

Vicarious: Context-aware
Viewpoints Selection for Mixed
Reality Collaboration



Faisal Zaman



Craig Anslow



Taehyun Rhee

Harry Potter



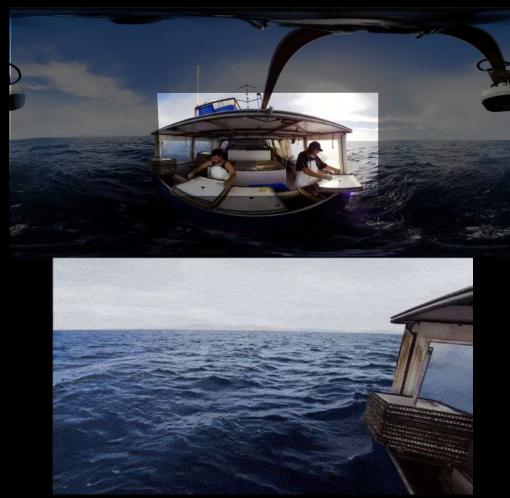




Motivation

limited field of view of head-mounted displays, the annotations or actions of remote users not always visible.

a **single viewpoint difficult** to understand and explore the dynamic physical space and perceive others' actions



Problem

Mixed-perspective shown to improve the collaborative experience in remote settings

managing multiple viewpoints challenging for users to decide which views to focus on



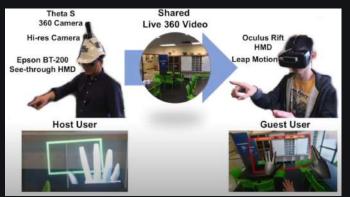


Related Work

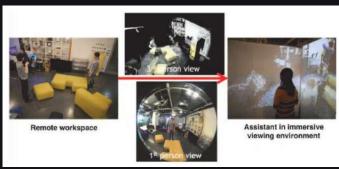


[Billinghurst et al 2001]

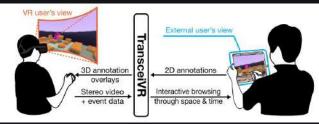
Related Work



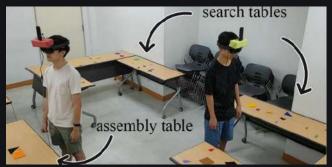
[Teo et al 2017]



[Komiyama et al 2017]



[Thoravi et al 2020]



[Lee et al 2020]

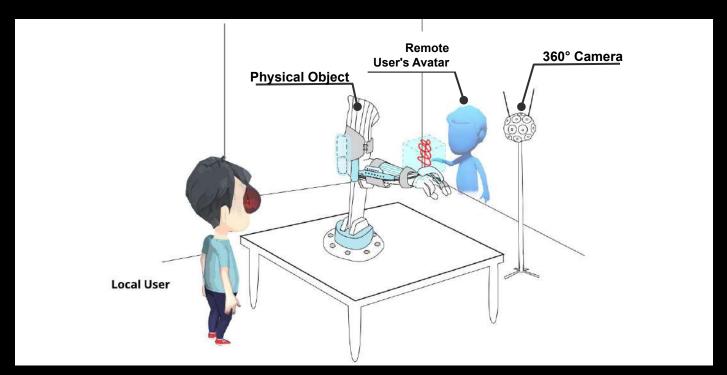


Vicarious: context-aware viewpoint selection method

■ **User study** evaluate the impact of context-aware viewpoint selections method

 Results provide insights and recommendations for design implications Harry Potter

System Overview

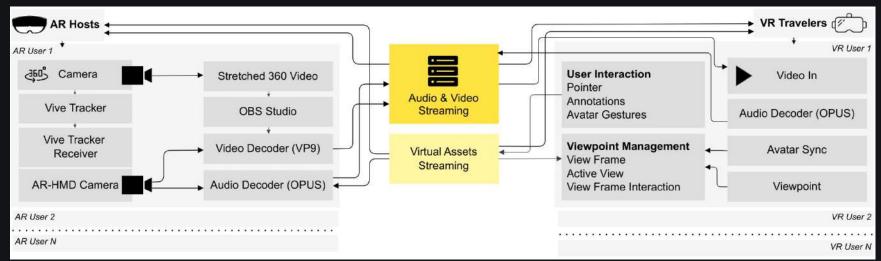


MRMAC

- Vicarious builds on top of a large platform called MRMAC
- To be presented at ISMAR 23

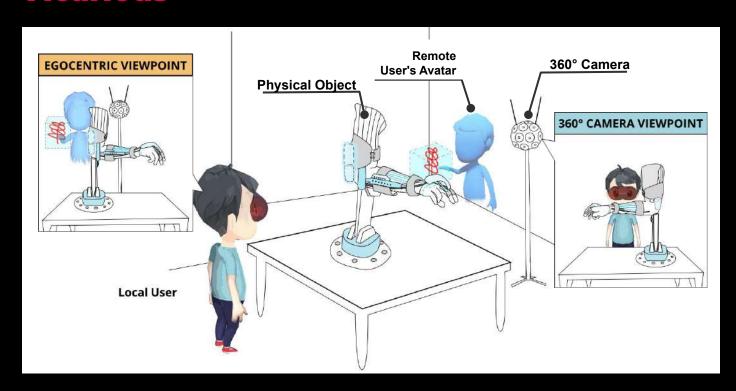


System Setup



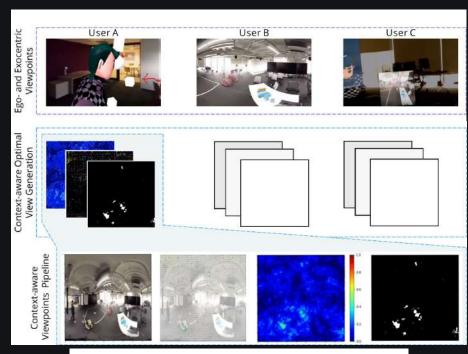
System Architecture

Vicarious



Viewpoint Selection

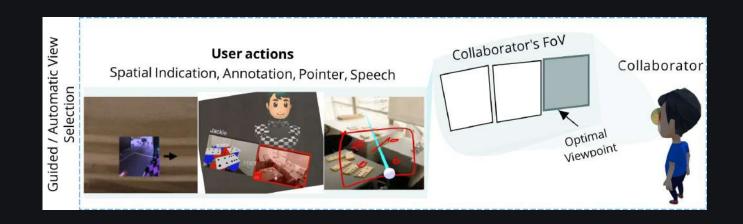
Visual saliency



$$S(i) = w1 * K(i) + w2 * O(i) + w3 * G_{\sigma}(i)$$

Viewpoint Selection

- Predefined actions
 - Verbal cues (Voice activity + Intensity)
 - Visual cues (Point, Annotate, Gestures)



Predefined Actions



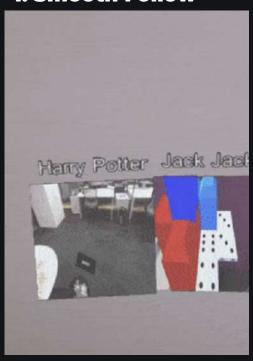
Predefined Actions



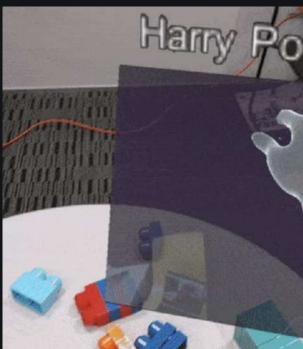
Verbal cues

Visualization and Interaction

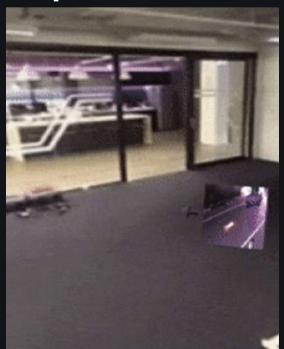
1. Smooth Follow



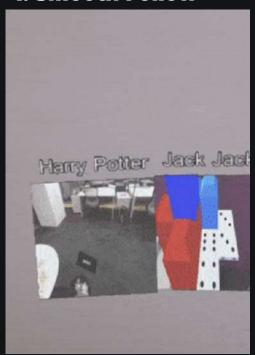
2. Pinned to Fixed Location

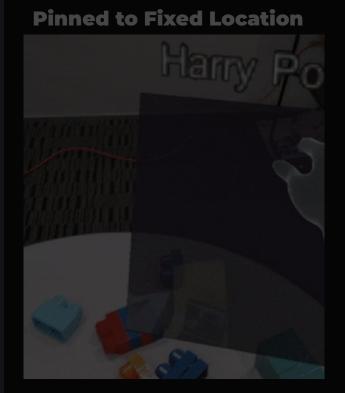


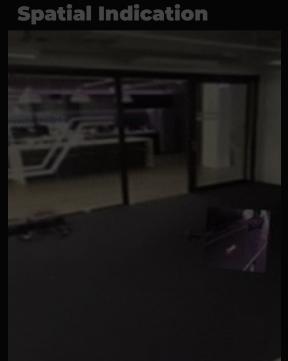
3. Spatial Indication



1. Smooth Follow







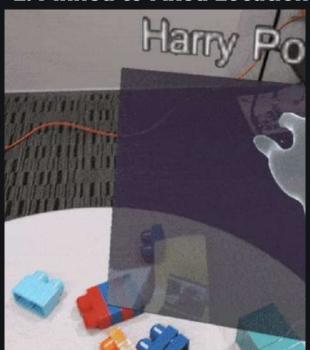
1. Smooth Follow



Smooth Follow



2. Pinned to Fixed Location



Spatial Indication



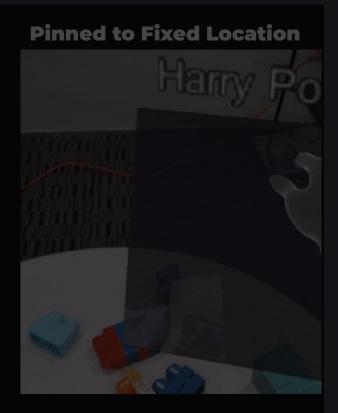
2. Pinned to Fixed Location



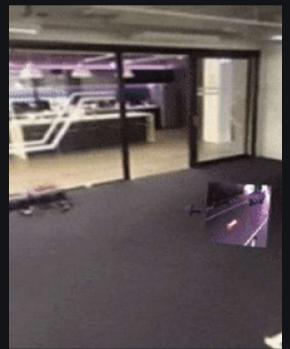
2. Pinned to Fixed Location (Zoom in/out)



Smooth Follow



3. Spatial Indication



3. Spatial Indication





User Study

Research Questions

RQ1 Would context-aware viewpoint selection increase the sense of presence in remote collaboration?

RQ2 Would context-aware viewpoint selection improve the task performance compared to using no-view selection?

Experimental Setup

4×2 mixed factorial design

between-subjects factor: local vs. remote

within-subjects factor: NS vs. MS vs. GS vs. AS

27 participants

18—55 years

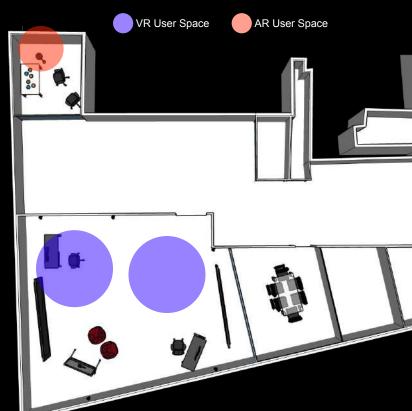
 μ = 28.13

 $\sigma = 7.32$









No Selection (NS)

Manual
Selection (MS)

Guided Selection (GS)

Automatic Selection (AS)









No Selection (NS)



Manual Selection (MS)

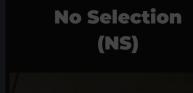


Guided
Selection (GS)



Automatic Selection (AS)



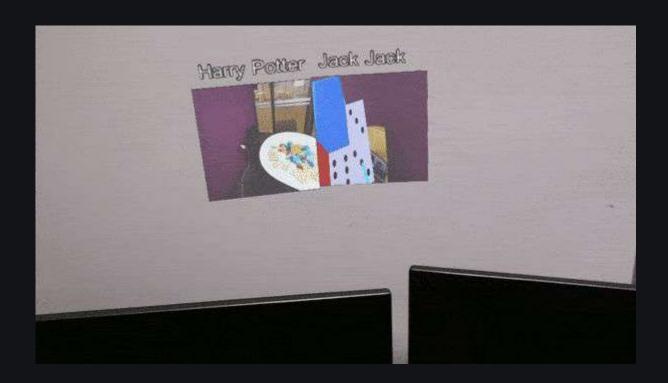


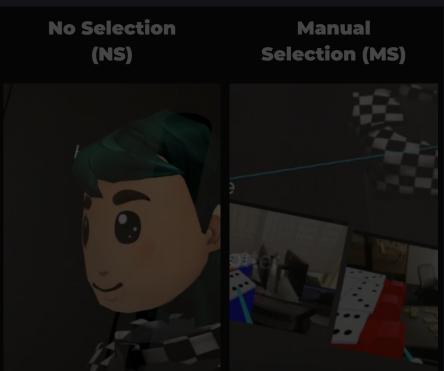




Automatic Guided **Selection (GS) Selection (AS)**

Conditions: Manual Selection (MS)





Guided Selection (GS)

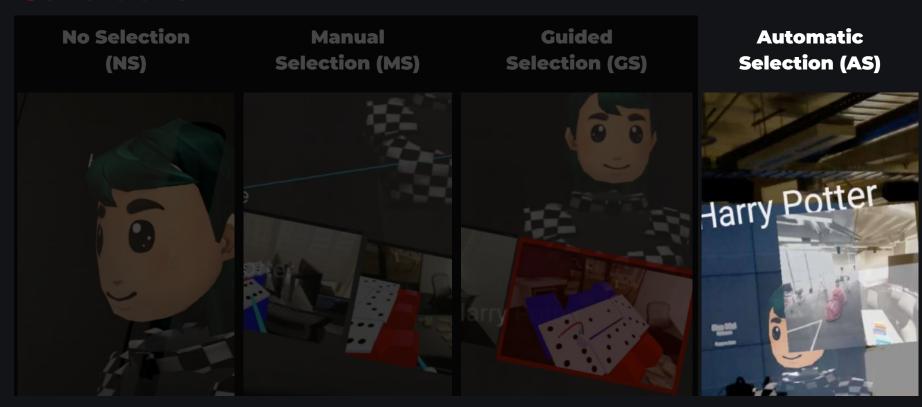


Automatic



Conditions: Guided Selection (GS)





Conditions: Automatic Selection (AS)

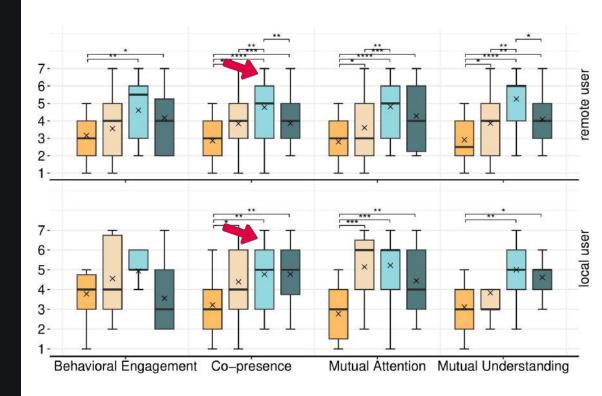




Results

Social Presence

- H1: Guided viewpoint selection will result in a higher level of spatial presence and social presence compared to other conditions.
 - Measured by: NMM, Bail, Hauber

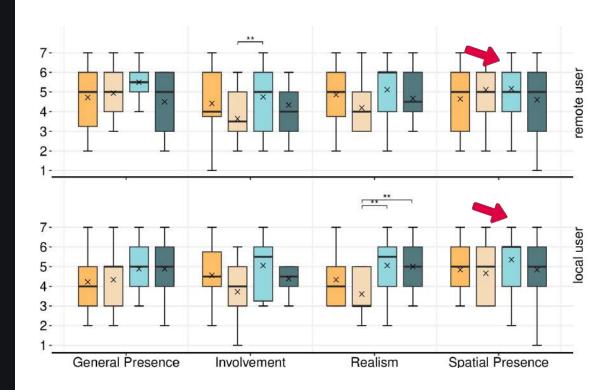




Spatial Presence

- H2: Guided viewpoint selection will result in a higher level of spatial presence and social presence compared to other conditions.
 - Measured by: **IPQ**

"It felt like we were in the same room.
Also by looking at the viewport, I could easily see what they were drawing and looking at."
[P21]

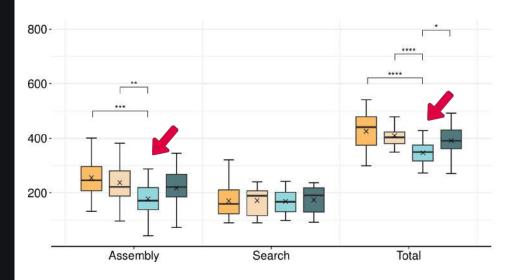




Task Completion Time

■ H2: Both guided and automatic viewpoint selection will lead to reduced task completion time compared to the no-view and manual selection conditions.

GS: M = 393.46, SD = 60.32





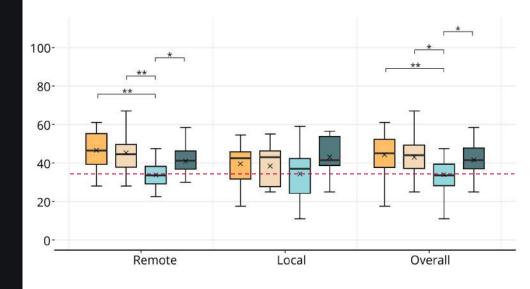
Workload

■ H2: Both guided and automatic
viewpoint selection will lead to reduced
task completion time compared to the
no-view and manual selection
conditions.

— Measured by: **RTLX**

GS

Local: M = 32.31, SD = 23.96Remote: M = 34.76, SD = 25.41



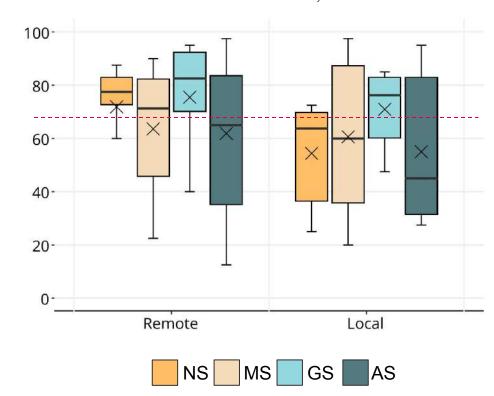


Usability

- H3: Usability will be significantly higher in the guided and automatic viewpoint selection conditions
 - Measured by: **SUS**

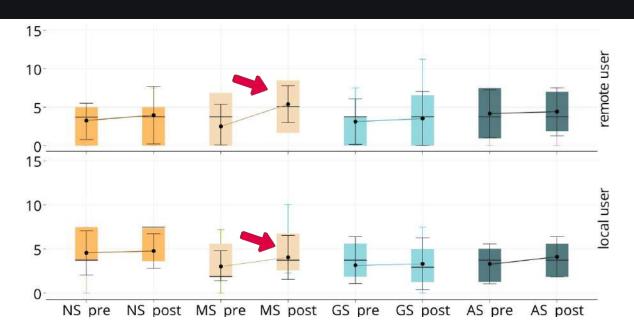
GS

Local:
$$M = 68.61$$
, $SD = 15.87$
Remote: $M = 74.58$, $SD = 19.82$



Simulated Sickness

Compared pre and post measures of viewpoint selection conditions

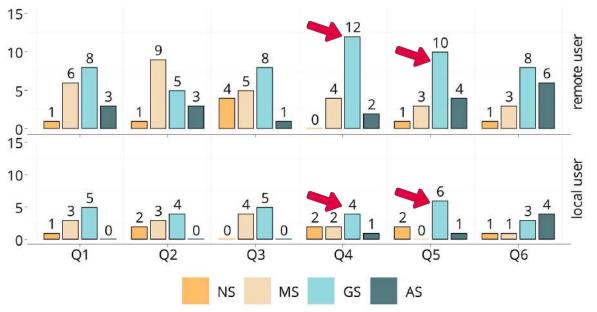


Preference

H4: Participants will prefer guided viewpoint selection more than other conditions.

"The tool (GS) was spot-on, and the mini viewport window helped me understand exactly what my partner was seeing" [P4]

"I found that the GS conditions were the most effective for understanding and communicating with our partners" [P12]



Q4 Which condition did you find most effective for communicating with your partner?

Q5 Which condition did you find most helpful for completing the task?

Limitation and Future Work

- Explore more capture modalities
 - Integrate depth information.
 - Teleoperate robots.
- Conduct more user studies.

- Optimize system performance.
- Identify potential enhancements.

Conclusion

Summary

Context-aware viewpoint selection method

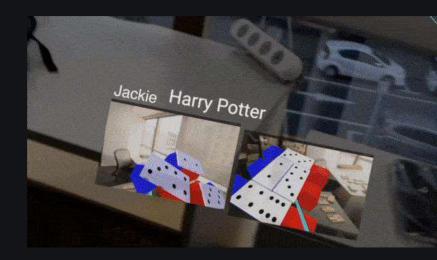
- simplifies and automates multiple viewpoints.
- finds optimal viewpoints based on audio-visual cues.

User evaluation

- 27 participants under four distinct conditions
- asymmetric multiuser AR-VR setup
- ✓ Zaman et al. "MRMAC: Mixed Reality Multi-user Asymmetric Collaboration". ISMAR 23

■ Findings and design implications

- improved task space understanding and performance reduced cognitive load
- GS was the most preferred









Vicarious: Context-aware Viewpoints Selection for Mixed Reality Collaboration

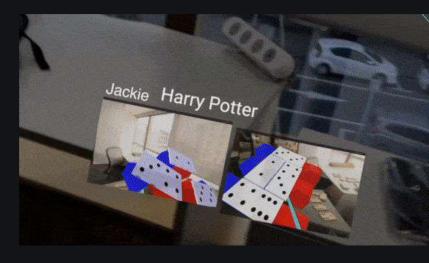
Why work remotely when you can work *Vicariously*?



- Craig Anslow
- 🧯 Taehyun Rhee

Acknowledgements:





faisal.zaman@vuw.ac.nz jquery404.github.io





