



Human Behavior Experiment in Virtual Reality

Complex Computer Rendering Methods In Real-time



Group Members:

- ✓ Hoang Nam Nguyen
- ✓ Uzairu Abubakar
- ✓ Tatsuto Yamauchi

Table Contents

Introduction – Background:

- Human Behavior Experiment
- Advantages of Using VR
- Example of Papers

Related Work:

- Chosen Paper
- Experiments
- Results

Proposed Implementation:

- Research Question
- Our Experiments
- Project Targets



Human Behavior Experiments In Cognitive Science

- Aim to investigate various aspects of human cognition, including:
 - ◆ perception,
 - ◆ attention,
 - ◆ memory,
 - ◆ decision-making,
 - ◆ problem-solving,
 - ◆ and language processing.
- To understand the underlying cognitive processes that govern human behavior and how they influence our interactions with the world.



Why Using VR For These Experiments



Ecological Validity: VR provides a highly immersive and realistic simulation of real-world environments.

Control and Manipulation: VR environments offer researchers precise control over experimental variables and avoid unnecessary factors.

Experimental Flexibility: VR provides flexibility in designing experiments that would be challenging or ethically sensitive to conduct in the real world.

Standardized and Reproducible Procedures: VR allows researchers to create standardized experimental procedures that can be replicated across participants and research sites.

Behavioral and Physiological Measurements: VR technology can integrate various sensors and measurement devices to capture participants' behavioral and physiological responses in real-time.

Participant Engagement and Immersion: VR provides a compelling and engaging experience for participants, leading to increased motivation and involvement in the experiment.

Examples Of Papers Using VR To Do Human Behavior Experiments

- *Pan, X., Gillies, M., Barker, C., Clark, D. M., & Slater, M. (2012). Socially anxious and confident men interact with a forward virtual woman: An experimental study. PLoS ONE, 7(10), e32931.*
- *Peck, T. C., Seinfeld, S., Aglioti, S. M., & Slater, M. (2013). Putting yourself in the skin of a black avatar reduces implicit racial bias. Consciousness and Cognition, 22(3), 779-787.*
- *Felnhofer, A., Kothgassner, O. D., Hetterle, T., Beutl, L., Hlavacs, H., & Kryspin-Exner, I. (2014). Is virtual reality made for men only? Exploring gender differences in the sense of presence. Interactive Technology and Smart Education, 11(3), 238-252.*
- *Silva, W. S., Aravind, G., Sangani, S., & Lamontagne, A. (2018). Healthy young adults implement distinctive avoidance strategies while walking and circumventing virtual human vs. non-human obstacles in a virtual environment. Gait & posture, 61, 294-300.*



Chosen Paper Introduction

- **Purpose:** To examine how healthy young adults utilize avoidance strategies when navigating virtual environments and encountering obstacles that are either virtual humans or non-human objects.



Healthy young adults implement distinctive avoidance strategies while walking and circumventing virtual human vs. non-human obstacles in a virtual environment

Wagner Souza Silva^{a,b,*}, Gayatri Aravind^{a,b,c}, Samir Sangani^b, Anouk Lamontagne^a

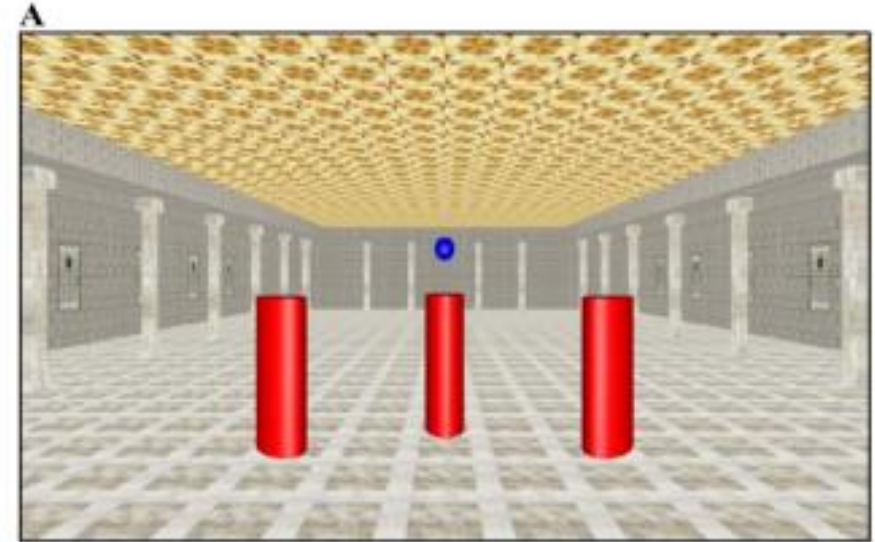
^a School of Physical & Occupational Therapy, McGill University, 3654 Prom Sir-William-Osler, Montreal, QC H3G 1Y5, Canada

^b Feil and Oberfeld Research Center, Jewish Rehabilitation Hospital (CISSS-Laval), Research cite of CRIR, Laboratory of Virtual Reality and Locomotion, 3205 Place Alton-Goldbloom, Laval, QC H7V 1R2, Canada

^c Department of Physical Therapy, University of Toronto, 160-500 University Avenue, Toronto, ON M5G 1V7, Canada

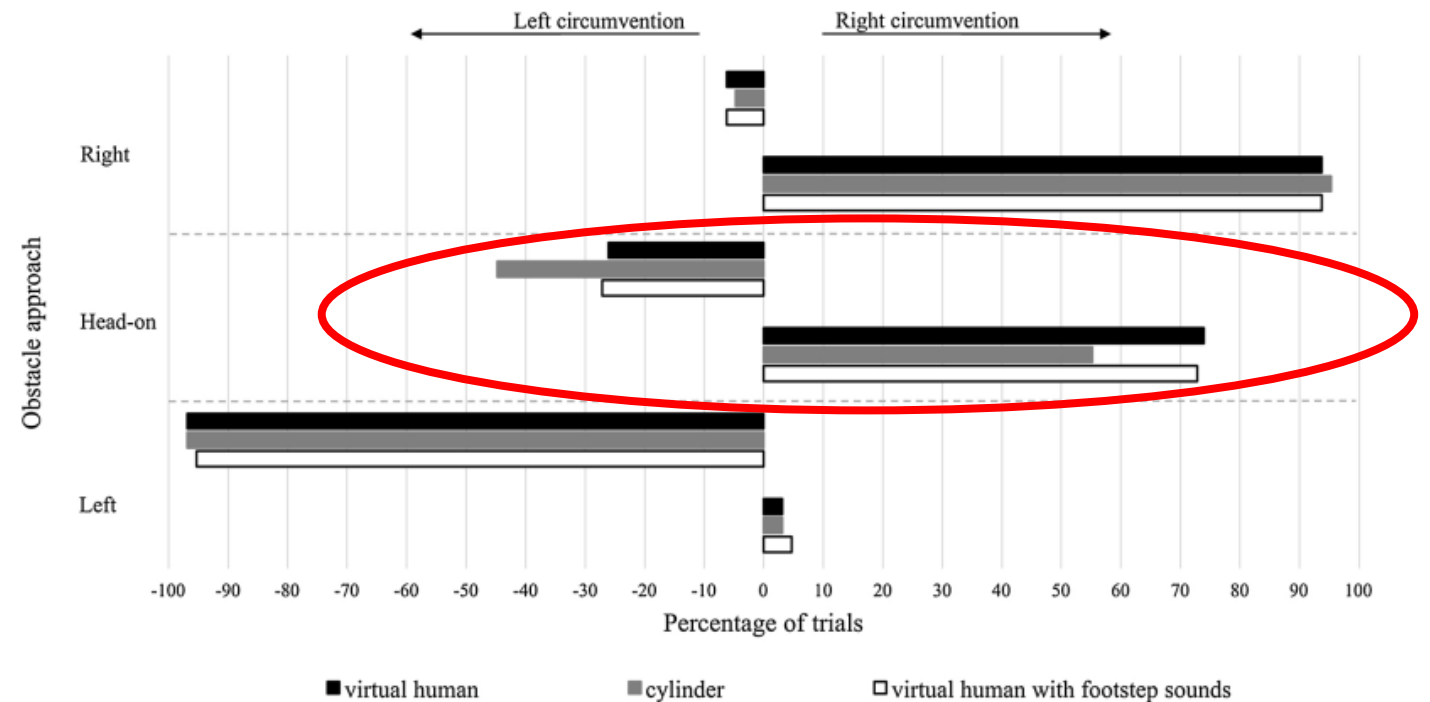
Paper Experiments

- The researchers conducted an experiment using VR technology.
- After participants walked 0.5m, one of the 3 obstacles (left, head-on, right) randomly started approaching the participants, while the other two obstacles moved away.
- Participants were instructed to walk at comfortable speed towards the blue point and to avoid a collision with the obstacles.
- Obstacle subjects:
 - Cylinder,
 - Virtual human with footstep sounds,
 - Virtual human without footstep sounds.



Paper Results

- **Right Obstacles:** The participants chose mostly right circumvention for all kinds of the obstacles.
- **Left Obstacles:** The participants chose mostly left circumvention for all kinds of the obstacles.
- **Head-on Obstacles:**
 - ❑ **Cylinder:** Around 50/50 for right/left circumvention.
 - ❑ **Virtual Human** with and without footstep sounds: Around 70/30 for right/left circumvention.



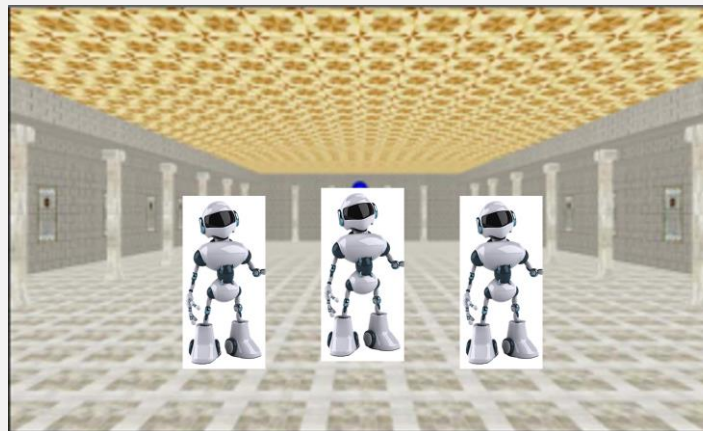
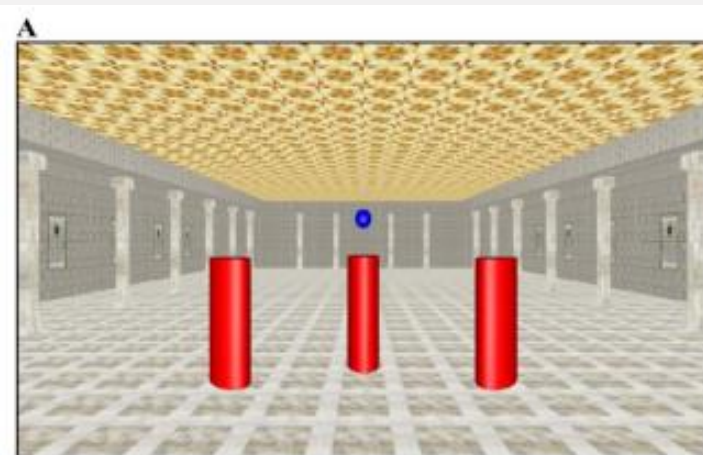
Research Question

Robot obstacles are human obstacles
or non-human obstacles?



Our Experiments

- Same procedure with previous study
- Obstacle Subjects:
 - Cylinder,
 - Virtual human (without footstep sounds),
 - **Robot.**



Project Targets

- **Step 1:** Survey programming environments (Unity, WebXR, etc.)
- **Step 2:** Store and extract data from cloud storage (Google Drive, OneDrive, etc.)
- **Step 3:** Create a human behavior experiment in VR environment.
- **Step 4:** Collect data from participants.
- **Step 5:** Analyze the collected data to see if there are any trends in circumvention among objects.

Conclusion: *With a VR headset and a network connection at our disposal, anyone can complete the experiment.*



Thank you for listening