



ICMASim 2019

8-10 Oct. 2019 | Angers, France

Papers presentation in the session on  
Tools and Technologies for Simulation

Chair: P. RICHARD, PhD

# SIMULATION TOOLS BASED ON VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES

Déborah FOLOPPE



université  
angers

1. Laboratoire Angevin de Recherche en **Ingénierie** des Systèmes
2. Laboratoire de **Psychologie** des Pays de la Loire  
University of Angers, France

## ▶ Introduction

Simulation

Virtual Reality

## ▶ “A virtual reality-based tool to investigate spatial planning”

Paper by Déborah A. FOLOPPE, Paul RICHARD, Philippe ALLAIN

## ▶ “Comparing four interaction techniques on a simple structured navigation task using a Head-Mounted Display”

Paper by Déborah A. FOLOPPE, Jules MACAIRE, Paul RICHARD





## INTRODUCTION

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## What is simulation ?

Process of simulating something, or Result of simulating it.

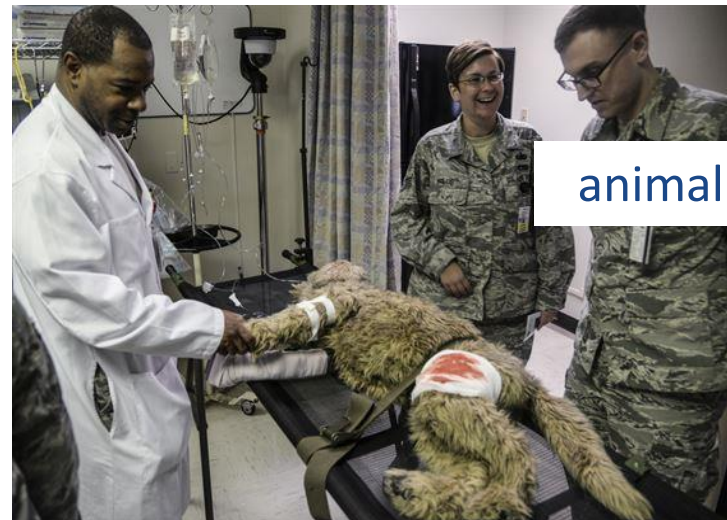
Simulation is the imitation, in some aspects, of a process of interest, on the basis of a model including parameters and variables, which are the images of the parameters and the variables from the process of interest.

Process of interest from various natures: astronomical, biological, social, ...



## Two main kinds of tools

- Physical, mechanical



- But the most often, simulation are based on softwares, sometimes associated to elements of **analogical** computing. They are especially interesting convenient for the implementation and the control of models related to the focused process.

*eg, tools based on virtual reality*

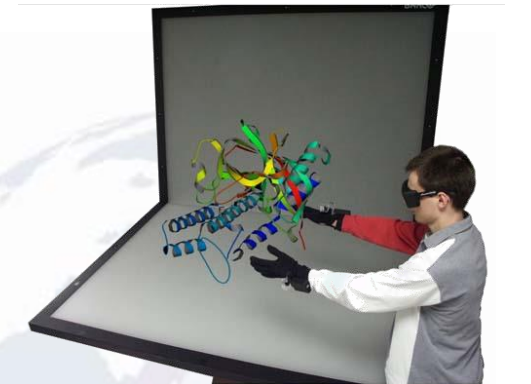
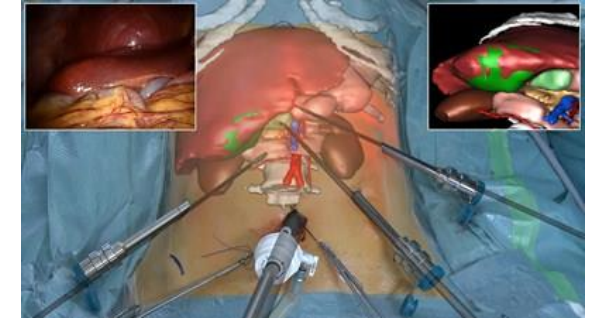
VR can imitate realities, by replacing sensory input from real world with computer generated sensations

*Vision, Hearing, Touch, even Smell and Taste*



Mechanical ancestor of VR

A VR based system allows humans (users) to experiment virtual worlds and to perform some tasks “in virtuo” thanks to dedicated devices (pseudo-natural)



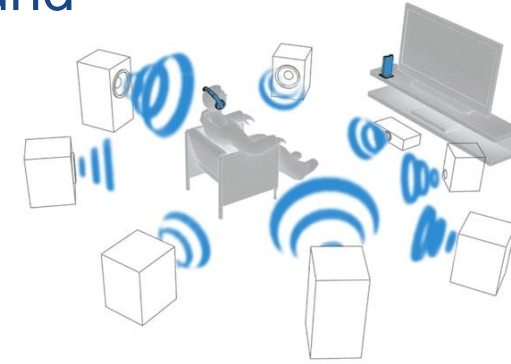
Visualization

Fully immersive



Hearing

3D sound

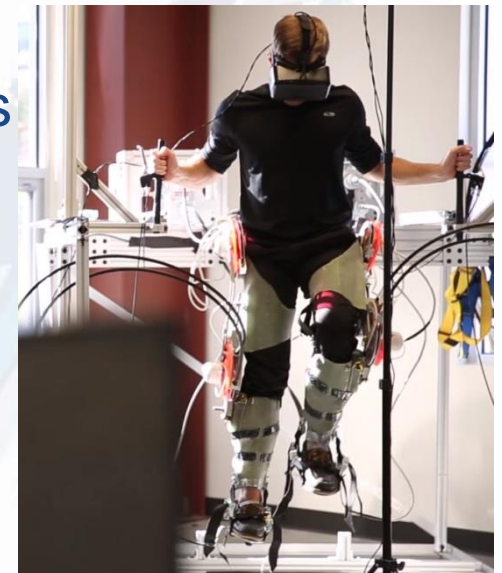
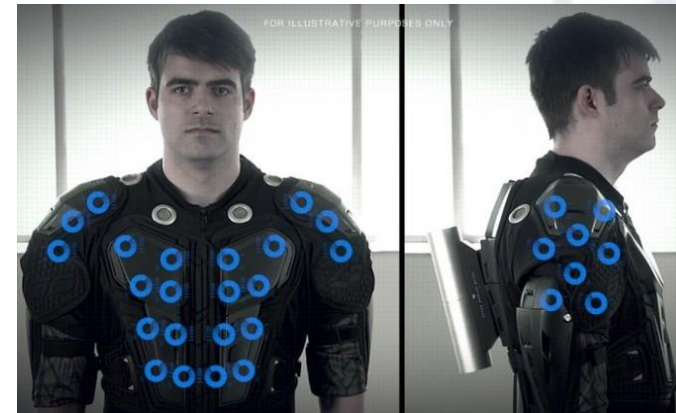


Equipments  
C --> H

Force & Touch

Exoskeletons

Large semi-immersive displays



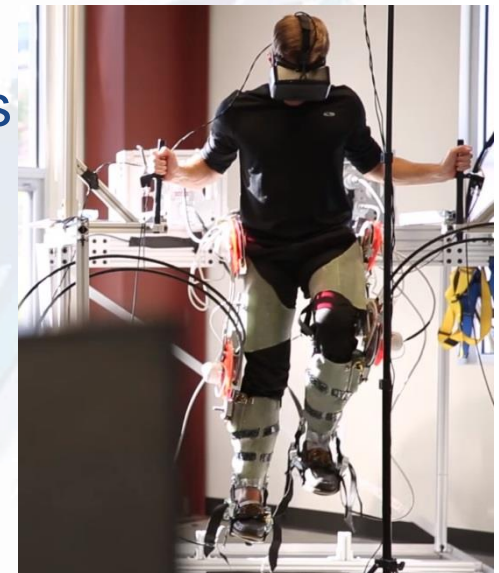
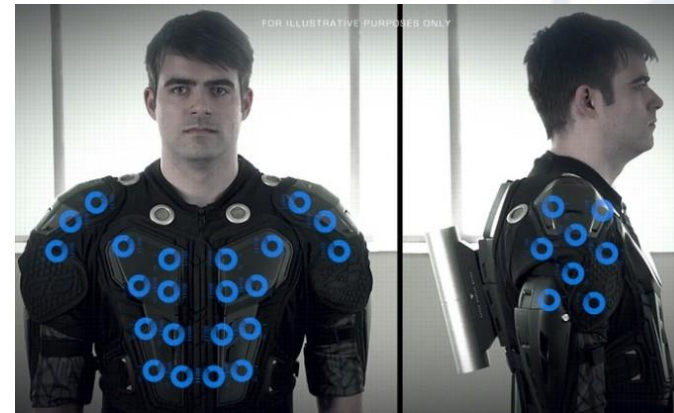


Input/Output  
devices

Force & Touch



Exoskeletons



## Camera based sensors

Basic  
gamepads



RGBD

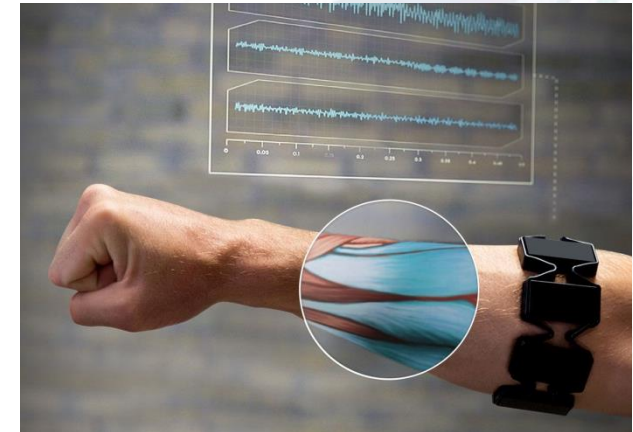


IR



Equipments  
H --> C

EMG



EEG +EMG



Treadmills

## Interest of VR for simulation

- VR allows to experiment various scenario and tasks, easily
- Fine control of parameters and variables
- Interactive systems allow data recording and analysis
- People can use VR, even they are unfamiliar with technologies





## A VIRTUAL REALITY-BASED TOOL TO INVESTIGATE SPATIAL PLANNING

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1. Laboratoire Angevin de Recherche en Ingénierie des  
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3. Unité de Neuropsychologie, Département de Neurologie, CHU Angers

## Tools focusing specific abilities

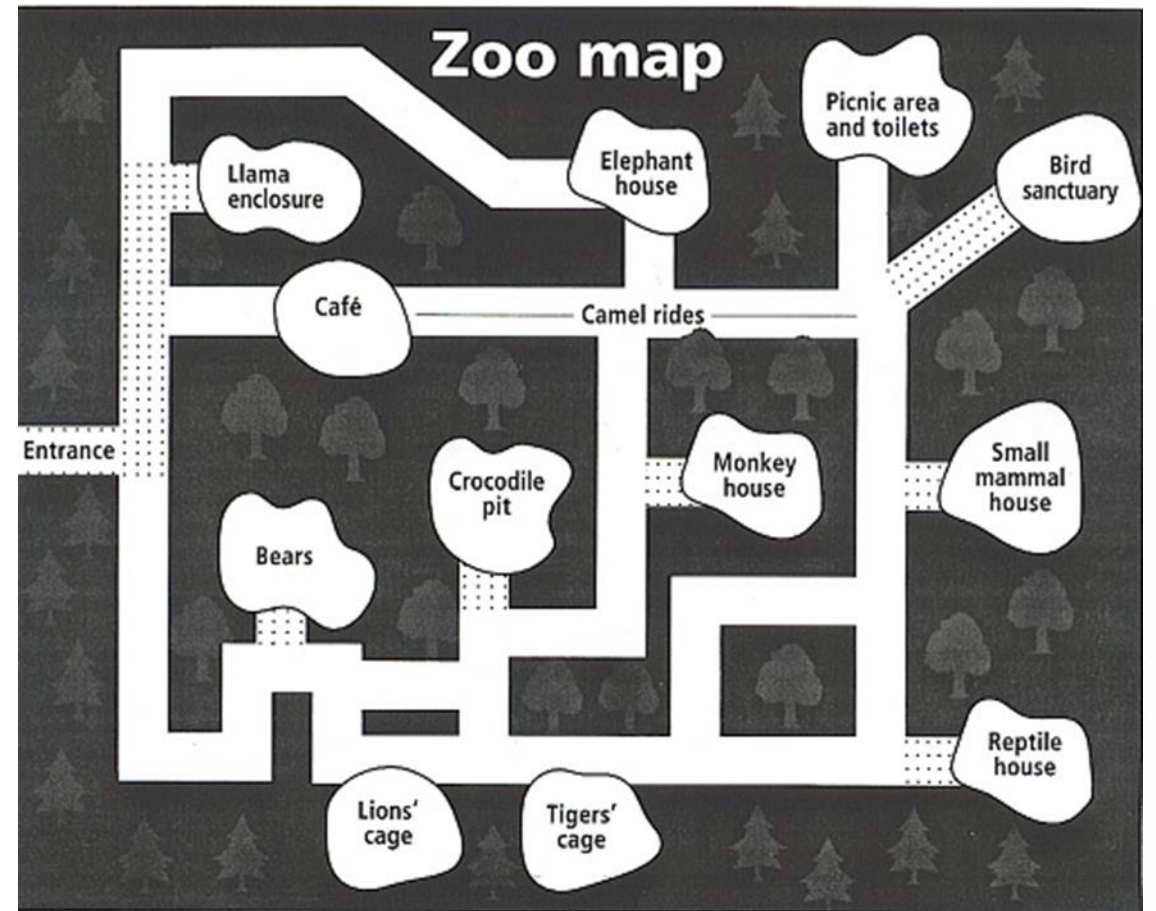


Behavioural Assessment of the Dysexecutive Syndrome (Wilson et al, 1996)

## Task from ZMT

Indicate the path to visit designated locations of a zoo, while following certain rules

- First trial = a high demand version of the task, in which the patient must plan in advance the order in which the will be visited (formulation + execution)
- Second = less demand version, in which the order is given (execution)



## Coordination of these various cognitive components in service of a future goal?

A Virtual Zoo Map Test for a better understanding

- Cognitive planning
- Plan execution
- Initiation
- Update
- Inhibition



## Cognitive planning

Initial time for formulation

+

Instructions sheet consultation

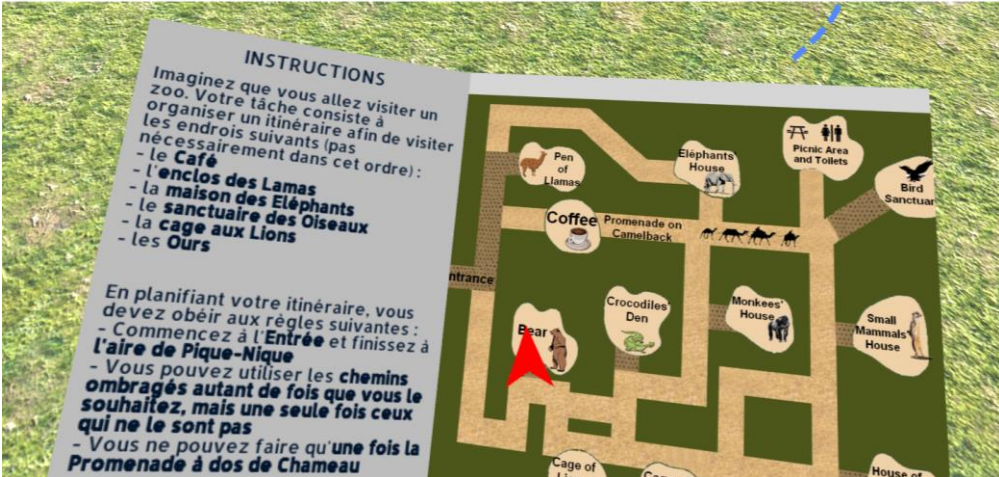

### INSTRUCTIONS

Imaginez que vous allez visiter un zoo. Votre tâche consiste à organiser un itinéraire afin de visiter les endroits suivants (pas nécessairement dans cet ordre) :

- la **maison des Eléphants**
- la **cage aux Lions**
- le **sanctuaire des Oiseaux**
- les **Ours**
- l'**enclos des Lamas**
- le **Café**

En planifiant votre itinéraire, vous devez obéir aux règles suivantes :

- Commencez à l'**Entrée** et finissez à l'**aire de Pique-Nique**
- Vous pouvez utiliser les **chemins ombragés** autant de fois que vous le souhaitez, mais une seule fois ceux qui ne le sont pas
- Vous ne pouvez faire qu'une fois la **Promenade à dos de Chameau**



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- le **Café**
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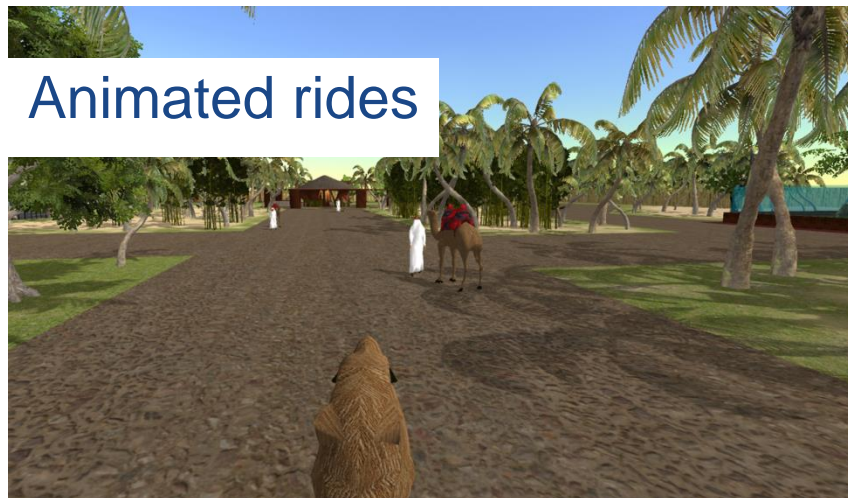
## Plan execution

Automatized data recording

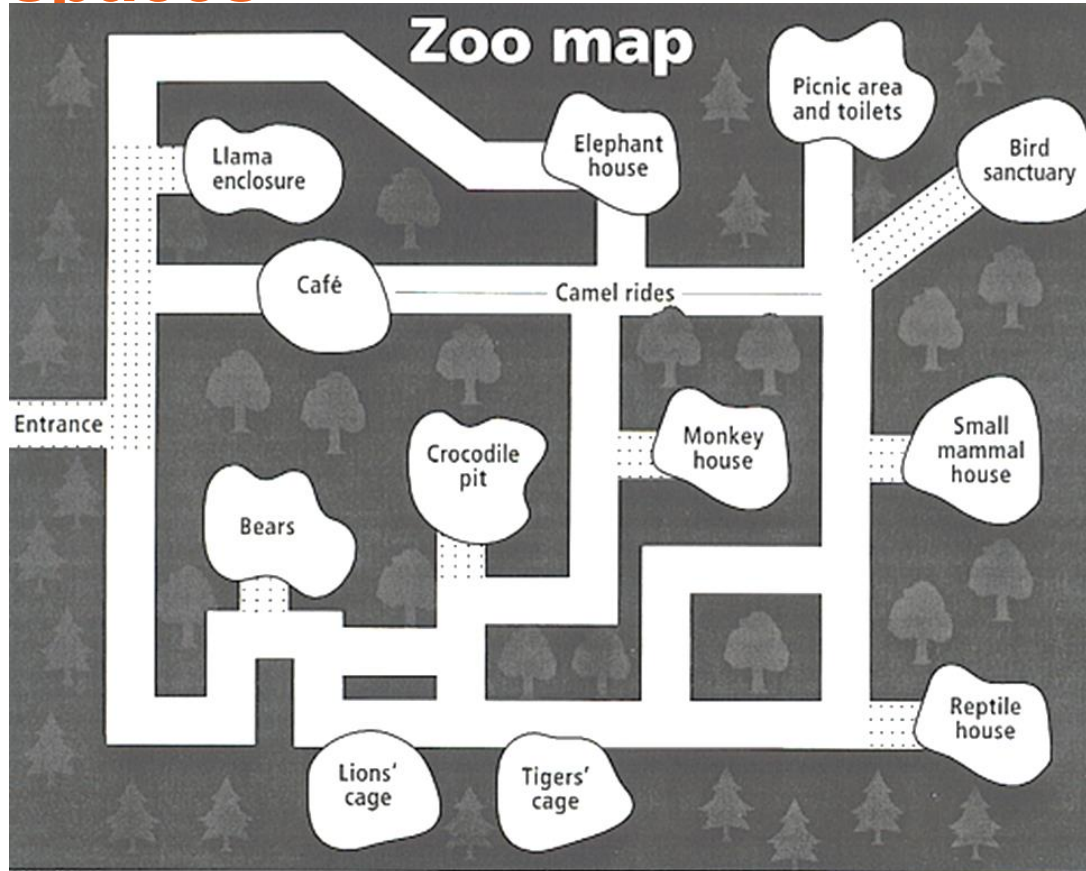
- Initiation time
- hesitations
- ...



## Inhibition

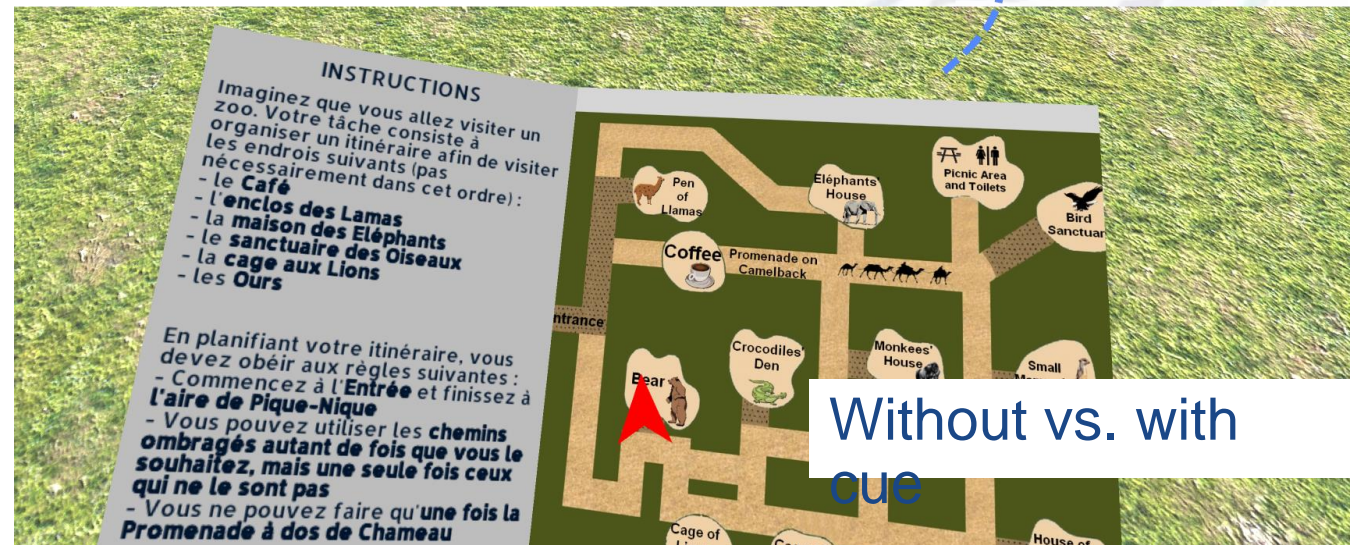


## Small spaces vs navigable spaces



## Update of the spatial position (orientation)

- Visual memory
- Proprioceptive memory



Without vs. with  
cue

# A Tool to Investigate Cognition

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City  
(retest)

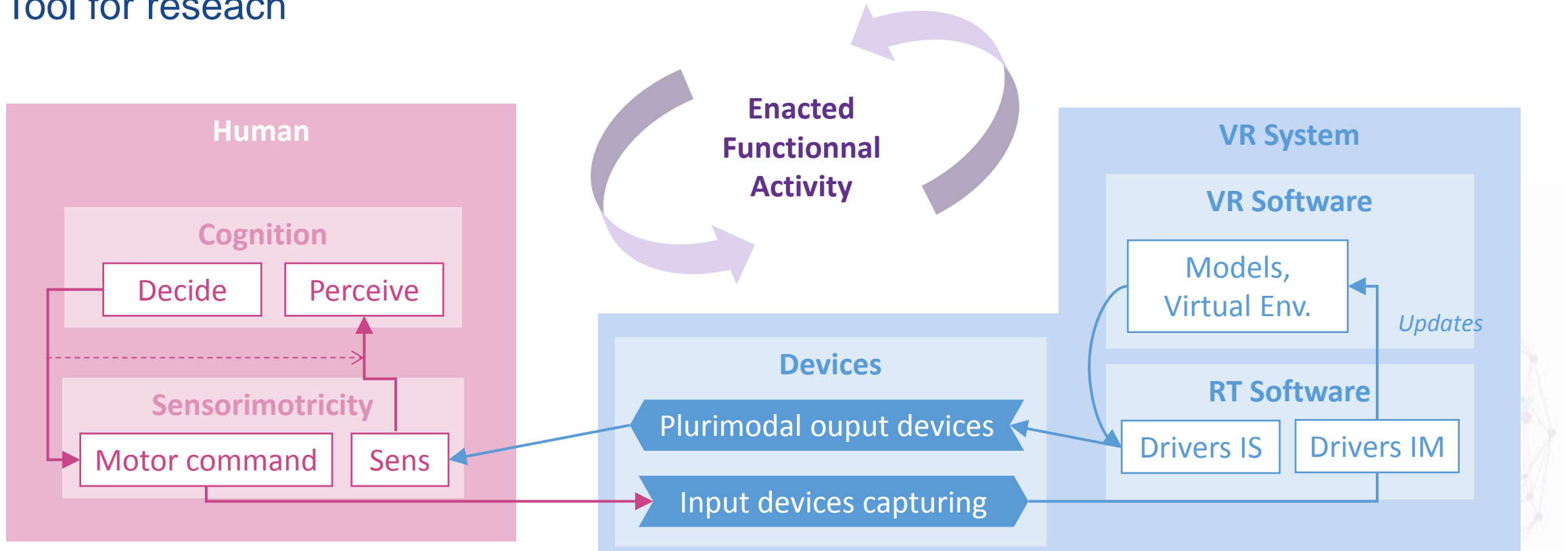


Zoo



## Conclusion

Tool for research



Update position: interaction?



## COMPARING FOUR INTERACTION TECHNIQUES ON A SIMPLE STRUCTURED NAVIGATION TASK USING A HEAD-MOUNTED DISPLAY

Jules MACAIRE<sup>1</sup>, Déborah A. FOLOPPE<sup>1,2</sup>, Paul  
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## Introduction



Représentation graphique du CyberSphere  
(University of Warwick)



Marche sur place suspendue  
(Templeman's Gaiter system, NRL)



Navigation par cyclisme  
(Hodgins, Georgia Tech)



Tapis unidirectionnel  
(Sarcos)



Tapis multidirectionnel  
(Sarcos)

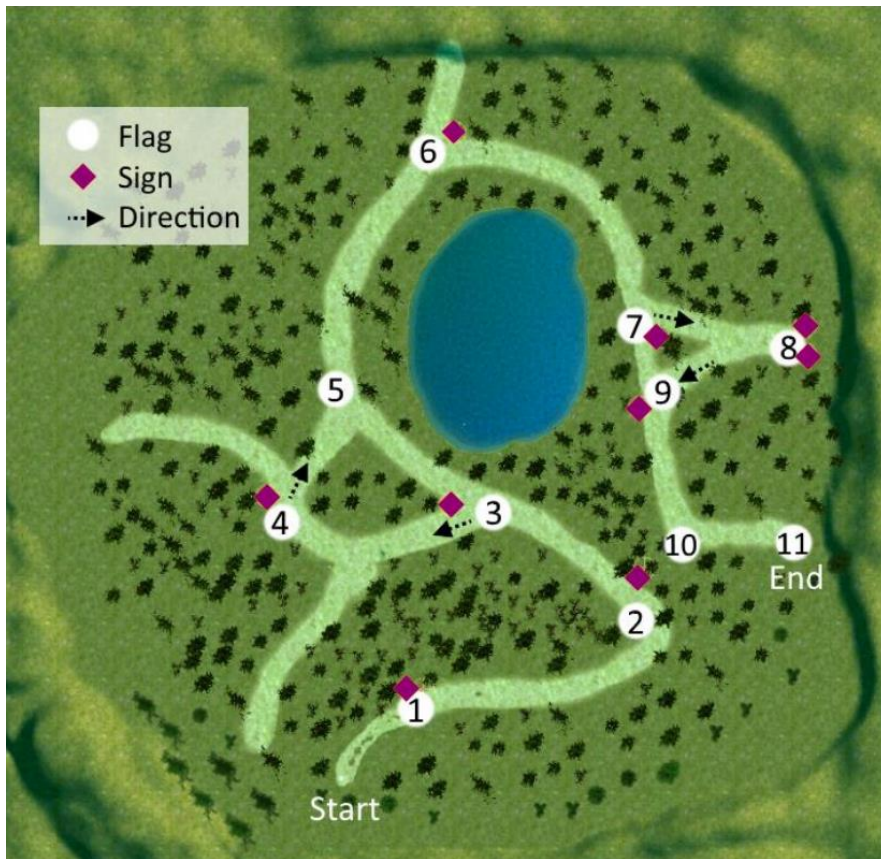
Since the 2010's, many Head-Mounted Display (HMD) are available for immersive VR.  
Focus on impact of navigation techniques with the HTC Vive on performance on a simple traveling centered task?

## Materials & Method...



## Twenty healthy volunteers performed a navigational task

The path was indicated by flags to collect



## Each participant performed a session to try each of the 4 conditions to compare navigation techniques:

- Arms Swinging
- Walking-In-Place
- Pointing
- Touchpad

Each participant made 2 sessions to measure an effect of familiarity



## Mesures of performance

Completion time (sessions mean)

Distance travelled (sessions mean)

Walking speed (sessions mean)

Improve Distance (Session 2 – Session 1)

Improve Speed (Session 2 – Session 1)



## Results

Completion time Mean (s)



Technique	Completion time
Walking-in-place	-
Arms-swinging	-
Pointing	-
<b>Directional touchpad</b>	<b>+</b>



# Role of Interaction on Performance

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Completion time Mean (s)



Distance travelled Mean (m)



Technique	Completion time	Distance travelled
Walking-in-place	-	+
Arms-swinging	-	+
Pointing	-	--
<b>Directional touchpad</b>	<b>+</b>	-

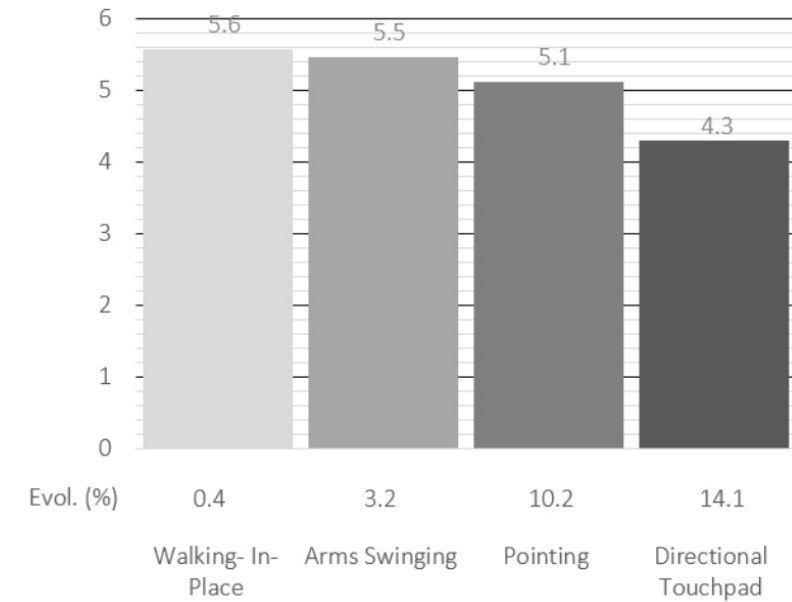
### Completion time Mean (s)



### Distance travelled Mean (m)



### Speed Mean (m/s)



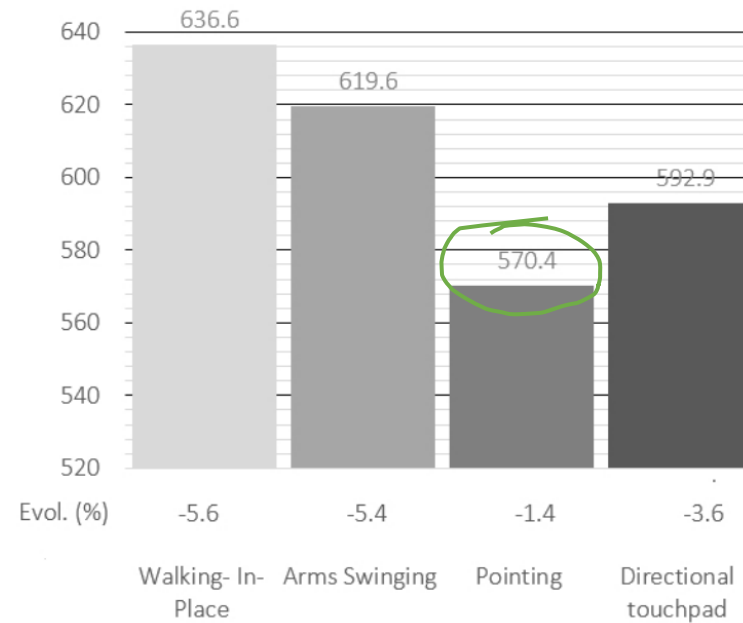
Technique	Completion time	Distance travelled	Walking speed
Walking-in-place	-	+	+
Arms-swinging	-	+	+
Pointing	-	--	-
<b>Directional touchpad</b>	<b>+</b>	-	--



Completion time Mean (s)



Distance travelled Mean (m)



Speed Mean (m/s)



Technique	Completion time	Distance travelled	Walking speed	Improv. Distance	Improv. Speed
Walking-in-place	-	+	+		x
Arms-swinging	-	+	+		x
<b>Pointing</b>	-	--	-	x	+
Directional touchpad	+	-	--	x	++

# Role of Interaction on Performance

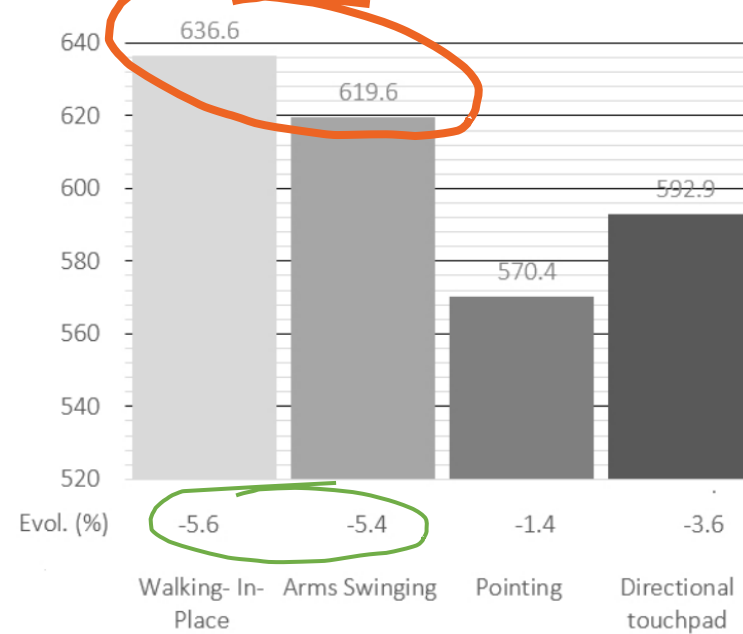
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Completion time Mean (s)



Distance travelled Mean (m)



Speed Mean (m/s)



Technique	Completion time	Distance travelled	Walking speed	Improv. Distance	Improv. Speed
Walking-in-place	-	+	+	-	x
Arms-swinging	-	+	+	-	x
Pointing	-	--	-	x	+
Directional touchpad	+	-	--	x	++

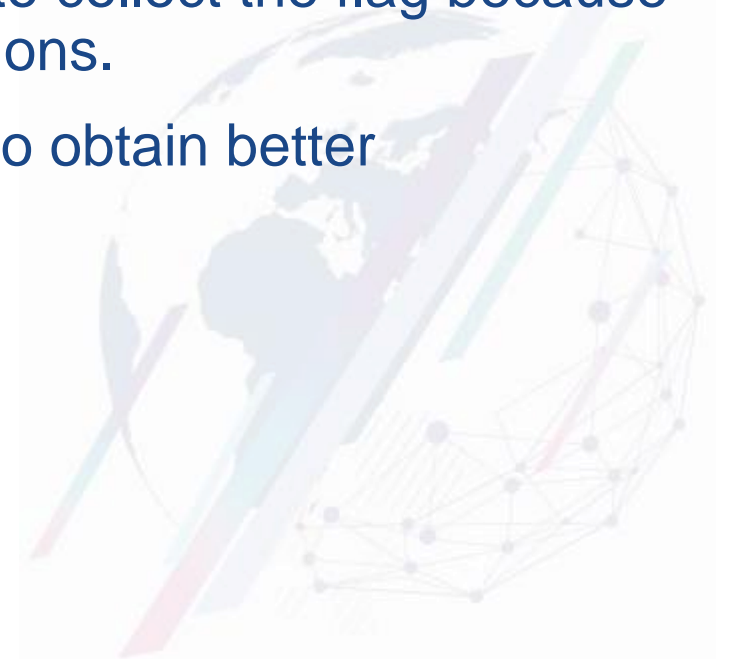
## Conclusion

Artificial techniques are known to be intuitive.

In this study, we observed that, overall, participants varied a few in their ability to complete the task and that the navigation techniques appeared to have little influence on the task completion time.

Repetition of the task may let participants to spend less time to collect the flag because they learn the prescribed path though all conditions and sessions.

The walking-in-place as we implemented could be improved to obtain better performance and comfort to use





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# THANK FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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