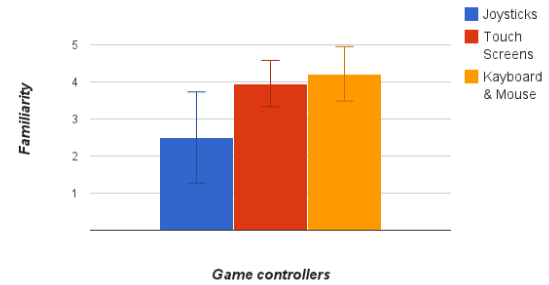


Figure 2. With Caption Below, be sure to have a good resolution image (see item D within the preparation instructions).

Glass Forms

There are many Smart Glasses with different screen sizes and screen placement on the current market. To observe the effect of different display designs upon the study result, our study conducted on two famous Smart Glasses, Epson and Google Glass. The display of Epson BT-100 is located in front of the user's eyes with 960×540 resolution (equivalent of a 320" screen from 20 m away)[4]. And Google Glass locates its display above the user's right eye with 640×360 resolution (equivalent of a 25" screen from 2.4 m away)[8].

Interaction Methods

Procedure

Users wear two different glasses (BT-100 and Google Glass) and our software randomly presented 17 game tasks (Table 1) to participants. For each game task, participants performed a game control in 3 different interaction methods (in-air gesture, on-body input and phone interaction). Glasses form and interaction method are counter balanced. After each game control, participants were shown a 5-point Likert scales concerning subjective preference. With 24 participants, 17 game

tasks, 2 glasses forms and 3 interaction methods, a total of $24 \times 17 \times 2 \times 3 = 2448$ game control were made. Of these, 11 were discarded due to participant confusion.

RESULTS

Our results include game control taxonomies, the user-defined gesture sets, user rating, subjective responses, and qualitative observations for each interaction methods.

Preference Between Interaction Methods

Behavior with Different Glasses Forms

Classification of Game Controls

User-Defined Game Control Sets

Agreement

Conflict and Coverage

Properties of the User-defined Gesture Sets

Taxonomic Breakdown of User-defined Game Controls

Mental Model Observations

Social Acceptance and Control Area

Metaphor from Existing Game Control

DISCUSSION

Users' and Designers' Gestures

Implications for In-Air Gesture Technology

Implications for On-Body Input Technology

Implications for User Interfaces

Limitation and Next Steps

CONCLUSION

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