

# Glass Shooter: Exploring First-Person Shooter Game Control with Google Glass

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## ABSTRACT

Smart Glasses offer the opportunity to use head mounted sensors, such as gyroscope and accelerometers, to enable new types of game interaction. To better understand game play experience on Smart Glasses, we recruited 24 participants to play four current games on Google Glass that uses different interaction methods, including gyro, voice, touchpad, and in-air gesture. Study results showed that participants were concerned with comfort and social acceptance. Also, their favorite input method was gyroscope, and their favorite game type was First-Person Shooter (FPS) game. Hence, we implemented a FPS game on Google Glass using gyro for changing the viewport, and divide FPS controls into four categories: (a)viewport control, (b)aim control, (c)fire control, (d)move control. We implemented multiple control method in each category to evaluate and explore glass game control design.

## Keywords

Google Glass, Wearable Devices, Game Design, Head Mounted Display, Multi-Modal, Mobile Phone, Gestures, Physical Activity, Mixed Reality, Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality.

## Categories and Subject Descriptors

K.8.0. [Personal Computing]: General Games

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Smart Glasses provide several new features, such as always available display, head mounted sensors, and first person view. These new elements do not exist in the traditional game platform. How to apply these techniques to create a relevant game experience on Smart Glasses is still an unexplored area.

To better understand game design for Smart Glasses, we invited 24 users to play 4 existing games [5] on the most popular Smart Glasses, Google Glass. The four games have been selected to span different game types and control styles. Our study showed three design challenges that are not discussed in current game design guidelines: “Limited control”, “Eye strain” and “Social acceptance”.

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Moreover, after playing these 4 selected glass games, most participants expressed that they prefer to play First-Person Shooter(FPS) game on Google Glass.

In this demo, we focus on the issue “Limited control”. Compared with other gaming platforms, Smart Glasses lack traditional input method like mouse, keyboard, joystick, or touch screen. However, there are some non-traditional wearable sensors such as camera, touchpad, microphone, gyroscope, and accelerometer.

Considering traditional game design and new features on Smart Glasses, we implement a game, “Glass Shooter”, a FPS game with multiple control styles on Google Glass. With “Glass Shooter”, we can collect user feedback of different control schemes and understand user preference.

## 2. CONTROL

There are four main controls in FPS games: (a)Viewport Control, (b)Aim Control, (c)Fire Control, (d)Move Control. With viewport control, users can change camera’s perspective and observe the surrounding environment. Aim control is about how players moving the crosshair. Besides, users open fire with fire control and move their avatars through move control in the game.

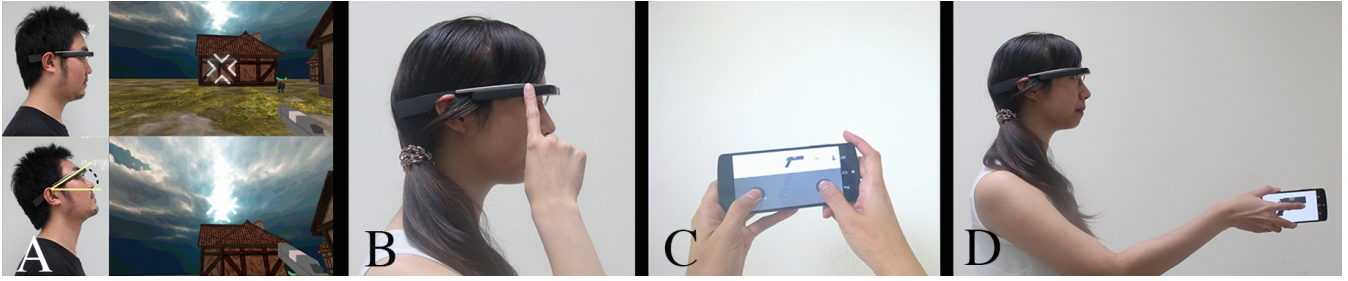
To extend the diversity of our input controls, we design control methods not only with input manners available on Google Glass, but also with possible game control methods on Smart Phones.

According to previous work[1, 3, 2, 6], using head orientation as a viewport control is undoubtedly intuitive. Therefore, in this work, we only explore the remaining control problems on Aim Control, Fire Control, and Move Control. First, we supposed 3 different aim control schemes to test which would be the most favorite control for users. Three different Aim Control schemes are listing below:

1. Viewport aiming scheme: The crosshair is always at the center of the viewport. Player can aim the enemy by using their head to move their viewport. In other words, player are using head orientation to aim the target.
2. Gun aiming scheme: Considering your smart phone as a small gun. The player can use the phone orientation to aim the target. The crosshair will be controlled by the direction of the phone.
3. Phone joystick scheme: Using smart phone as a joystick to move the crosshair on the glass screen.

We also bring up 3 different fire controls as below:

1. Phone trigger scheme: Using touch screen on mobile phone as the fire trigger. Players can just open fire by tapping their phone touchscreen.



**Figure 1:** We implement multiple possible control methods for “Glass Shooter”. (A) Our demos uses head mounted gyroscope to control the first-person viewport. (B) We designed a set of gestures on the touchpad strip: Players can move forward by touching the front half of the touchpad, and move backward by touching the rear half. Weapons can be fired by using taps. (C) Smartphones as virtual controller: two virtual joysticks and buttons to move and to change the viewport and to fire weapons; (D) Considering smart phone as a small gun: the player can use her phone orientation to aim the target.

2. Glass tapping scheme: Player uses fingers to tap on glass touchpad to open fire.
3. Voice control scheme: Player uses voice control, such as the sound of “Bang”, to open fire.
4. Eye winking scheme: Player uses intentional eye winking as a fire trigger.

We propose 3 moving control schemes:

1. Head gesture scheme: We implement the system from the work of Hinkel et al.[4] in our FPS game control system.
2. Glass touchpad: We designed a set of gestures on the touchpad strip. Players can move forward by touching the front half of the touchpad, and move backward by touching the rear half.
3. Phone controller scheme: Using virtual joystick on Smart Phone to move the character.
4. On track moving scheme: There exists possibilities that controlling player’s movement is not completely suitable for glass game. Therefore, we design a pre-defined track for player in this scheme, and the avatar will move on the track automatically. So player can focus on aiming and fighting, rather than the movement control.

### 3. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

To explore the complete game design space on Google Glass, we will accomplish a series of user studies to evaluate these two issues we found in our previous study in the following months.

### 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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