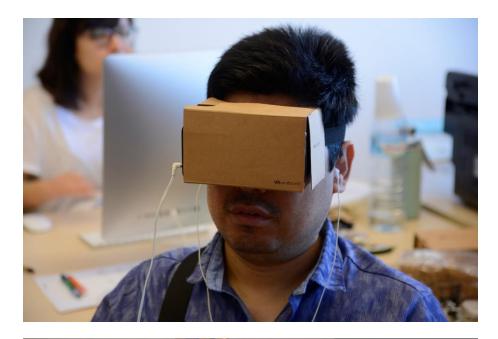
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY TESTS

ARSAD 2019 Anita Fidyka











AIMS AND OUTCOMES

USER-CENTERED DESIGN

SERIES OF

2 FOCUS GROUPS

USER

3 REQUIREMENTS



AD IN IMMERSIVE CONTENT

THEORY Study on AD in 3D cinema (Greening, 2011)

Study on haptics (Viswanathan et al., 2010)

PRACTICE T

Touch tours in theatres

BUT NO RESEARCH ON AD IN 360° VIDEOS



AUDIO DESCRIPTION IN 360° VIDEOS STORYTELLING

LINEAR STORY BUT NEW WAY OF INTERACTION

USER STANDS IN ONE PLACE

& CAN LOOK AROUND

BY HEAD MOVEMENTS

USER FOLLOWS THE STORY

OR IGNORES IT

2 BY LOOKING AROUND

AUDIO DESCRIPTION IN 360° VIDEOS IMPACT OF STORYTELLING ON AD

A NEW APPROACH FOR PRODUCING AD IS NEEDED

TO GUIDE USERS WITH SIGHT LOSS EFFECTIVELY.

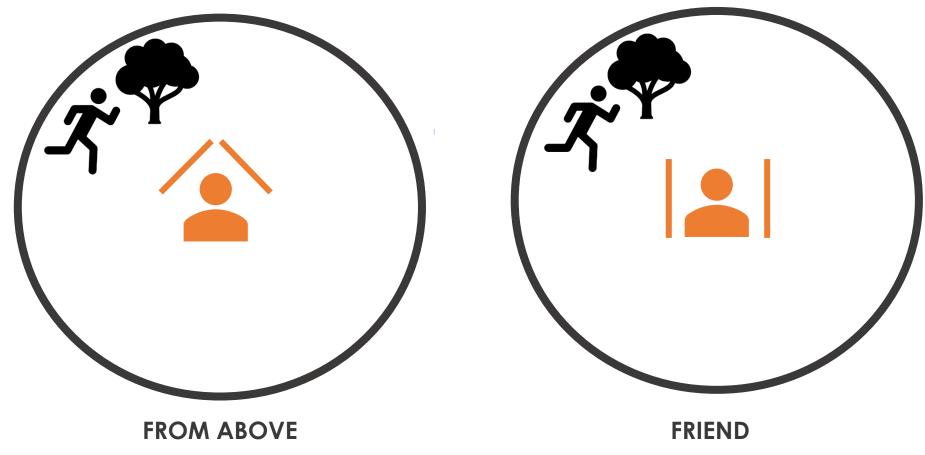


FROM ABOVE



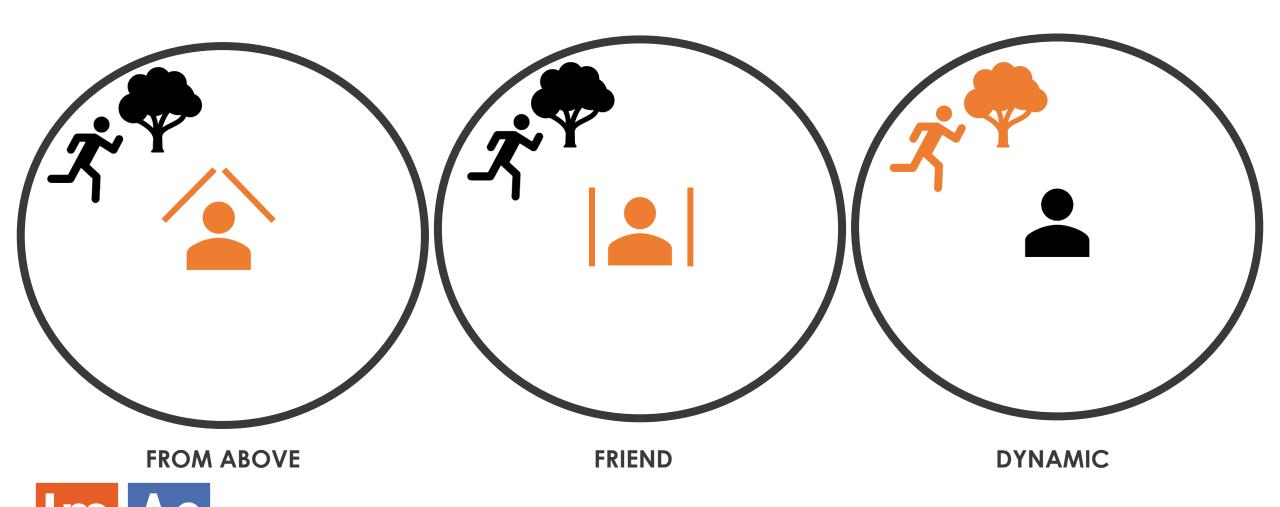


FRIEND





AUDIO DESCRIPTION IN 360° VIDEOS DYNAMIC



PRELIMINARY TESTS

APRIL 2018

UK (RNIB) AND SPAIN

4 USERS IN SPAIN AND 6 IN UK

3 DIFFERENT AD TYPES



DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

From above and Dynamic were the preferred options.

From above was considered sufficient

UK

but other options were preferred.



AST





AUDIO DESCRIPTION IN 360° VIDEOS CONCLUSIONS

Audio describers can decide which AD type is the most appropriate for different genres.

This will enable end users to feel more present – which is central to experiencing immersive content.

Further research:

Implementation of immersive spatial sound in 360° AD.

Learning how to implement AD in more complex types

of VR





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Photo: Jara Duro Linares





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