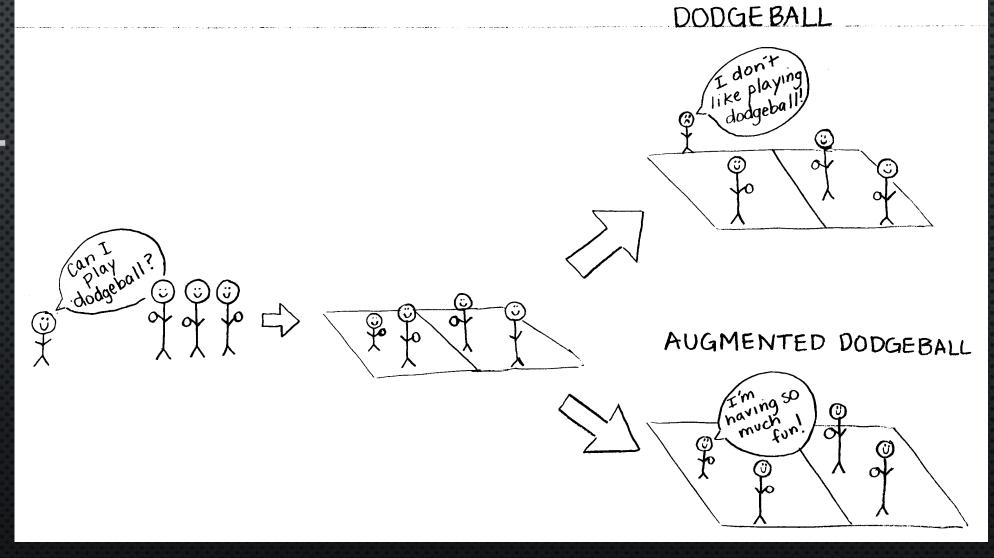
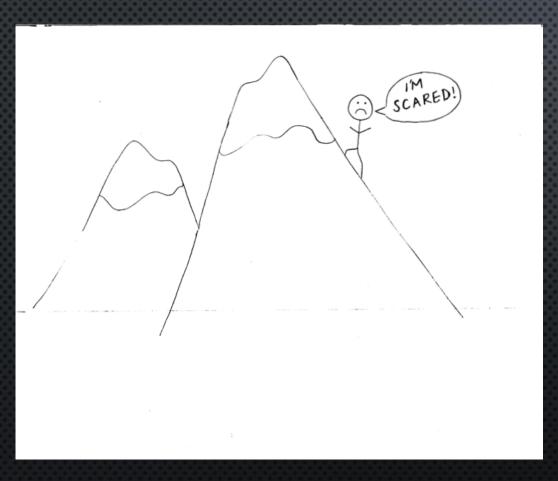
AUGMENTED SPORTS SYSTEMS

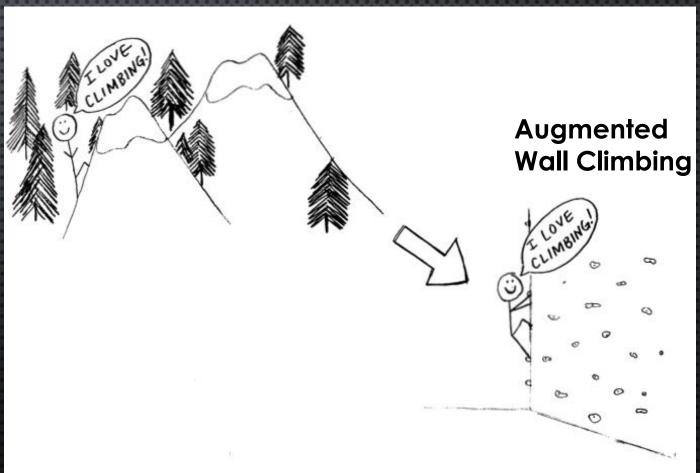
By Jacob Sphatt
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University of Minnesota Morris
Morris, Minnesota

DODGEBALL



CLIMBING





OUTLINE

Introduction

- What is augmented reality?
- Comparing virtual and augmented reality
- Why use an augmented sports system?
- What is an augmented sports system?

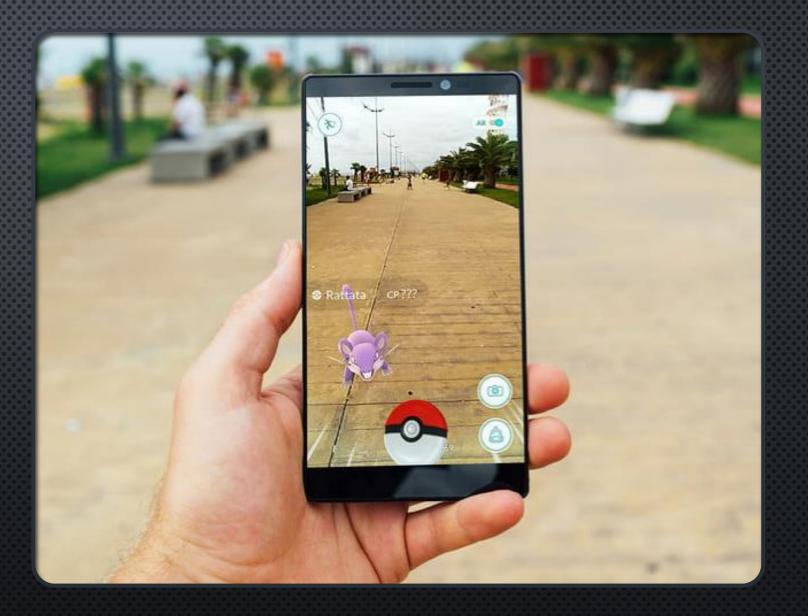
Example systems

- Dodgeball game
- Wall climbing perceptions/experience

Conclusion

WHAT IS AUGMENTED REALITY (AR)?

Technology that modifies the perceptual information of an individual in the real world



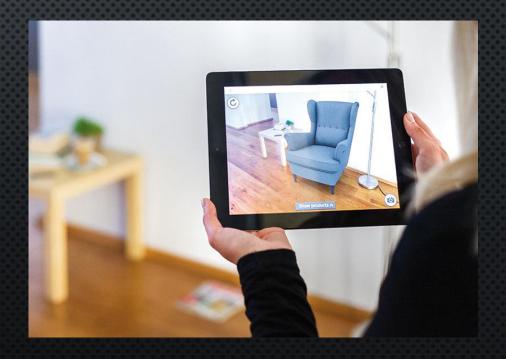
VIRTUAL REALITY (VR)

VS.

AUGMENTED REALITY (AR)

- Virtual world where many perceptions are constructed by technology
- Replace the whole experience

- Technology changes the experience of the real world
- Changes part of the experience

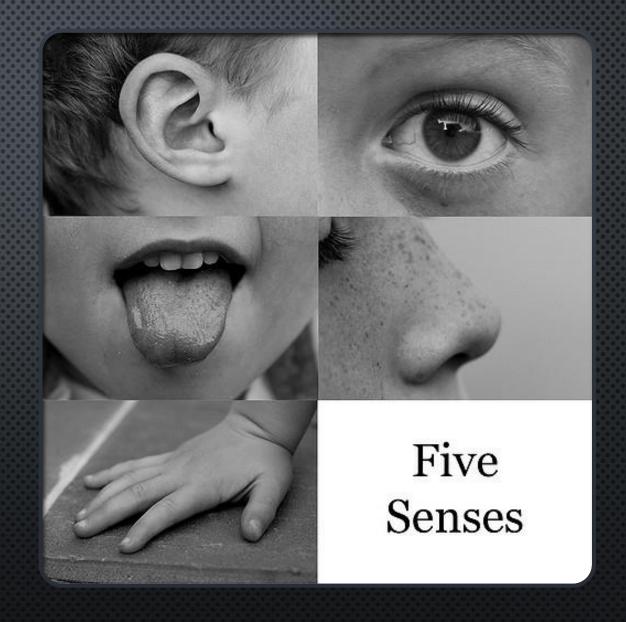


WHY USE AN AUGMENTED SPORTS SYSTEM?

- Increases skill
- Enjoyable
- Social interaction
- Physically active
- Safe environment

WHAT IS AN AUGMENTED SYSTEM?

- ADD FEATURES
- ALTERS PLAYER'S EXPERIENCE
- Perceptual information

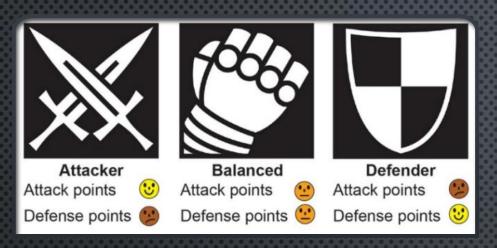




DODGEBALL

EXPERIMENT

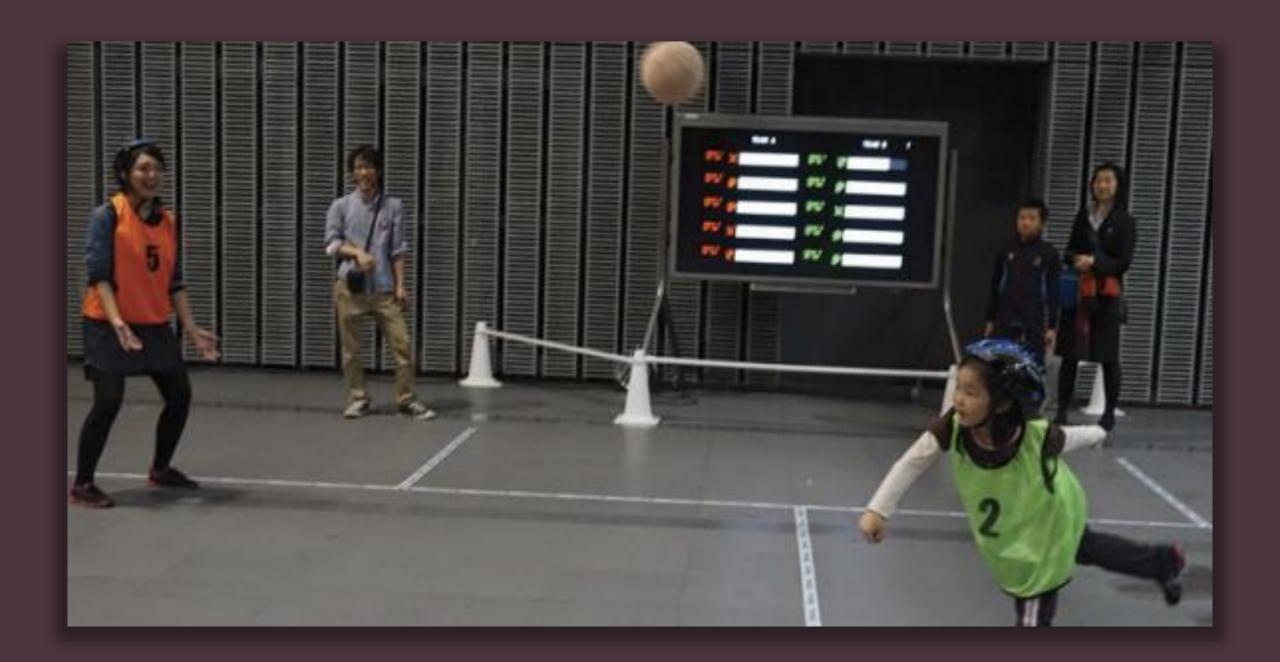
- 16 PARTICIPANTS (14 MALE, 2 FEMALE)
- AGES BETWEEN 20 AND 26
- NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH PLAYING DODGEBALL WITH AN AUGMENTED SYSTEM





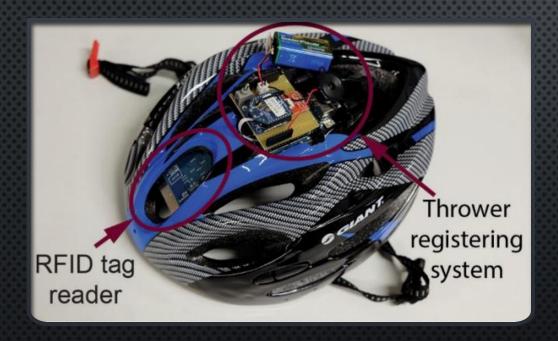
VIRTUAL CHARACTERS

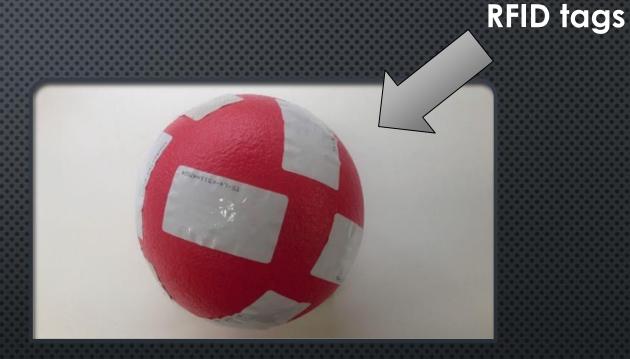
- Physical attributes
- All participants chose a character
- Separated equally



IMPLEMENTED GEAR

- Helmet





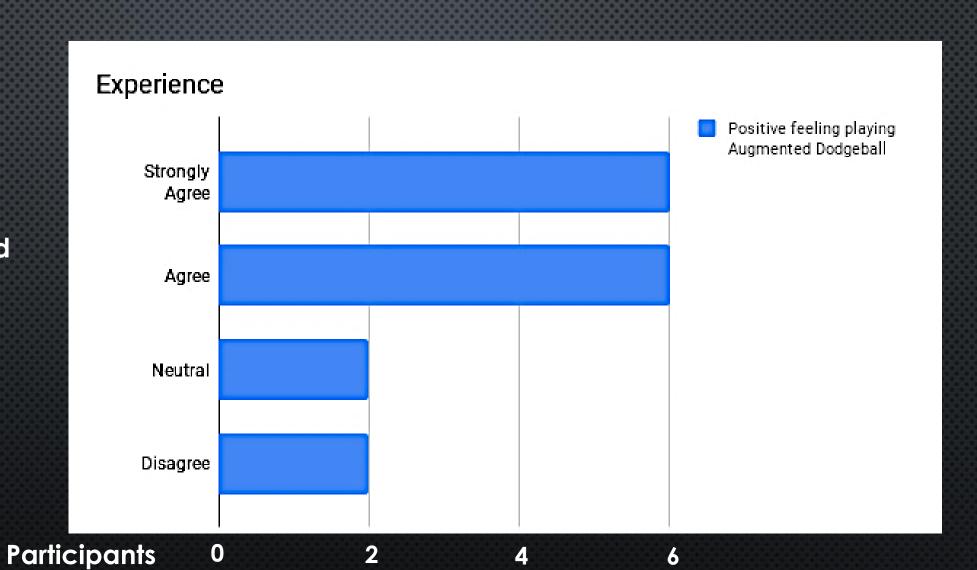
- BALL

RFID – RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION

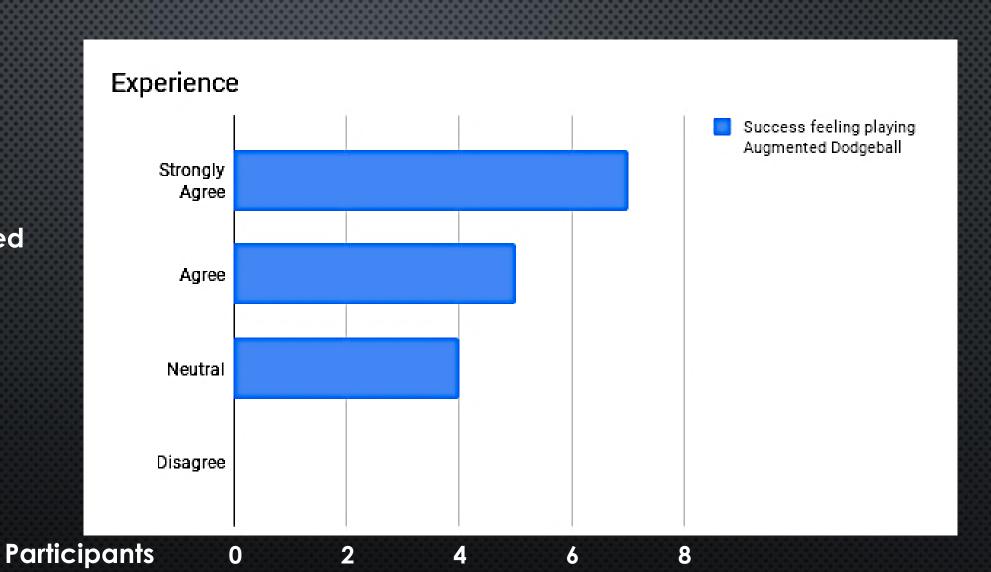
PROCEDURE

- 2 independent game sessions held at a university
- Played one regular dodgeball game
- Played one augmented dodgeball game

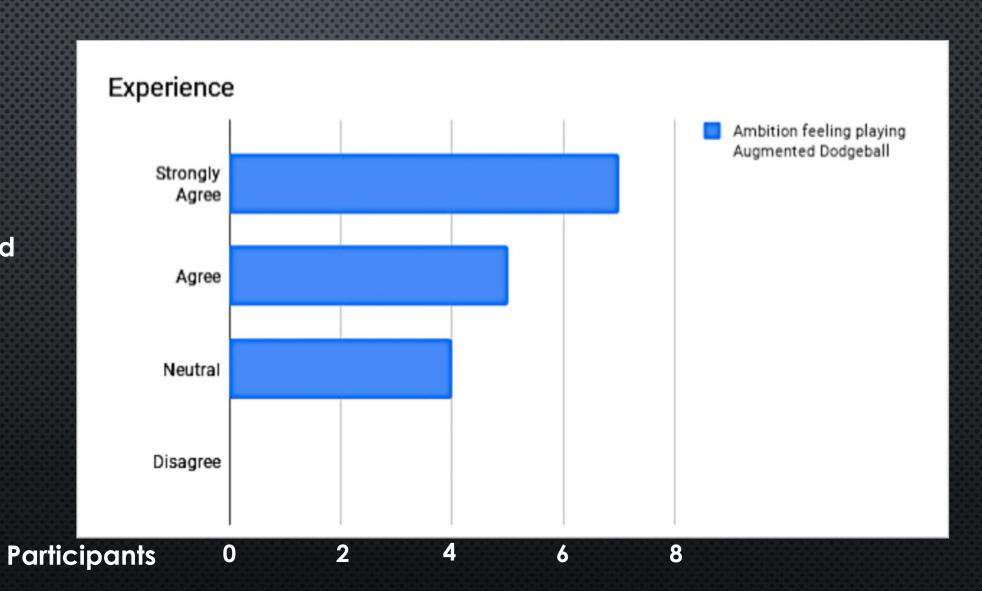
Positive feeling playing Augmented Dodgeball



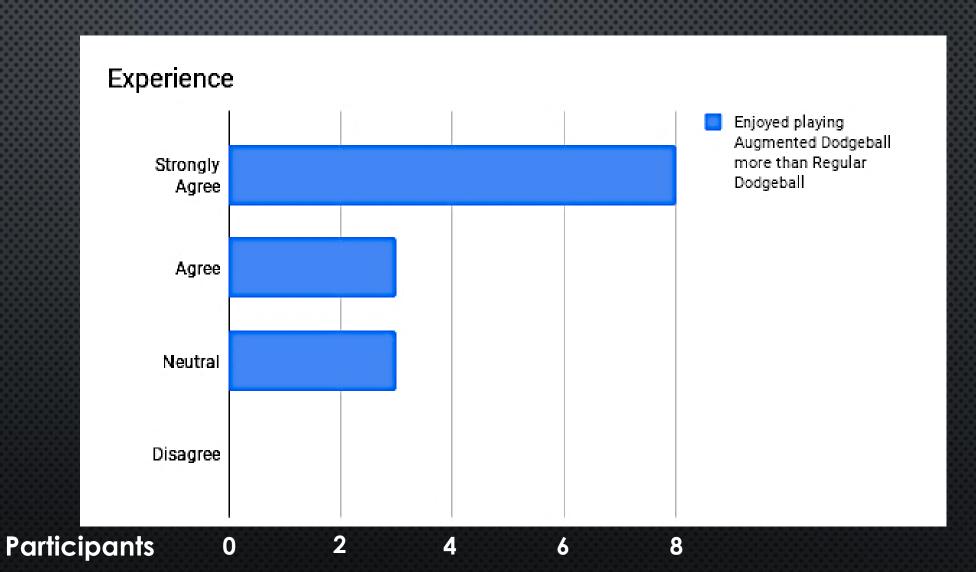
Success feeling playing Augmented Dodgeball

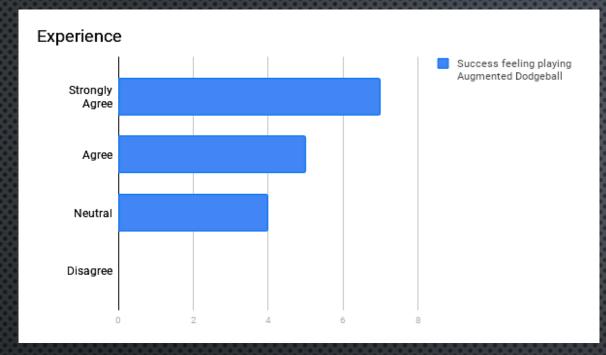


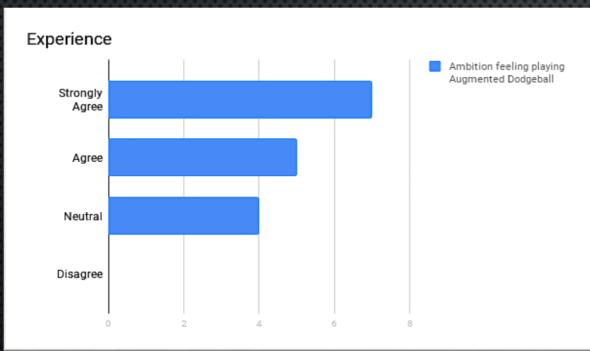
Ambition feeling playing Augmented Dodgeball

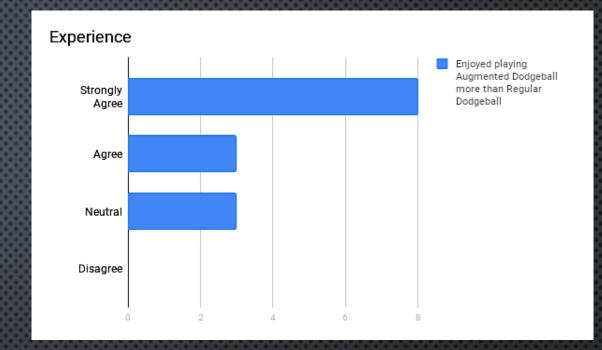


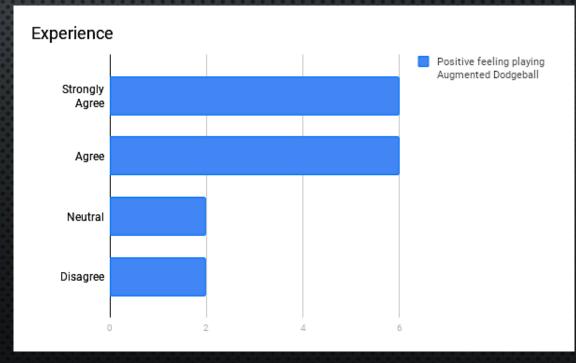
Enjoyed playing Augmented Dodgeball more than Regular Dodgeball













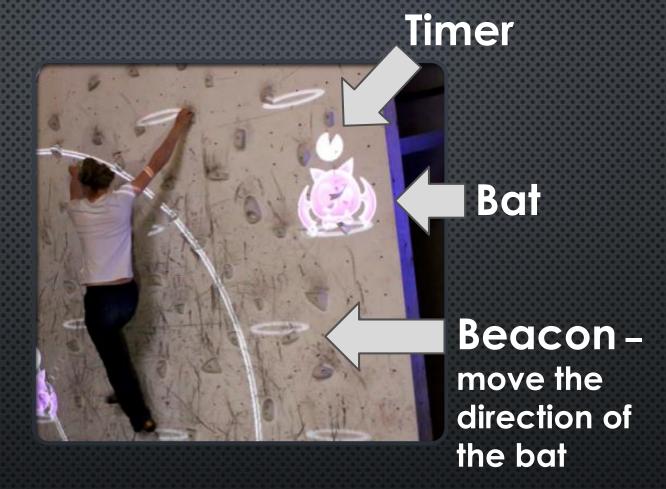
INDOOR WALL CLIMBING

2 INTERACTIVE GAMES

Whack-A-Bat

Spark Game

- Time
- Random location
- Game progresses more bats appear



WHACK-A-BAT

PROCESS

- 10 participants played two games each
- Played with and without the beacons
- Rated each game played

Likertstyle Scale

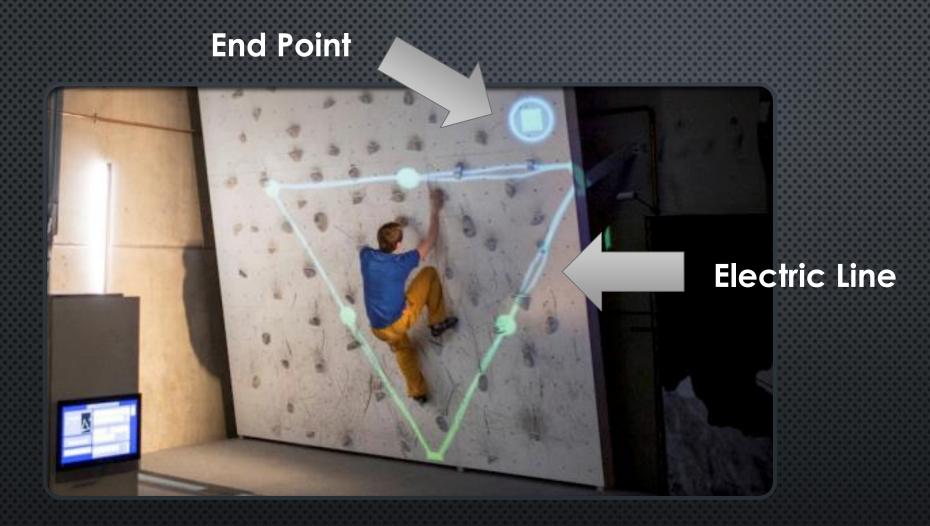
RESULTS

1= Very Easy 4= Not Easy or Difficult 7= Very Difficult

With beacons	Without beacons
2.7 Mean	4.7 Mean
1.4 Standard Deviation	1.4 Standard Deviation

Standard deviation – Distance from the mean

Mean – The average of all the numbers



SPARK GAME

THREE MAIN POINTS

- Each game level has a clear start and end
- The moves can be pre-planned and done while climbing
- Each level is pre-designed

STUDY

- 50 climbers (29 male, 21 female)
- Average age of 27
- Average climbing experience of 2 years
- Each participant played spark game twice

QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1. What did you like the least?
- 2. What did you like the most?
- 3. How does climbing in the game differ from regular climbing?
- 4. How does watching someone play differ from watching regular climbing?
- 5. Who is this most suitable for?
- 6. Would this help your climbing practice? How?

PRE-RESULTS

- Open ended responses
- Most relevant responses
- Researchers categorized the responses (responses may have multiple categories)

Q1 - WHAT DID YOU LIKE THE LEAST?

000000000000000000000000000000000000000	20000	
Q1: What did you like the least?		
Category	N	
Tracking Failure	15	
User Interface / on Wall	13	
Climbing Routes / Perceiving	12	
Physical Environment	5	
Cheating	5	
Soundscape	3	
Climbing Routes / Planning	2	
Tempo	2	
Visual Design	2	
Difficulty	2	
Other	2	

Q1 – "Hard to perceive one's body on the wall", "Electricity borders are imprecise" – functionality

Q2 - WHAT DID YOU LIKE THE MOST?

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Q2: What did you like	
the most?	
Category	N
Different / Novelty	18
Other	16
Fun	12
Variety (of routes /	12
training)	
Motivates	6
Movement Variety	
Moving Routes	5
Motivates	4
Endurance Training	
Idea	4
Fear of Heights	3
Competitiveness	2
Excitement	2

Q2 – "Versatility, game adds excitement", "Fun endurance practice that does not feel like practice" – warm up

Q3 - HOW DOES CLIMBING IN THE GAME DIFFER FROM REGULAR CLIMBING?

Q3 – "Faster pace makes it more addictive", "Visual perception is used differently" – adds features

Q3: Differences	to
regular climbing.	
Category	N
Climbing Style /	9
Positions	
Tempo	8
Climbing Routes	8
/ Planning	
Concentration /	7
Focus	
Other	7
Competitiveness	4
Endurance	3
Fun	3
Fear of Heights	2
Social	1
Excitement	1

Q4 - HOW DOES WATCHING SOMEONE PLAY DIFFER FROM WATCHING REGULAR CLIMBING?

Q4 - "Can participate as a spectator by giving instructions" – new perception

Q4: Differences to spectating climbing.		
Category	N	
Social / Participatory	16	
Fun	12	
Excitement	9	
Other	8	
Nothing	5	
Soundscape	3	
UI	2	

Q5: Suitablility.

Suitubility.	
Category	N
Everyone	23
Children	14
Other	7
Beginners	7
Youth	4
Groups	3

Q5 - WHO IS THIS MOST SUITABLE FOR?

"Young kids or adults who love a competitive game", "Anyone who loves games and being active" – expand audiences

Q6 - WOULD THIS HELP YOUR CLIMBING PRACTICE? HOW?

"YES IT INCREASES THE AWARENESS AND SPEED OF YOUR PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES" — HELPS CLIMBERS

Q6: Benefits climbing practi	
Category	N
Endurance	11
Other	10
Speed	8
Movement Variety	8
None	6
Concentration / Focus	4
Warm-up	3
Training small holds	3
Dynamic moves	3
Technique	1

UNIQUE RESULTS

"I forgot the fear of heights and falling" – Shifts the focus of the environment

"Excitement provided by the game at one meter above the ground" – adrenaline junkie

CONCLUSION

The studies indicate when playing a sport implemented with an augmented system the involvement, experience, and enjoyability of the players are all positively affected.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kristin Lamberty, Elena Machkasova, Family, and Friends for all the guidance and feedback

QUESTIONS?

REFERENCES

Kadri Rebane, Takahiro Kai, Naoki Endo, Tomonari Imai, Takuya Nojima, Yohei Yanase

THE 8TH AUGMENTED HUMAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, MARCH 2017

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Raine Kajastila, Leo Holsti, Perttu Hämäläinen
The 2016 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, May 2016

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