映像の動きベクトルと生体信号による映像酔いの評価 Assessment of Cybersickness by the Motion Vectors and Biosignals

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Abstract: Virtual reality (VR) is a promising technology in biomedical engineering, but at the same time enlarges another problem called cybersickness. We used the motion vectors to quantize image scenes and measured electrocardiogram, blood pressure, and respiration for evaluating the autonomic regulation. Using the estimated motion vectors, we further synthesized random-dot pattern images as contents-free images. In a test by synthesized images, we surveyed which component of the global motion vector seriously affected the autonomic regulation. The results showed that the zoom component would induce sickness and under unpleasant situation the time-frequency representation of motion vectors revealed the switching behavior of a dominant vibration frequency that was related to camera work.

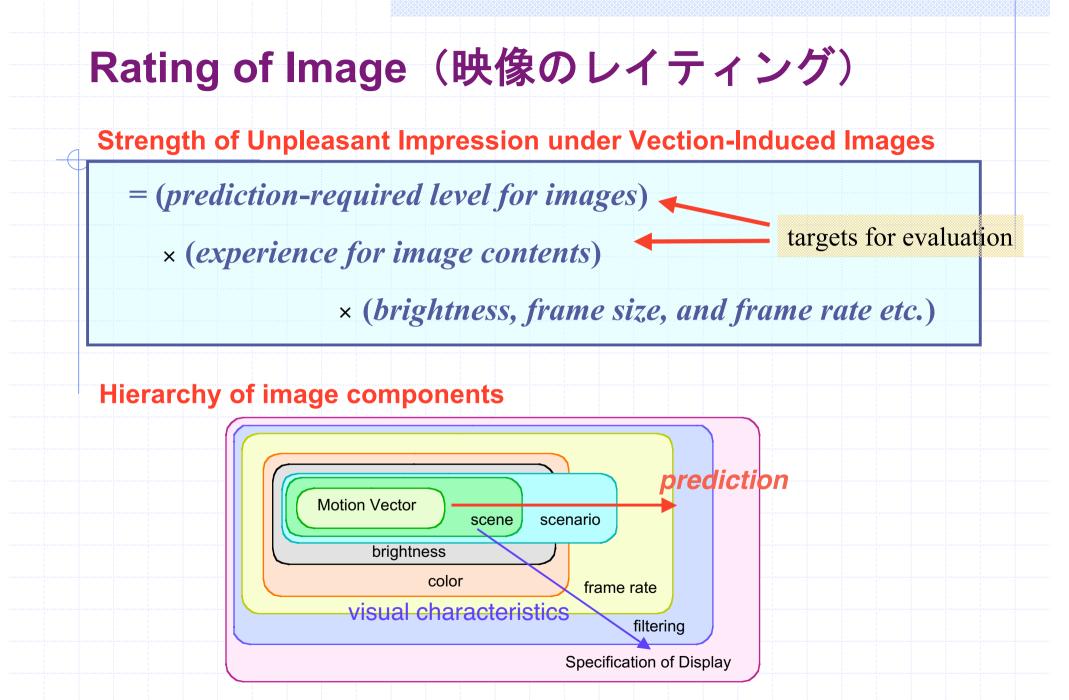
Approaches

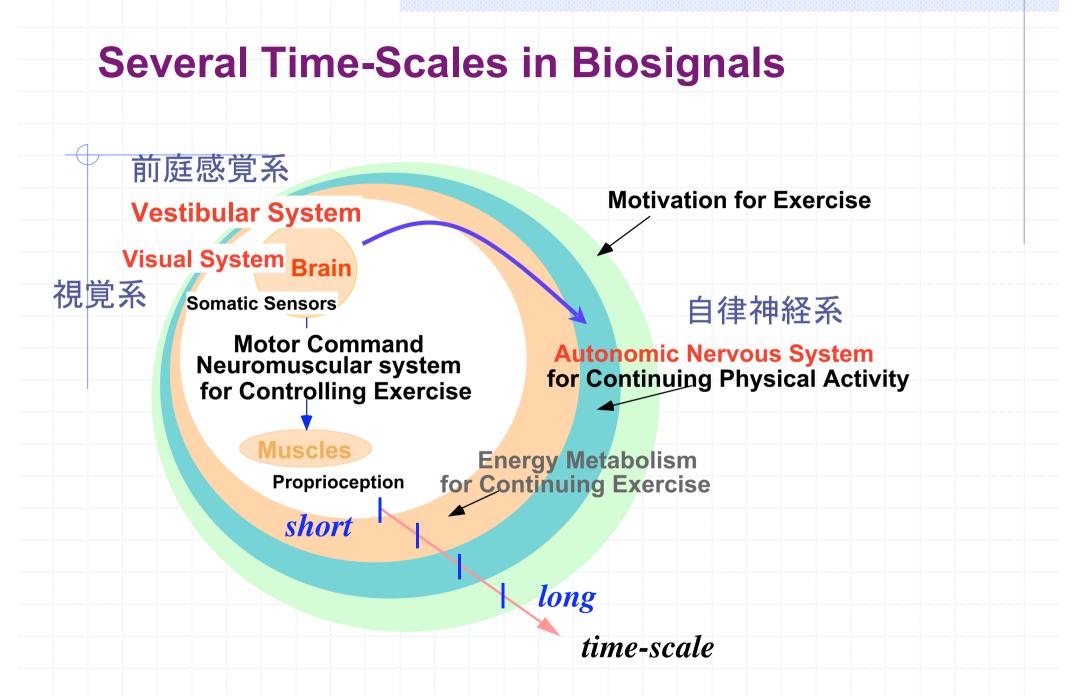
 Database of Biosignals affected by Vection-Induced Images: 映像生体影響の出現が確認されている映像に対し, 生体信号でみられた特徴のデータベース化

2. Featuring the Components of Image by Motion Vectors: 動きベクトルによる映像要素の特徴づけ

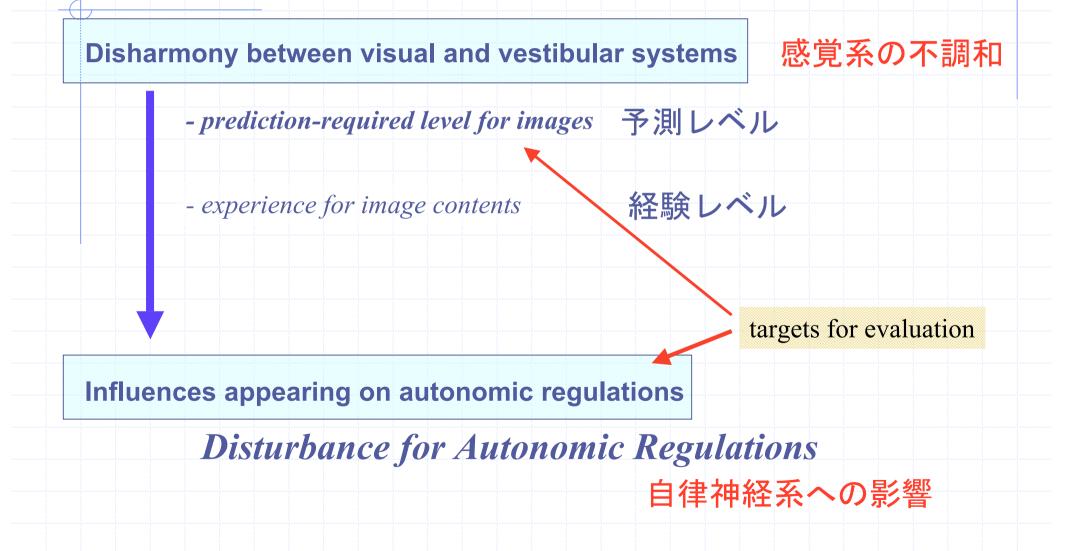
3. Analysis by Synthesized Images: 映像要素を様々に変 えたシミュレーション映像を制作し, 映像生体影響を解析

4. Estimation of System Function by Multivariate ARX
 Model: 映像の動きベクトルを入力とし、自律神経系の概周期
 的な生体信号(心拍変動や呼吸波形、血圧波形など)を出力とする多変量ARXモデル推定

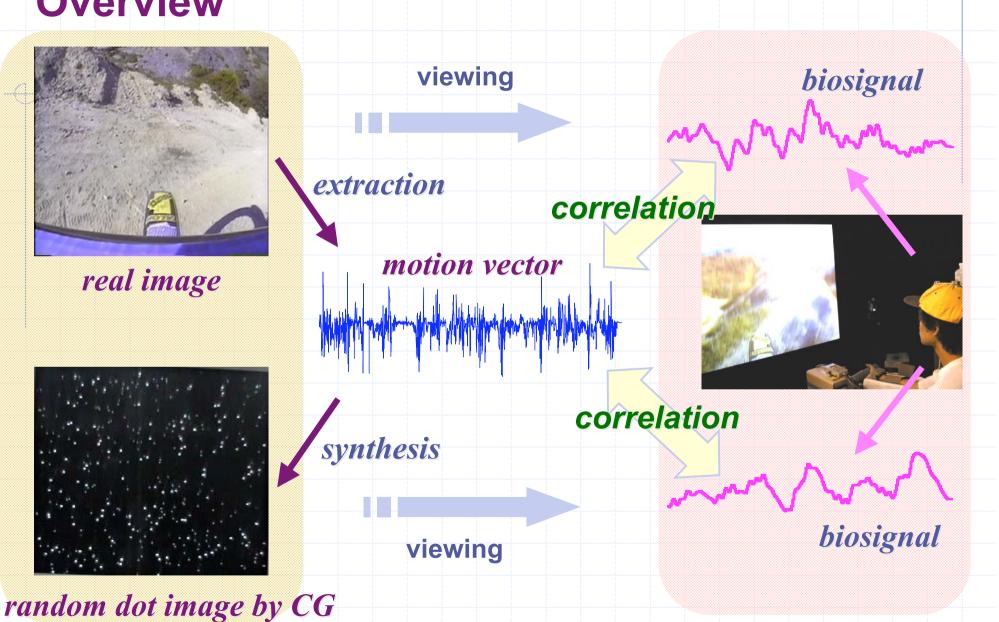




Rating of Personal Features (個人性のレイティング)



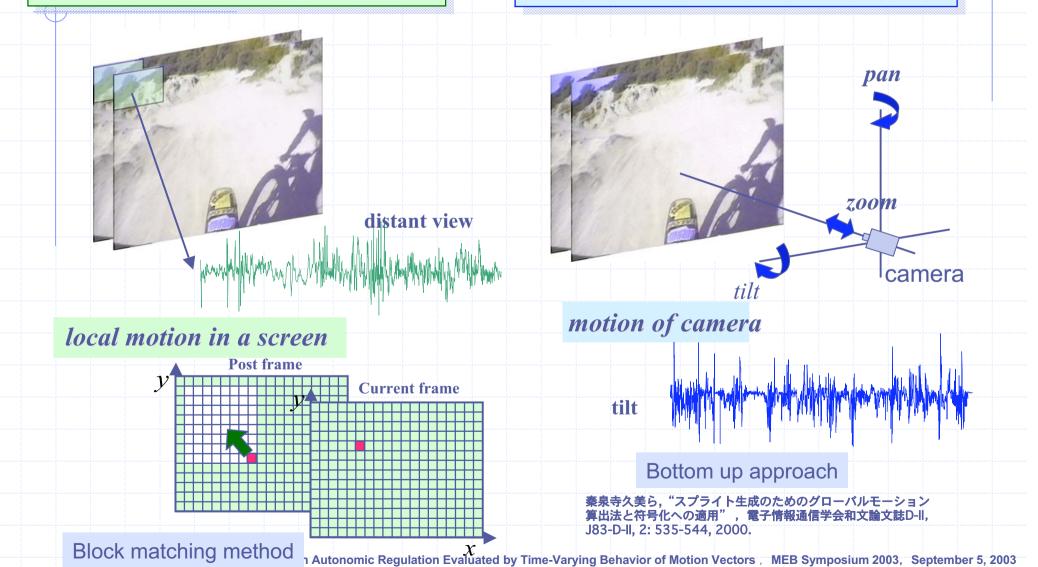
Overview

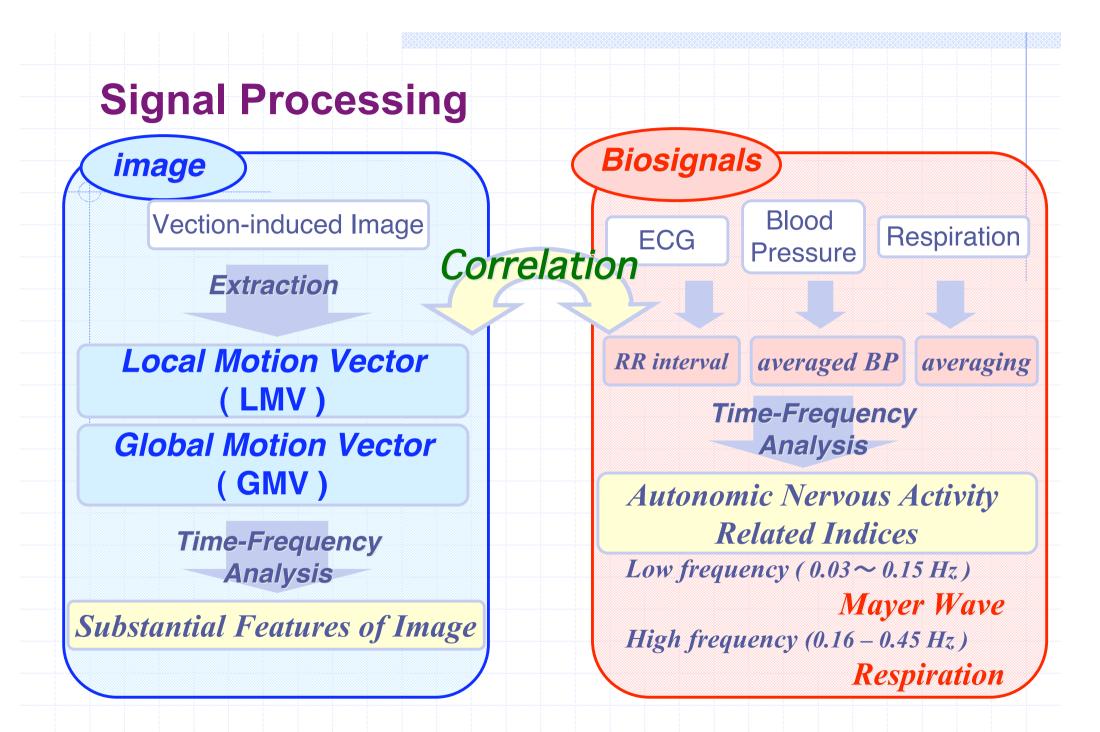


Quantization of Image by Motion Vector

Local Motion Vector

Global Motion Vector





Experiments under Real Images

real images

Parachute Bobsleigh boat Go cart Hang glider Mountain-bike Car race Bungee jump diving Bike race

Vehicle experiencing video







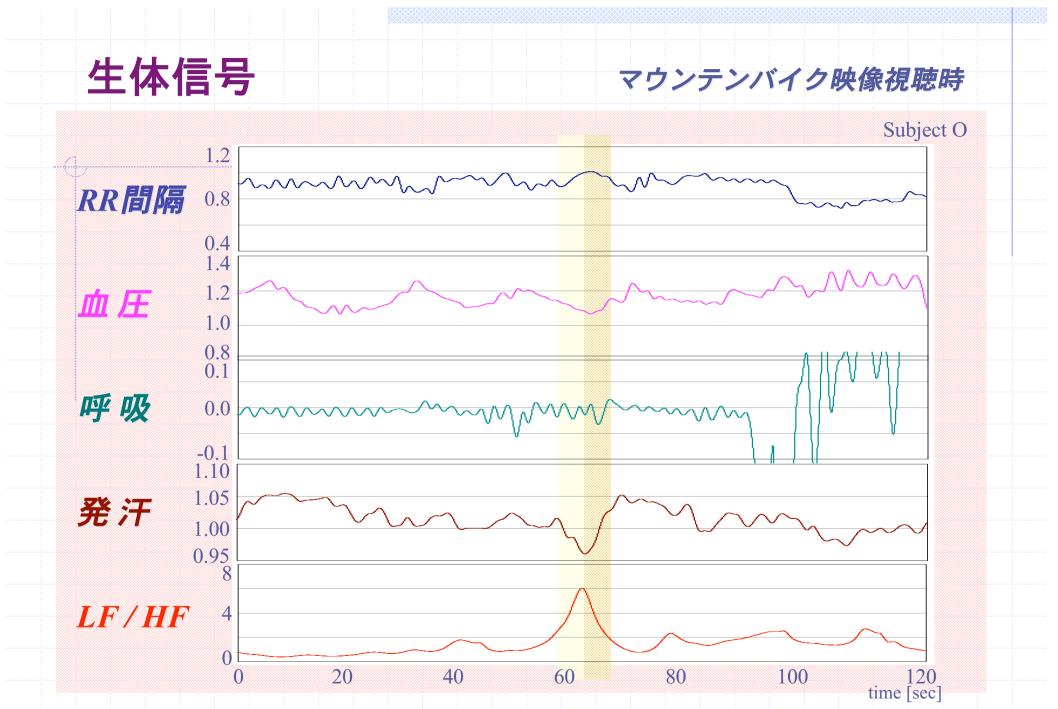
subjects

1st Experiment: Five healthy elderly subjects (from 52 to 71 yrs. old) and six elderly subjects with mild hypertension or diabetes mellitus (5 males and 1 female from 50 to 71 yrs. old).
2nd Experiment: ten healthy young subjects (8 males and two female from 21 to 24 yrs. old)

Measured Biosignals

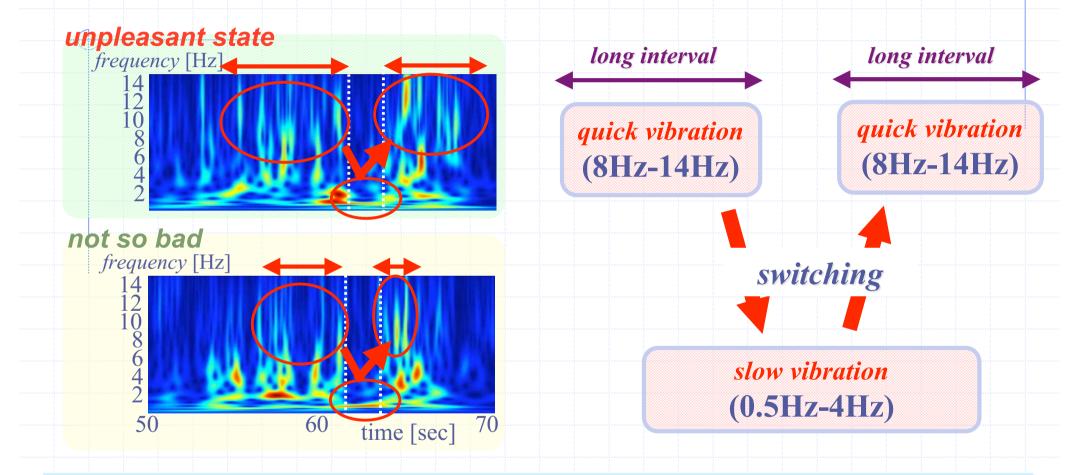
ECG: chest
Respiration: tube sensors around the chest and the abdomen
Blood Pressure: tonometry method
Blood flow: Laser Doppler at thumb sphere of left hand
Perspiration: Capsule type sensor at thumb sphere of left hand

at Niigata University (Nov. 13, 14, 1999, Jan. 19, 21, Mar. 17, 2000)



Influence of Vection-Induced Images on Autonomic Regulation Evaluated by Time-Varying Behavior of Motion Vectors, MEB Symposium 2003, September 5, 2003

Time-varying Behavior of Motion Vectors in Unpleasant State (不快な場面での動きベクトル)



quick vibration of motion vectors possibly affect on autonomic regulations
 switching of frequency ranges and their elapsed time interval

Searching Candidates from Components of Motion Vectors (動きベクトルの要素を探る)

Experimental Protocol

 R
 S
 T1
 S
 T2
 S
 ...
 T6
 S
 R

 3 min
 3 min
 2 min
 1 min
 ...
 T6
 S
 R

Subjects

ten healthy young subjects (8 males and two female from 21 to 24 yrs. old)

R: rest S: still picture T: test under conditioned image

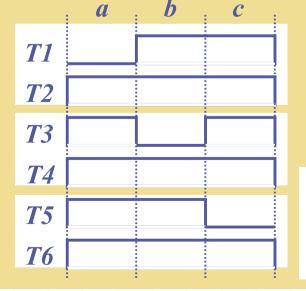
random dot pattern synthesized by CG

based on motion vectors from real mountain bike image

Comparison between

- 1. GMV and LMV
- 2. among GMV parameters
- 3. among LMV parameters
- 4. among frequencies

5. among frequencies for switching



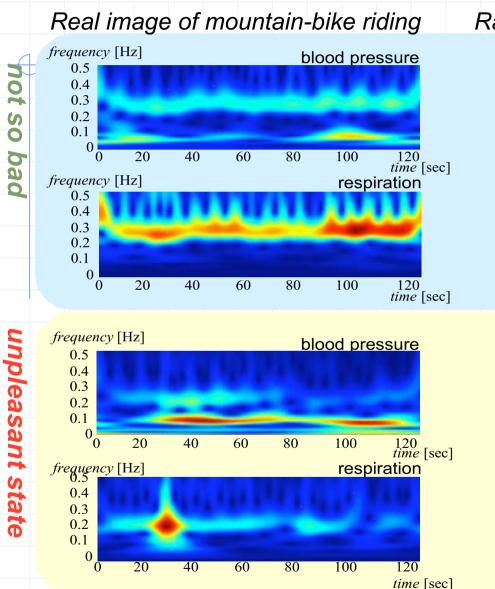


l : 2,00m

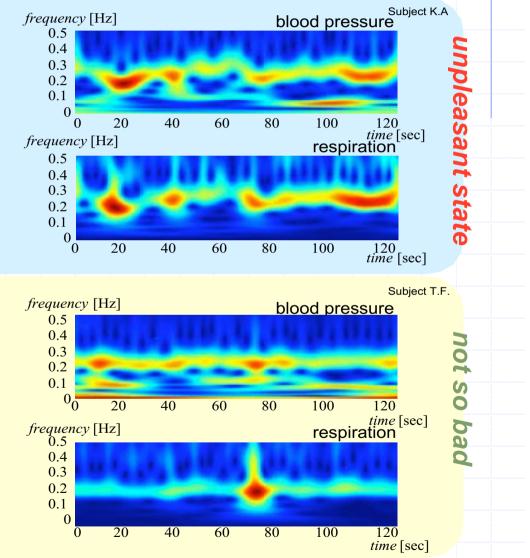
b : pan c : tilt

at Niigata University on Dec. 1-22, 2002.

TFRs of Biosignals under Real and CG images

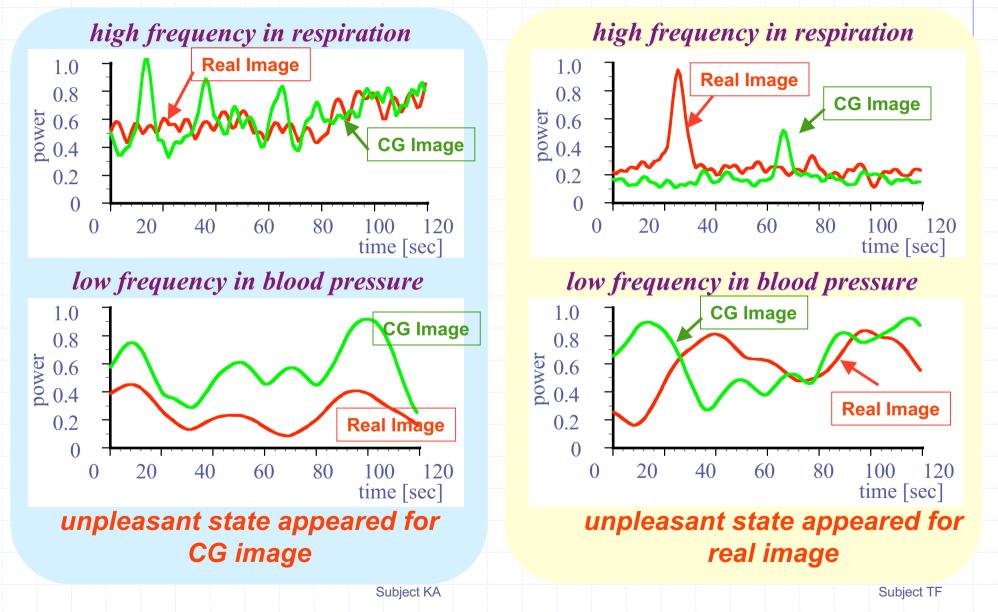


Random dot pattern image based on real image



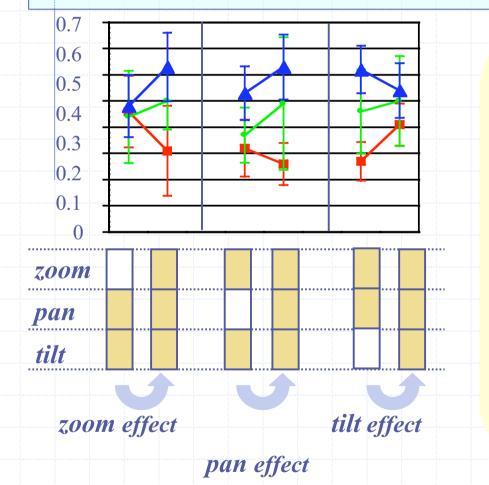
HF and LF Components of Biosignals

low frequency : 0.03 – 0.15 *Hz high frequency* : 0.16 – 0.45 *Hz*



Changes in Autonomic Indices affected by Components of Motion Vectors

LF/HF LF : power of low frequency (blood pressure) *HF* : power of high frequency (respiration)



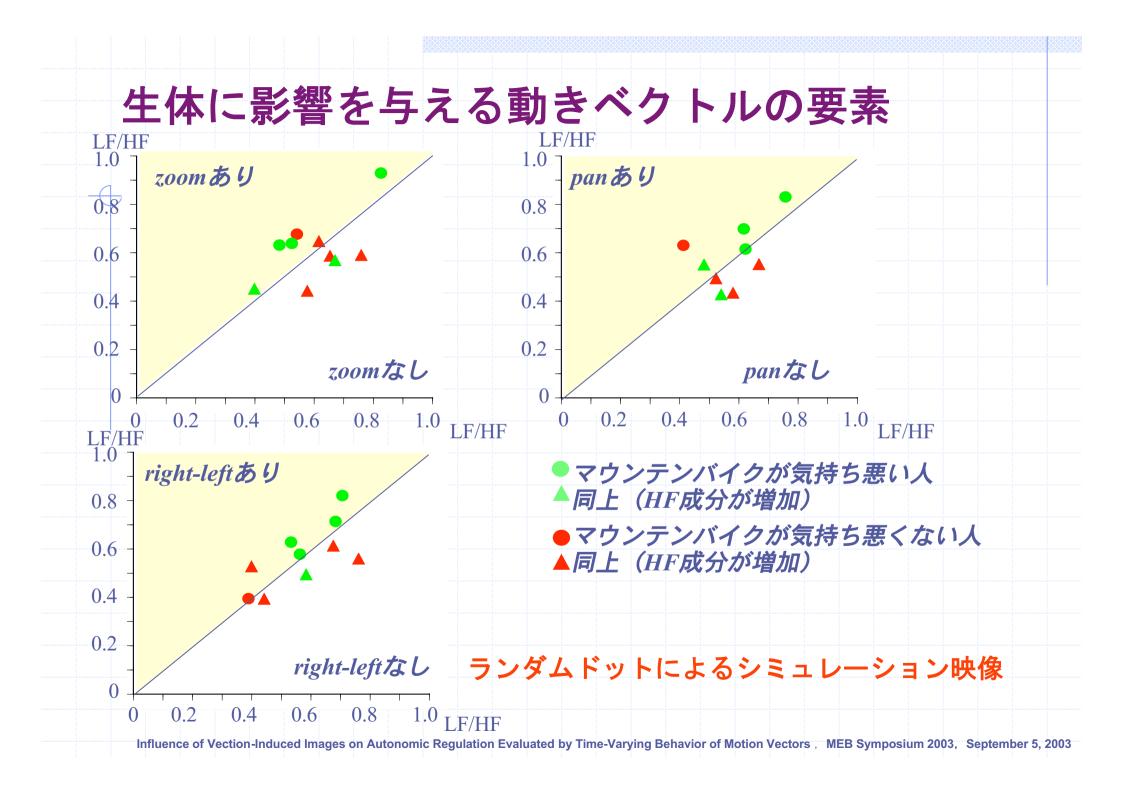
low frequency : 0.03 – 0.15 *Hz high frequency* : 0.16 – 0.45 *Hz*

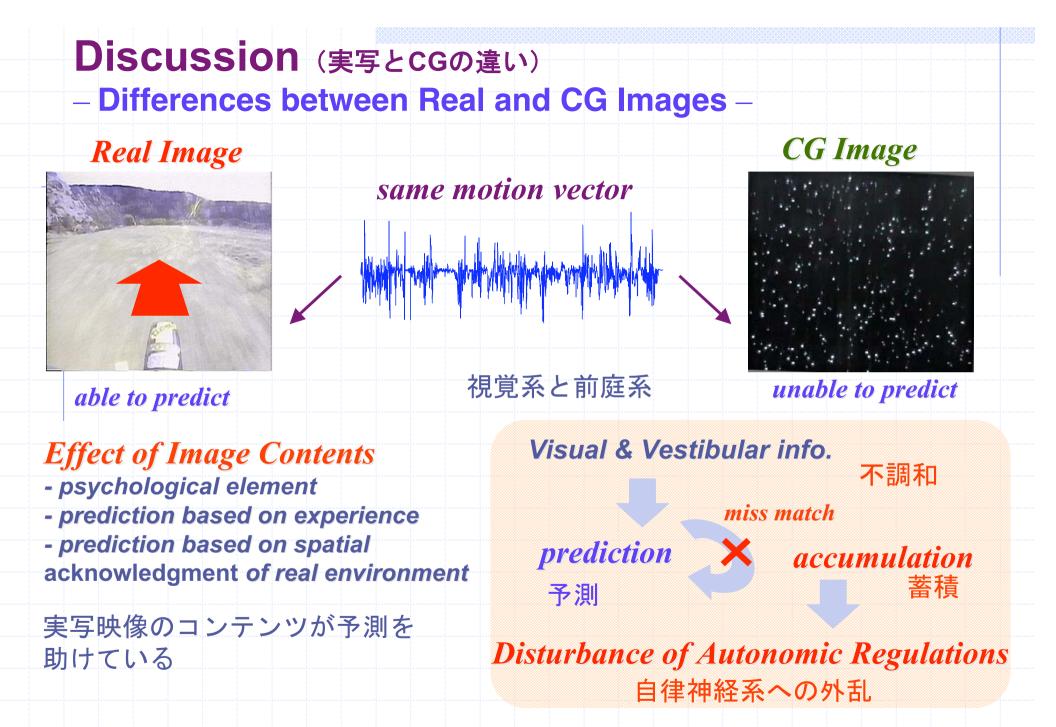
ズームとパンは交感神経に影響

Adding zoom- and pan-components caused decrease of HF, increase of LF and LF/HF.

→ degeneration of parasympathetic nerve activity and enlargement of sympathetic nerve activity

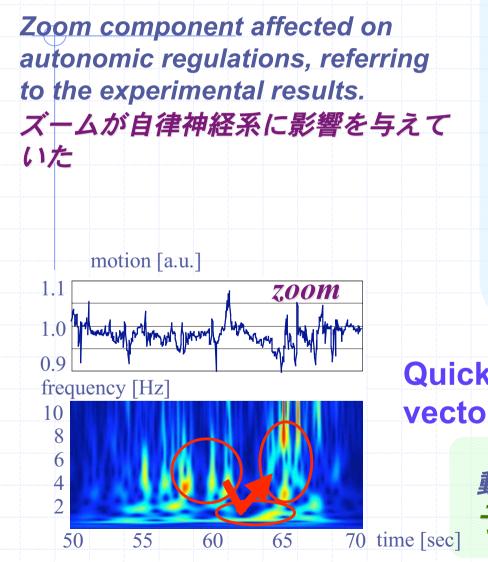
チルトは副交感神経に影響
Adding tilt-component caused increase of HF and LF, and decrease of LF/HF.
→ degeneration of sympathetic nerve activity and enlargement of parasympathetic nerve activity





Discussion (実写とCGの違い)

– Prediction of Traveling direction by and Motion Vector –



ズームを予測に使用しているのでは ないか.



zoom component might be used for prediction of traveling direction

Quick vibration appeared in motion vector could disturb prediction

動きベクトルの周波数の急激な変化→ 予測に反する動き