eXtended reality and passengers of the future



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March 2023



Viajero (Traveller)

The aim of *Viajero* is to radically improve all passenger journeys by facilitating the use of immersive Virtual and Augmented Reality to support entertainment, work and collaboration when on the move





European Research Council Established by the European Commission www.viajero-project.org







Overview

Support new passenger experiences with XR

Journeys often repetitive and wasted time Autonomous cars could make this worse Limited access to technology Phone, tablet, laptop, seatback display

Entertainment, productivity, collaboration **Research challenges**



Interaction, sensing, social acceptability, motion sickness

What could we do with XR?

Entertainment

IMAX cinema in the back of a car Playing immersive games

Work

Multi-monitor desktop setup when on the move and out of the office

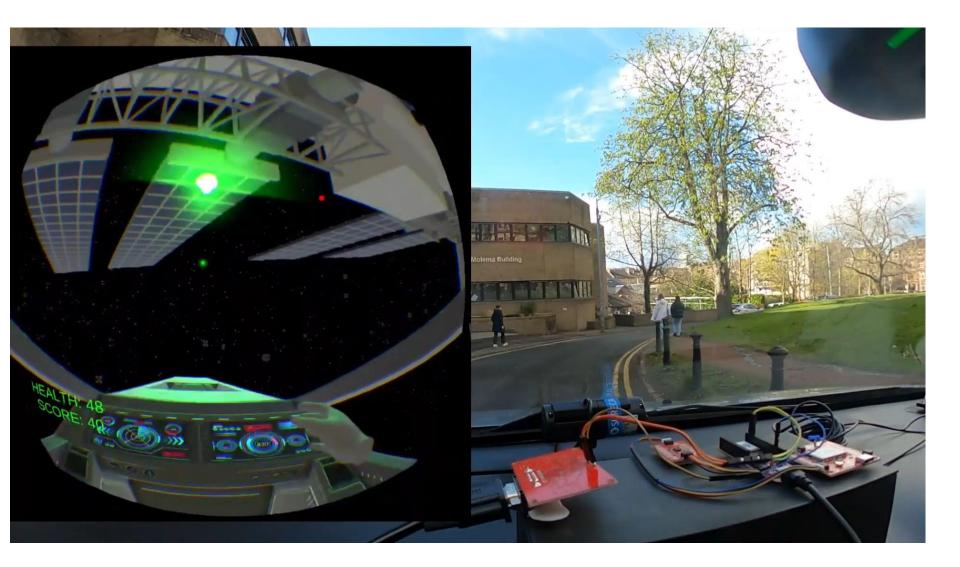
Collaboration

Work together with remote collaborators Meet with friends and family





* such content can induce motion sickness





Activities

Entertainment

IMAX cinema in the back of a car Playing immersive games

Work

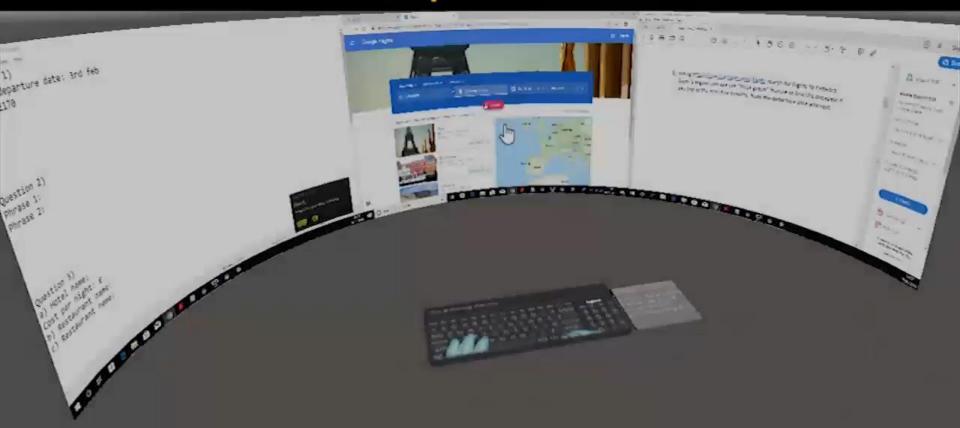
Multi-monitor desktop setup when on the move and out of the office

Collaboration

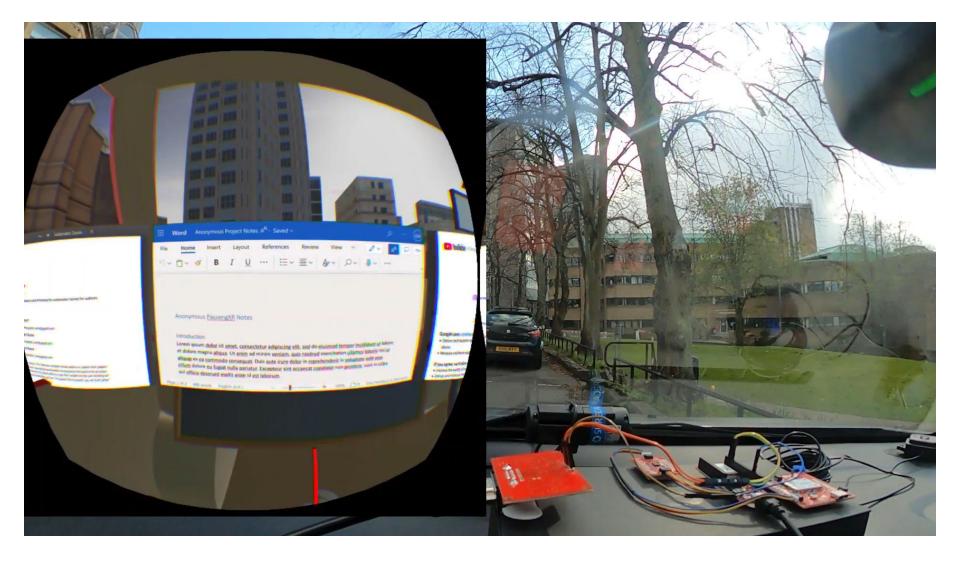
Work together with remote collaborators Meet with friends and family



Study 2 - Implicit versus explicit control of workspace









Activities

Entertainment

IMAX cinema in the back of a car

Playing immersive games

Work

Multi-monitor desktop setup when on the move and out of the office

Collaboration

Work together with remote collaborators Meet with friends and family











Interaction challenges



Confined spaces

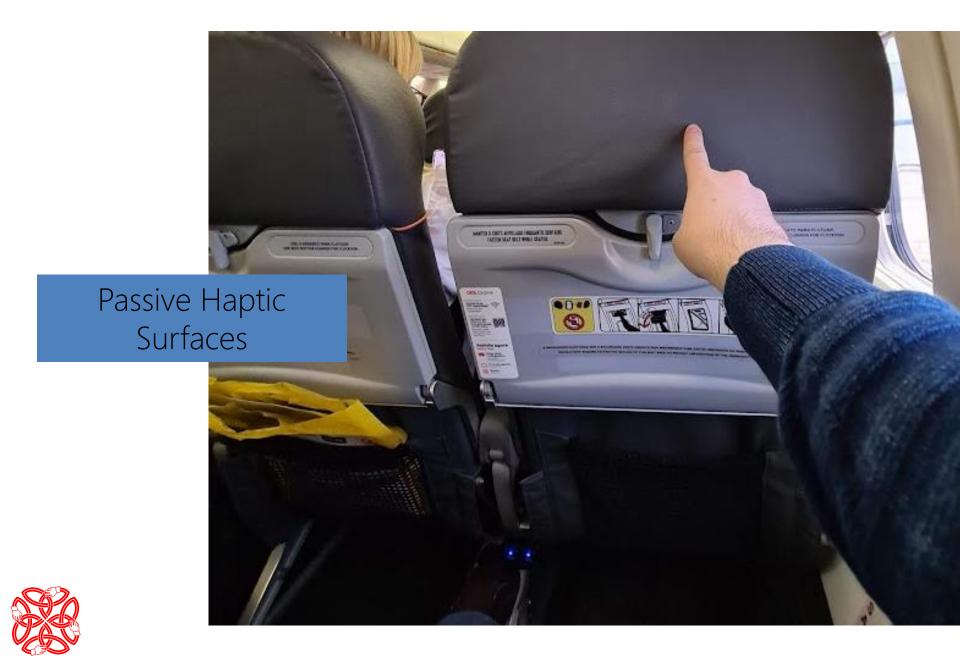
No room for 'big' interactions typical of XR

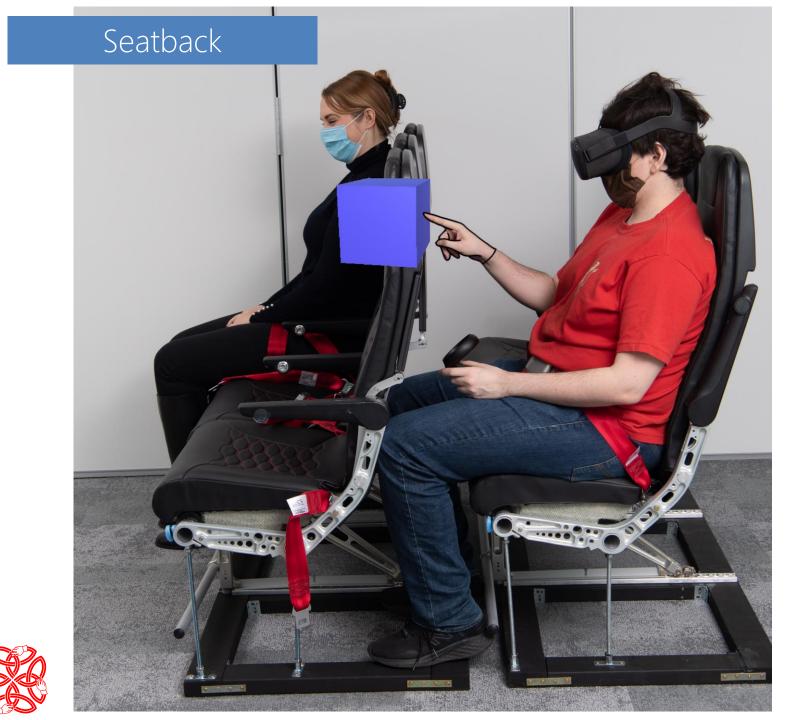
Can smaller movements be mapped into larger space?

Can we make efficient, high-throughput interactions?

How can we use the physical environment?









Armrest

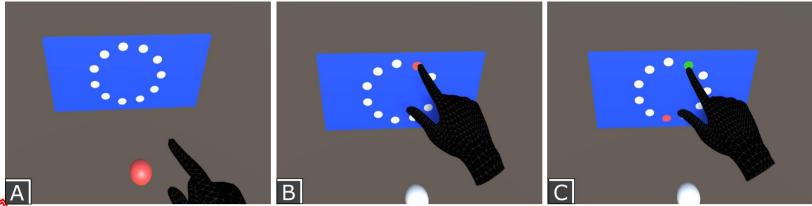






Passive haptics







Results

Passive haptics significantly improves reaching and dragging input performance in all orientations Reduces time taken and error rates Improves agency, self-location and workload

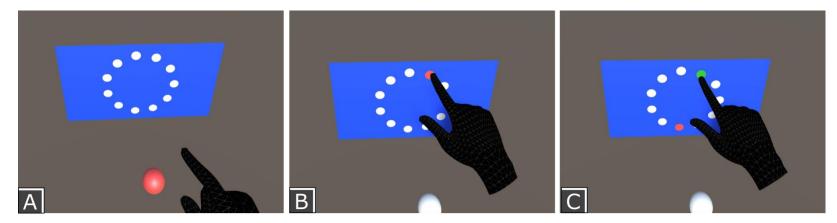
Horizontal performance on tray table best Neck issues made it uncomfortable

CHI 2023 paper 🙂



Perceptual retargeting







Results

Perceptual retargeting / movement remapping of 45° - 60° good for user comfort and good performance

No neck issues

Greater mappings very confusing!



Sensing challenges



In-car sensing challenges

Maintaining the forward bearing of IMU-based headsets in vehicles

Need to separate head movements and car movements Conflicts between optical and inertial tracking of inside-out headsets

Obtaining vehicle telemetry

PassengXR: Low-latency sensing platform to separate car and headset motion





PassengXR platform





Social acceptability challenges



Social acceptability

Headset use in social settings We may be alone in vehicle car or sharing With people we know / With people we don't know

Where should displays be located?

What kinds of interactions are socially acceptable?

What information from the real world is needed?



Display layouts in vehicles

Investigated how people want to layout content in different scenarios and for different tasks







Input techniques

Surveying the Social Comfort of Body, Device, and Environment-Based Augmented Reality Interactions in Confined Passenger Spaces



Results

Environment has a strong effect on social acceptance of interactions!

Face-to-face seating layouts affect acceptability



Mid-air interactions less acceptable





Motion sickness challenges



Motion sickness

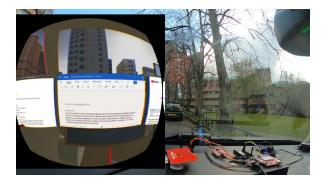
Many people suffer from motion sickness

- Reading, phone/tablet
- Can't use travel time
- Visual / vestibular mismatch



Immersive content can make this worse

Exocentric head-locked content most useful but causes most motion sickness





Motion sickness

How to reduce motion sickness so that we can use immersive displays in cars?

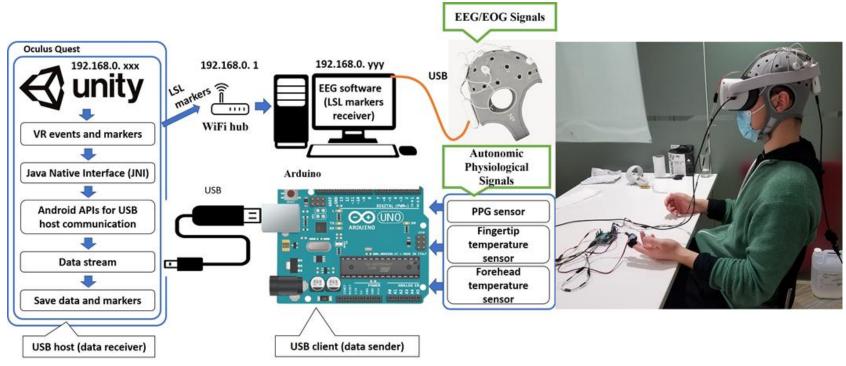
Two parts: Reliable detection of onset

Effective mitigation



Motion Sickness Detection

Highly-integrated Biosensing Platform for VR study (including EEG, PPG and skin temperature sensors)

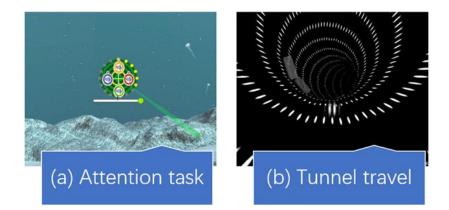




Multimodal Biosensing for Motion Sickness Detection

Paradigms:

To induce moderate motion sickness, we used 3 stimuli: from a mild stimulus (attention task) to a more 'spicy' stimulus (rollercoaster)





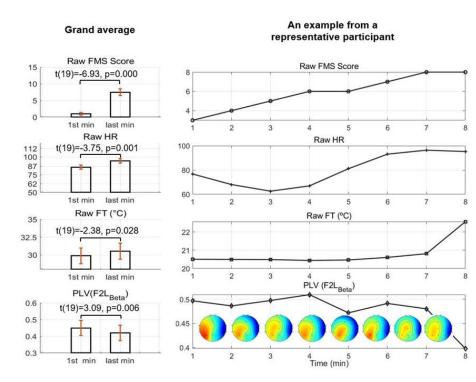


Motion Sickness Detection

Brain frontoparietal connectivity decreases with the increase of sickness ratings

New brain biomarker for motion sickness detection, validated by proxy references, such as increased heart rate and fingertip temperature

New brain biomarker opens a door for brain stimulationbased motion sickness





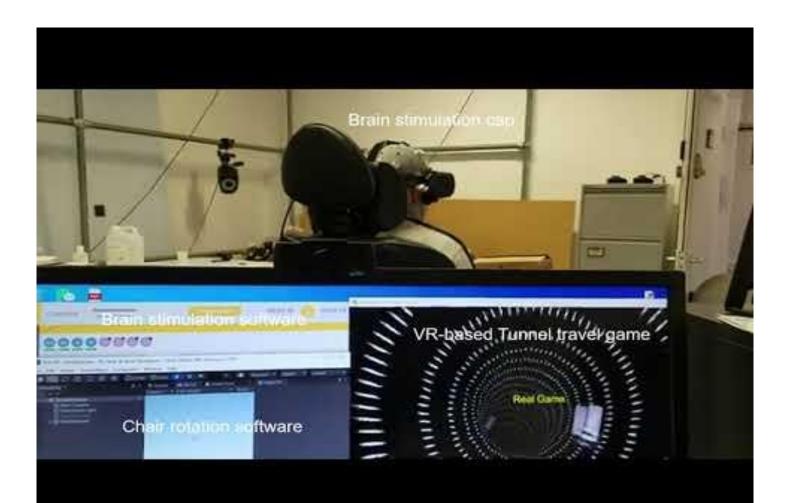
Motion Sickness Mitigation Solutions

How to reduce motion sickness so that we can use immersive displays in cars?

Two solutions Brain stimulation Visual displays



Brain stimulation for motion sickness mitigation





Peripheral visual display for mitigation

Motion environment tightly coupled to car motion Presented in peripheral vision









VR Video w/ Peripheral Feedback Perceive Motion in Mid-Peripheral Vision



Results

Neurostimulation experiments are on-going Initial significant results for neurostimulation Peripheral visual cues can reduce motion sickness Peripheral multimodal displays: Audio and haptics can help

Multimodal cues



Conclusions



Conclusions

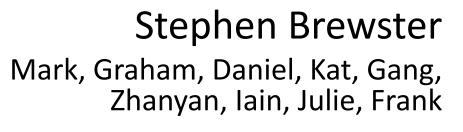
We spend a lot of time as passengers Can we use time more effectively? Entertainment/work/collaboration **Research challenges** Interaction in confined spaces Social acceptability Motion sickness Sensing an issue across all of these



Unlock the potential of travel time in future vehicles

eXtended reality and passengers of the future





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SYSTEMS GROUP