

Use of the concept of territoriality in design and production of Collaborative Situated Mixed Reality Learning Games

Bertrand DAVID

University of Lyon, CNRS, Ecole Centrale de Lyon, LIRIS, UMR5205, Lyon, France

with René CHALON (MdC) et Florent DELOMIER (PhD student)









Abstract

- Learning Games are mainly based on scenarios involving artificial situations inspired by real situations. In this contribution we present the use of ubiquitous computing in mixed reality to overcome the artificial situation of the problem, by recontextualization of problem knowledge and a communication centered solution.
- In the Mixed Reality paradigm, the use of mobile devices and tangible interfaces are used for merging digital and physical worlds. In this context, mixed reality technologies are responsible for collaboration, and provide users with better feedback by redefining digital data as information and control support of the physical world.
- However, technologies introduction increase complexity of the design already complex. The challenge is to combine learning usefulness of the pedagogical tool, motivational features from game principles, and advanced environment and technics from HCI to build a collocated and situated physical and numerical learning environment.
- To solve this problem, we propose a design process based on the MDA (Model-Driven Architecture) approach, allowing us to explain our Collocated and Situated Learning Game Architecture. We will focus our presentation on the use of the concept of territoriality in design and production of Learning Games. We will also illustrate our explanation by a concrete example of a Learning Game design.

2

Summary

Introduction
State of the art
Case study
Generalization
Process
Formalisms
Architecture

Conclusion
Bibliography



Introduction

- At the June Workshop session I discovered Territoriality concept and corresponding theory.
- I presented different mobility situations in which the concept of territoriality can find use.
- In this presentation we explain the use of territoriality concept in the design and implementation of a Serious / Learning Game.
- I propose to start by a case study and in the second time to explain process, formalisms and architecture integrating this concept of territoriality.



State of the art

During this day you had important amount of information on territoriality concept and theory.

- I prefer to skip this aspect mainly because when we worked on it we didn't know that it calls territoriality, as M. Jourdain was always writing prose without knowing it.
- We prefer to explain our approach of HCSE (Human Computer Software Engineering) with:
 - Model Driven Architecture
 - Task modeling
 - **•**CSCW
 - Augmented or mixed Reality
 - And situated computing



Case study: SEGAREM (SErious GAme in mixed Reality)

- **Computarization of an on-table game : Buckingham** Lean Game
- **Design a Mixed Reality learning game called : Lea(r)nIT**
- **Objective** :

Develop methods, models and tools for design, production and execution of SErious GAme in mixed REality

E Research consortium: 1 lab. et 2 industrials



Buckingham Lean Game as case study

Learning game to consolidate and verify the learning of LEAN Manufacturing methods

Goal of the game: Improve the quality and productivity of a replicant production line to allow the survival of humanity 2 phases:

Phase de simulation :

- Proposed roles: operators in a production chain
- Goal: Achieve maximum "quality" replicant in a 10 minute period

E Improvement phase of the production chain:

- Proposed roles: LEAN engineers
- Goal: Propose a realistic and effective action plan

= 3 iterations of these 2 phases



Definition of Serious / Learning Game



A co-located Collaborative Learning Games is "an educational tool implementing game mechanics taking place in a physical and digital environment and supporting collective problemsolving learning».

Develop methods, models and tools for design, production and execution of SErious GAme in mixed REality

26/11/2020 Introduction – Cas d'étude – Conception de l'environnement - Processus, architectures et modèles - Concusio

Lea(r)nlt: general view



Simulation environment

Environment :

- •5 fix workstations
- I mobile position

Cooperation work between 5 actors

•transformation of row materials to processed products

Move the products



Ameliorations of LEAN

Rationalization of working space

- Proximity of workstations
- Minimizing material handling activity



Computerization of the learning game

ELEGO based game





LIRIS

- Automated management of the environment
- game rules / goals of the system
 Improvement management



Different interactions used



Press post

- Choice of body production from aggregates
- Using two-handed touchscreen interaction

Assembly station

- Replicants' personality infusion
- Using two tangible interfaces

Impregnation station

- Replicants' personality infusion
- Using two tangible interfaces



Move between workplaces



Different design needs

Different interactions :

- Tactile
- Tangible
 - Objects on the table
 - Objects moved by users

Environment support system

- Where users can move
- Physical devices are movable
- Devices allowing access to different parts of the digital environment
- Where the activity zones can be used by one or more users (on the same device or on different devices)

Territoriality concept

Digital zone change according to the physical zone via QR codes



LIRIS

16

Development process

MDA Approach
 Different models & formalisms
 Agile Methodology

Process
 Iterative
 Incremental
 Adaptive



17

LIRIS

ORCHESTRA Model / Formalism

- Describes the organization of collaborative activities
- Describes the realization of synchronous collaborative activity
- Describes the participants individually according to:
 - Their role
 - Their goal (s)
 - The achievable task (s)
 - The usable artifact (s)
 - The place where the activities are carried out (context)



LIRIS

Game Design Framework



Game engine



Identified kinematics cases

- Imposed sequentiality: the order of intervention in turn of the players
- Parallel without constraint: when every player can play at any time
- Parallel with data synchronization: when player behavior is conditioned by shared data / actions of others
- Parallel with long-time synchronization: when player behavior is conditioned by time-defined milestones.
- Parallel with short-time synchronization: with full synchronization of the world at each elementary time unit.



IRVO (Interaction with Real and Virtual Objects)



Environment model of Lea(r)nIT



elRVO+ = IRVO + Territoriality



Territoriality management



Design of game architecture

- Collaboration: Enabling a multi-player gaming experience on heterogeneous physical devices
 - allow rapid deployment of digital zones
 - allow rapid deployment of remote changes to user interfaces, game structure

25

- HCI: Take into account different styles of interaction resulting from mixed reality (tangible interfaces, multi-touch, etc.)
- **E** How it works: Support playful patterns
 - be able to memorize a game state, reload it
 - allow traceability of tasks and user actions
- **Engine: support of different types of kinematics**

Generalization - architecture



26

LIRIS

Supportive UI for five-layer mashup-based application architecture



Models - formalisms



Architecture – Model projections



Conclusion

- Our approach, i.e. model, process, tools and architecture, is validated on a concrete LG prototype design and implementation. We also formulated and tested different configurations of physical and social contexts taking into account AR and tangible interfaces.
- The role of territoriality concept is important in this kind of applications or systems allowing to find appropriate supporting devices and the distribution of AR and tangibles interfaces
- **=** Two main reasons for environment redistribution are:

30

- for more appropriate and attractive workstations distribution
- for better LEAN process organization

Thanks for your attention

Questions? Bertrand.David@ec-lyon.fr

Bibliography

- Florent Delomier, <u>Bertrand David</u>, <u>René Chalon</u> & Franck Tarpin-Bernard (2011). « Place de la réalité mixte dans les Serious Games ». Environnement Informatisée d'Apprentissage Humain, 25 mai 2011, Mons (Belgique), pp. 1-11. HAL : <u>hal-01354536</u>.
- Florent Delomier, <u>Bertrand David</u>, Cyril Benazeth & <u>René Chalon</u> (2012). « Situated and colocated Learning Games ». EC-GBL, 4 octobre 2012, Cork (Irlande), pp. 139-151. HAL : <u>hal-01353162</u>.
- Florent Delomier, <u>Bertrand David</u>, Cyril Benazeth & <u>René Chalon</u> (2013). « Learning Games Collaboratifs Contextualisés. Conception et mise en œuvre ». Revue des Sciences et Technologies de l'Information -Série ISI : Ingénierie des Systèmes d'Information, vol. 18, pp. 107-131. doi : <u>10.3166/isi.18.5.107-131</u>. HAL : <u>hal-01339288</u>.
- A. Atrouche, D. Idoughi, B. David (2015), A Mashup-based application for the smart city problematic, HCl International 2015, 2-7 August, Los Angeles, CA, USA, In M. Kurosu (Ed.): Human-Computer Interaction, Part II, HCII 2015, LNCS 9170, pp. 1–12, 2015. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-20916-6_63

Technical Architecture

EClient-server architecture

- The server ensures the integrity of the functional kernel
- Customers allow interacting with the game through ZNs



Agent based system

