

Eye Contact for Interaction in Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy for Social Phobia – A Case Study



H. Grillon
F. Riquier
D. Thalmann

Overview

- Introduction
- Related Work
- Experimental Setup
 - Apparatus
 - Architecture
- Experimental Protocol
- Results
- Conclusion

Introduction

- CBT for treatment of social phobia
- Need for virtual character realism
 - Representation
 - Behavior
- Responsive to eye contact
 - Attentive when looked at
 - Bored when not
- Increase of immersion



Related Work

- Object selection and movement
 - Hutchinson et al. [1989], Jacob [1990], Starker and Bolt [1990], Colombo et al. [1995], Tanriverdi and Jacob [2000], Zhu and Ji [2004]
- Character feedback
 - Cassel and Thorisson [1999], Wang et al. [2006]

Experimental Setup - Apparatus

- ISCAN RK-726PCI pupil/corneal reflection tracking system
- Ascension Flock of Birds
- 3.2m x 2.4m back-projection screen (1024x768 pixels)



Experimental Setup - Architecture



- Texture-based color picking technique
Herbelin et al. [2007]
- 2 animation pools
 - Attentive
 - Bored
- Use of eye-tracking
- Latency in behavior modification

Experimental Protocol

- Hypotheses
 - A character that changes behavior is more realistic
 - With respect to eye-tracking data is even more realistic
- Subjects
 - Background
 - Age

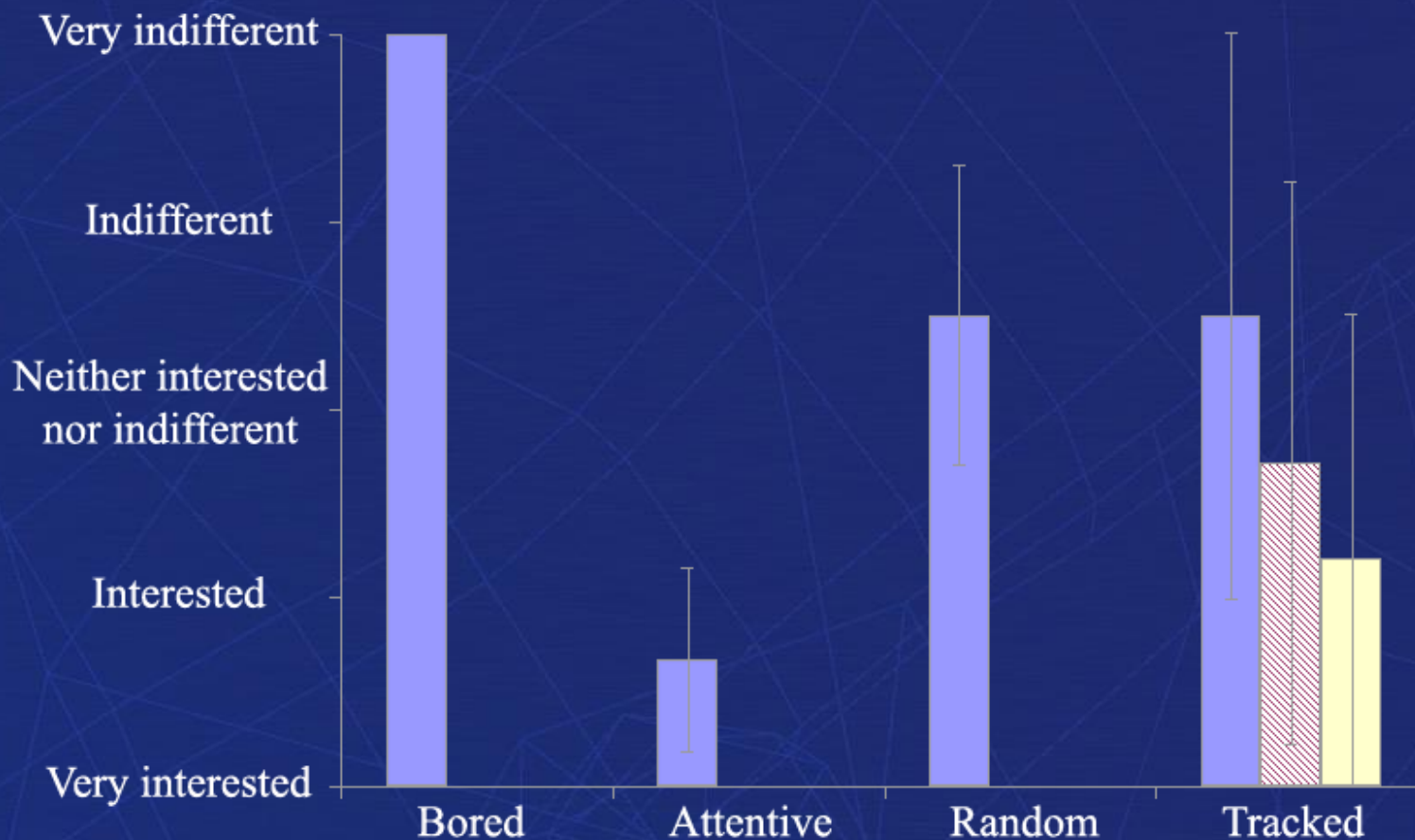
Experimental Protocol



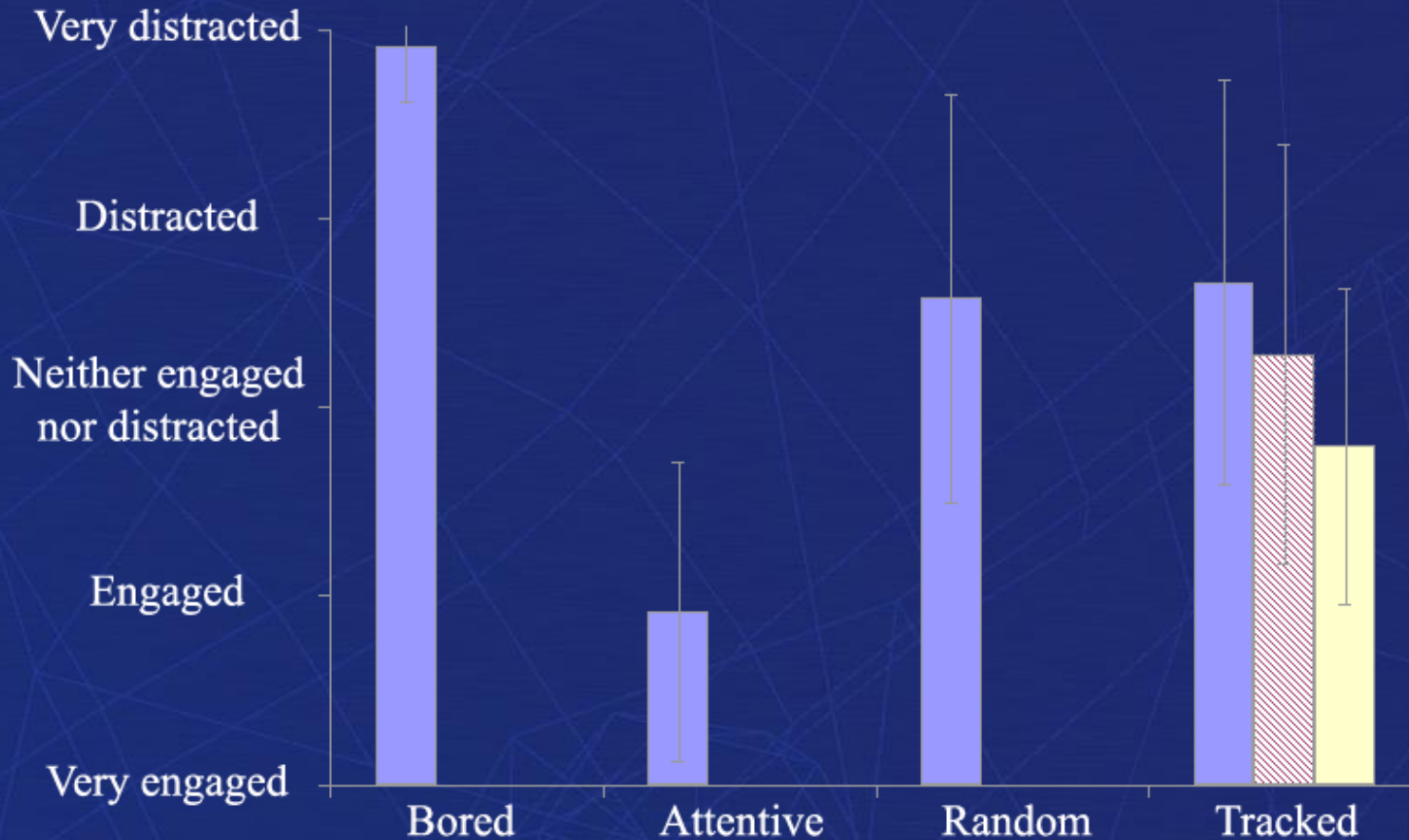
Experimental Protocol

- 5 point Likert scale evaluation of:
 - Interest/Indifference
 - Engagement/Distraction
 - Friendliness/Unfriendliness
 - Normality/Abnormality
 - Other

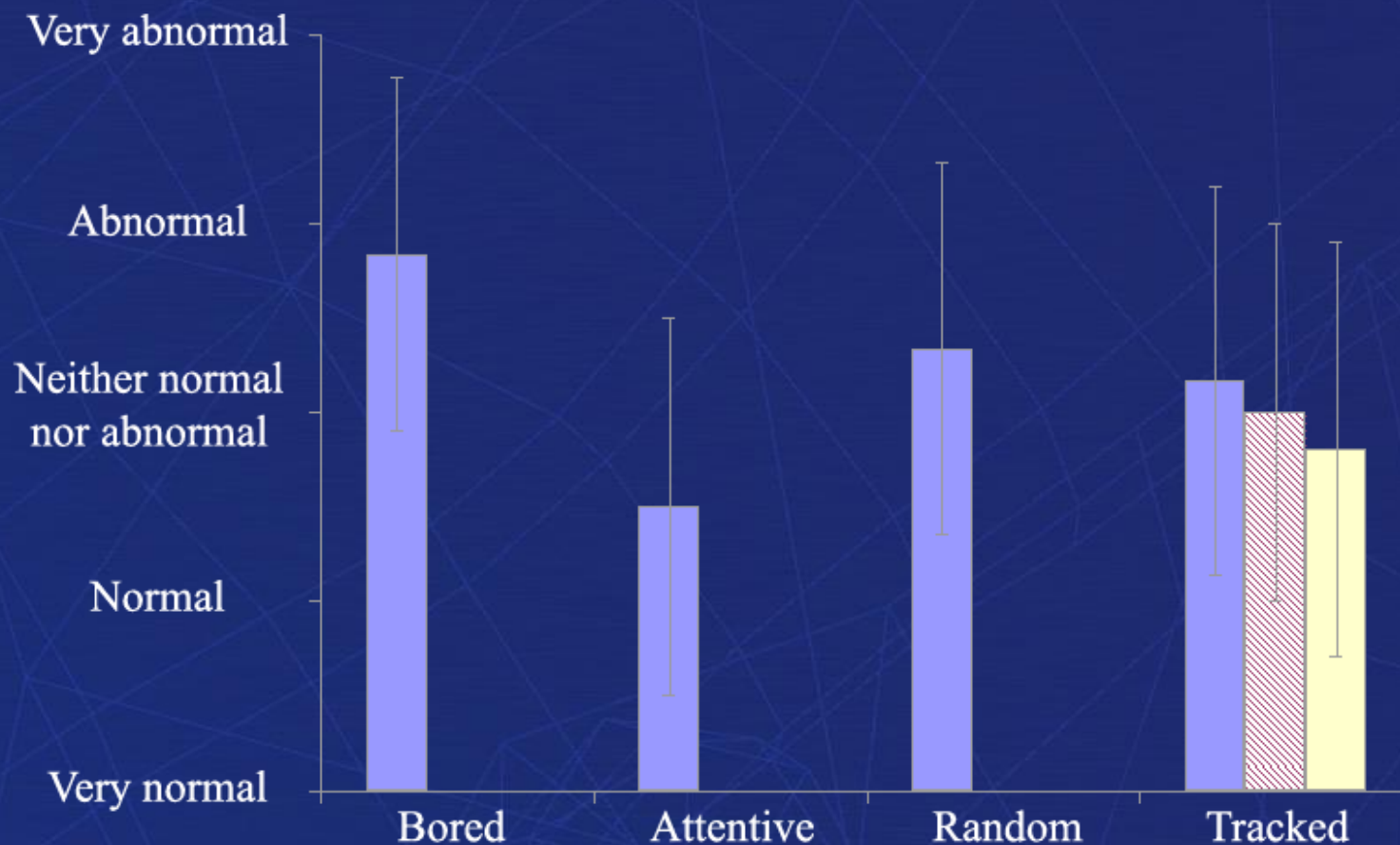
Results - Interest



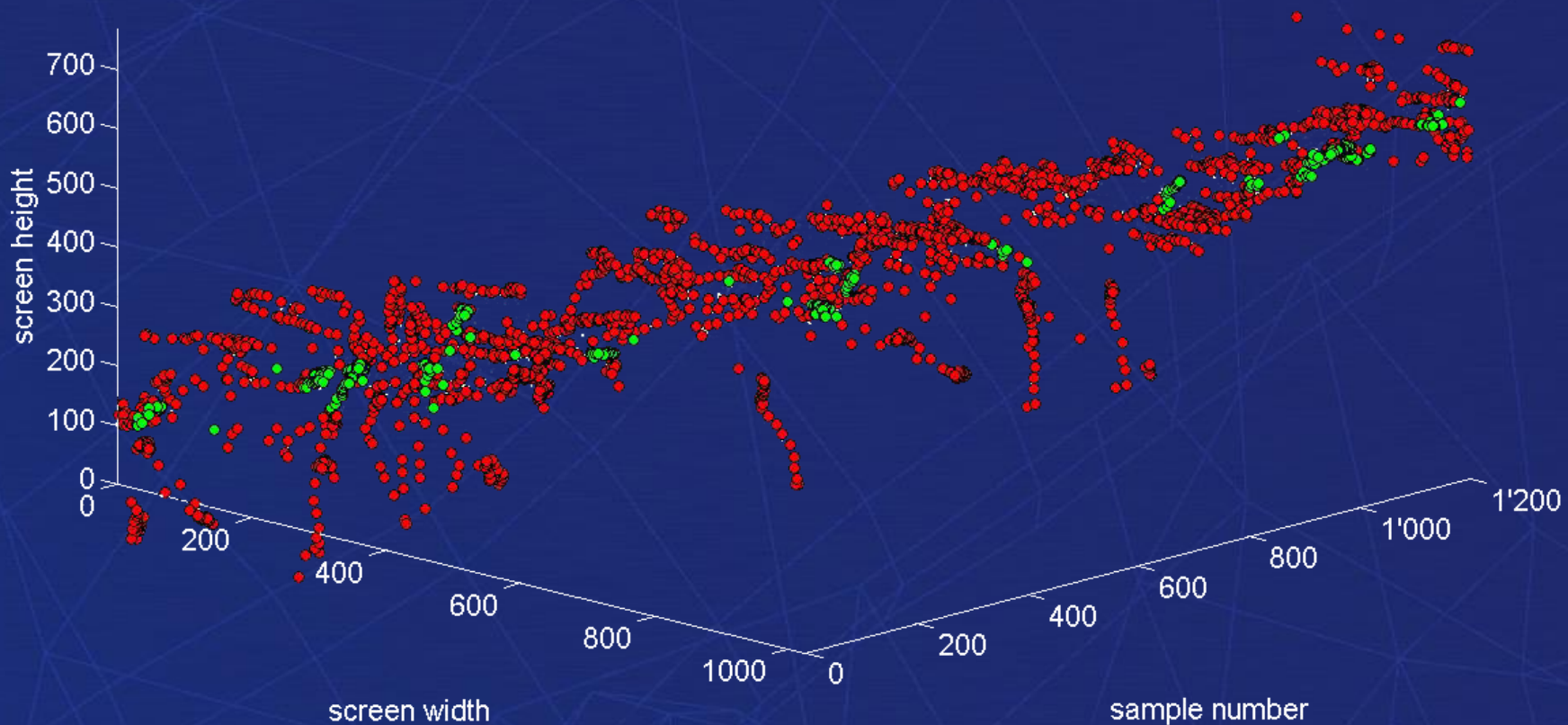
Results - Engagement



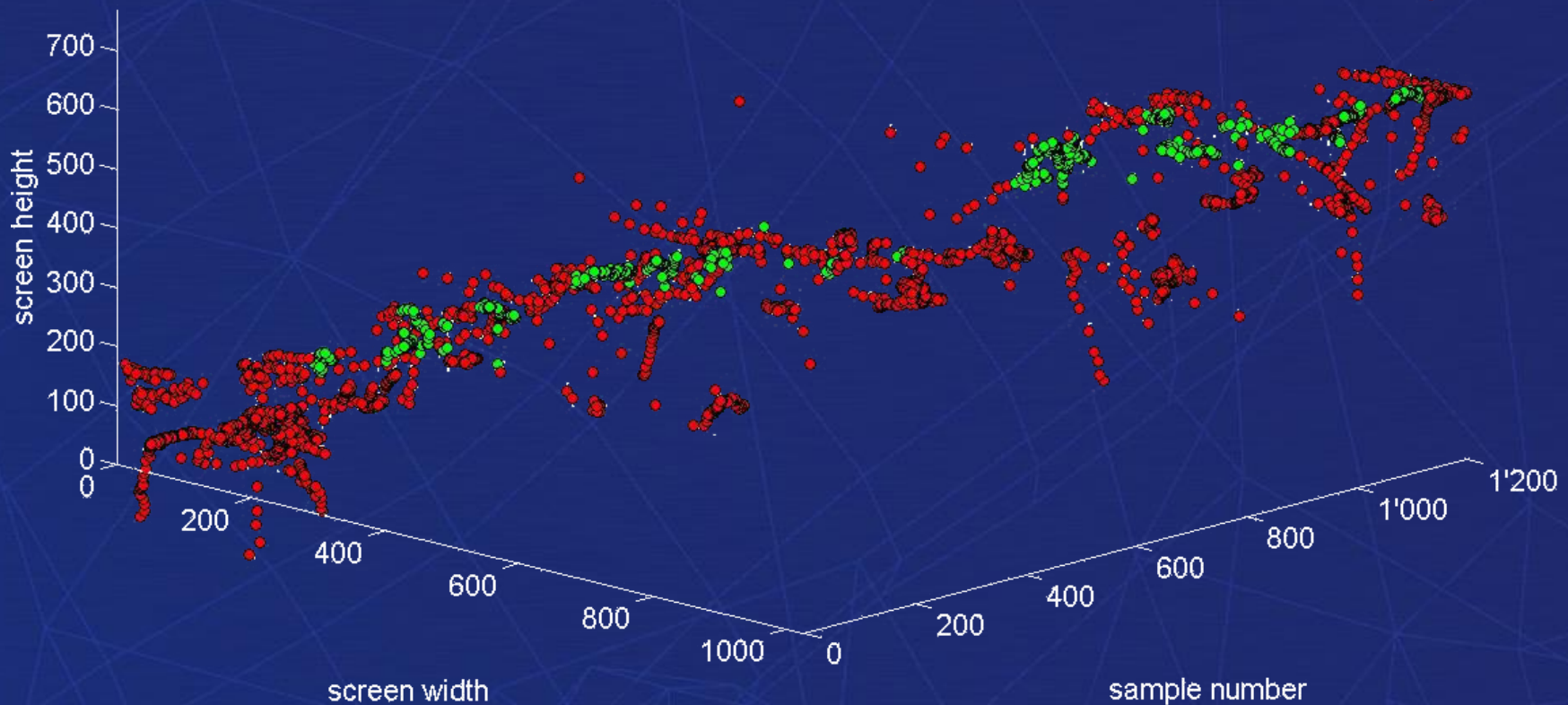
Results - Normality



Results – Case Study - Attentive



Results – Case Study - Bored



Results - Discussion

- Identification of attentive/bored characters
- Scores to normality question confirms our second hypothesis but not fully our first one
- Strong reaction in the case study
- Confirmation with subjective rating

Conclusion

- Experiment using eye-tracking conducted on 12 healthy subjects and a case study
- Potential bias of subjects towards an always attentive character
- Filtering of eye movements to obtain better results
- Promising results
- Further applications for phobic people

Thank you

