

# Validation of a VR cycling simulation in terms of perceived criticality and experience of presence

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## Theory

- **Traffic conflicts** are defined as a “situation from which it can be reasonably inferred that two or more **road users** are intending to occupy the **same region of space** at the **same time** in the near future” [1]
- **Proximity** of vehicles passing cyclists constitutes a key parameter to **cyclists’ perceived safety** [2]
- How can automated vehicles **interact safely and comfortably** with cyclists in traffic conflicts?
- **VR cycling simulation** provides a safe and standardized environment for investigating **cyclists’ perception of traffic conflicts** and their perceived criticality
- **However:** Examination of simulation validity to ensure the generalizability of results [3]

### Aim:

- Development of a virtual reality (VR) cycling simulation
- Investigation of the simulation **validity**:
  - **Perceived criticality** in traffic conflicts
  - **Experience of presence**

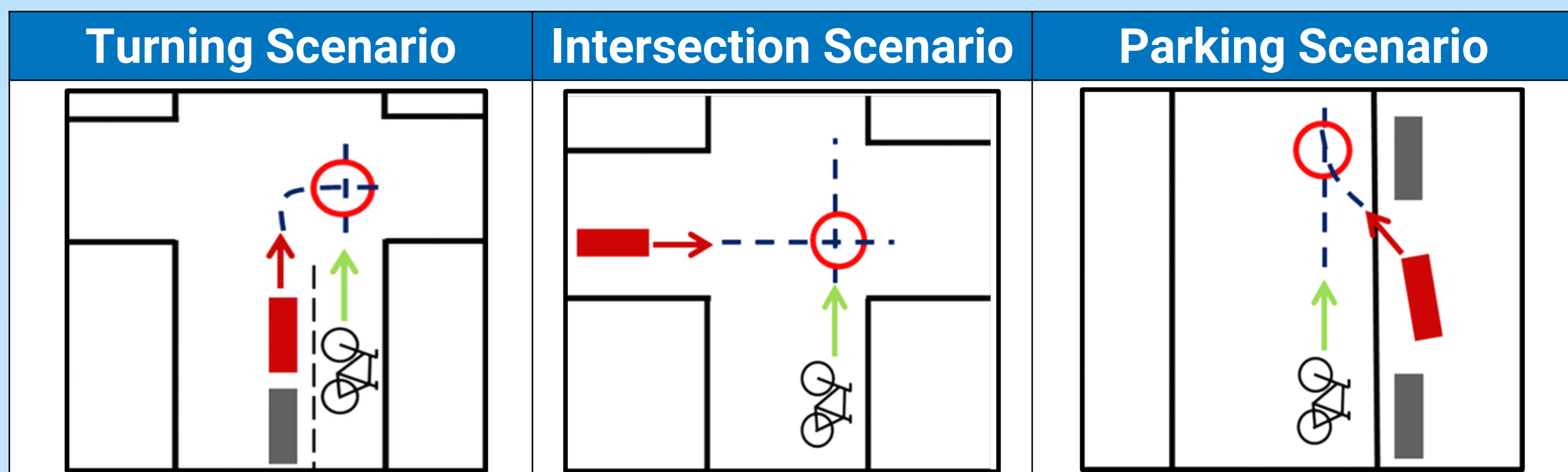
## Online Study

**Experimental design:** 3 (conflict scenarios) x 4 (levels of potential of critical outcome) **within-subjects design**

### Levels of potential of critical outcome

- Initial attempted post encroachment time (**IAPT**): **Timespan** between the **leaving of the first** and **arrival of the second road user** at a (theoretical) conflict point, if **no speed or trajectory adjustments** are initiated by the road users [4]
- **4 Levels** of potential of critical outcome: High potential (IAPT = 1s), medium potential (IAPT = 2s), low potential (IAPT = 3s), no potential (baseline)

### Conflict scenarios



### Procedure:

- **Beginning:** Demographics, cycling experience, sensation-seeking [5], affinity for technology [6]
- **Trials:** Each conflict scenario with each level was presented *twice* with subsequent questionnaire on perceived risk [scale ranges from 1 ~ *harmless* to 8 ~ *non acceptable*, see 7]
- **Ending:** Experience of presence within VR simulation [8]

## VR Cycling Simulation

- Based on open source project **Westdrive X LoopAR** [9]
- **Simulation** was **modified** to provide a **naturalistic impression of a bike ride**, including the cyclist’s perspective when sitting on a bike as well as the moving bicycle wheel, the handlebar and the cyclist’s hands in the foreground



SCAN TO SEE  
EXAMPLE  
VIDEOS



## Results

### Sample characteristics:

#### Participants

$N = 35$  (23 woman),  $M = 23.3$  years old

#### Sensation Seeking Scale\*

$M = 2.96$  ( $SD = 0.74$ )

#### Affinity for Technology Interaction\*\*

$M = 3.28$  ( $SD = 0.83$ )

Scale ranges:  
\* 1 ‘strongly disagree’ to 5 ‘strongly agree’  
\*\* 1 ‘completely disagree’ to 5 ‘completely agree’  
\*\*\* 0 (disagreement) to 6 (agreement) (transformed)

### Igroup Presence Questionnaire\*\*\*

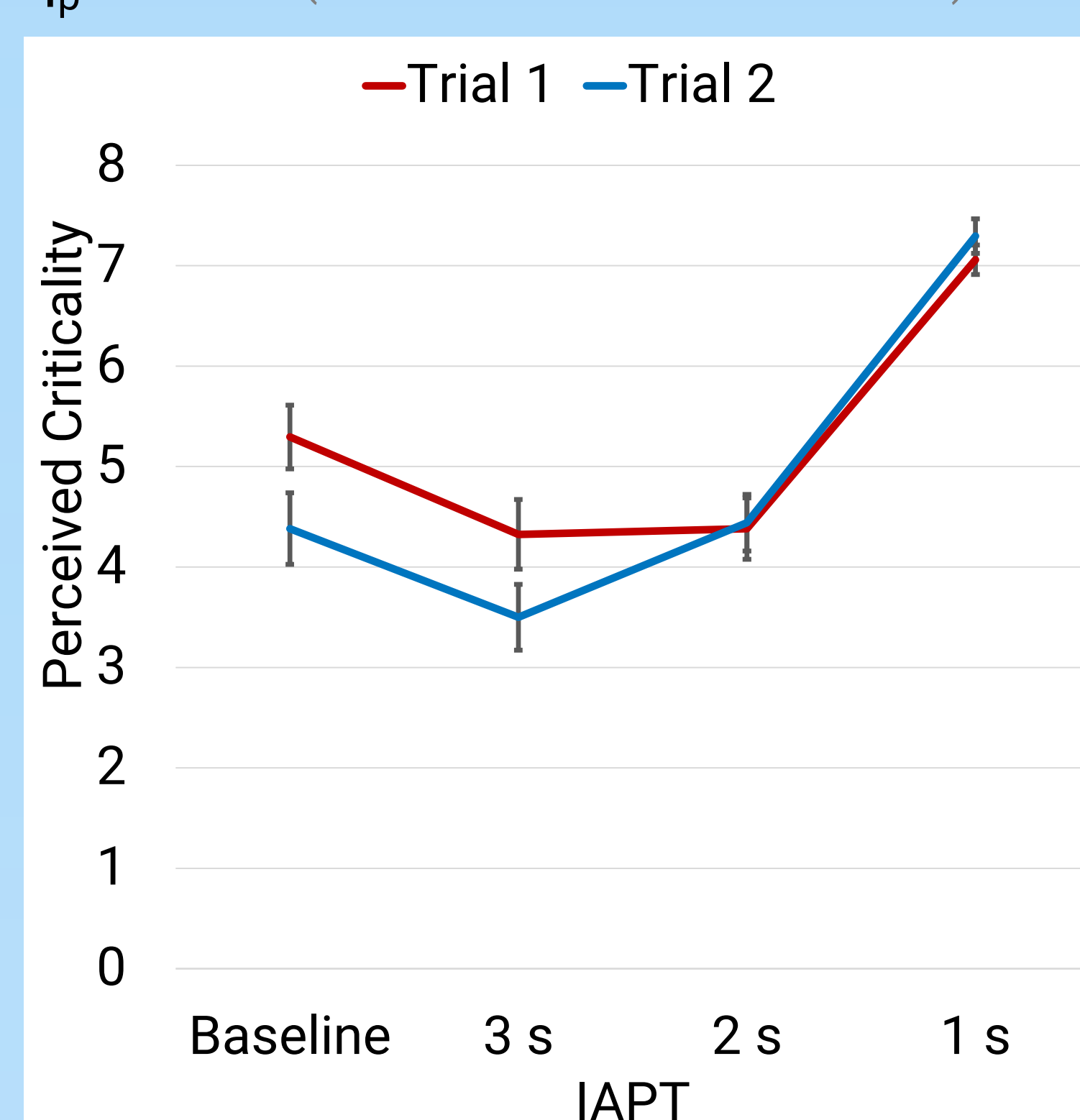
Subscales	M	SD
Experienced Realism	3.35	0.74
Spatial Presence	3.01	0.52
Involvement	3.34	0.77
General Presence	3.17	1.46

### Perceived Criticality:

#### Turning Scenario:

$F(2.05, 67.65) = 57.41, p < .001,$

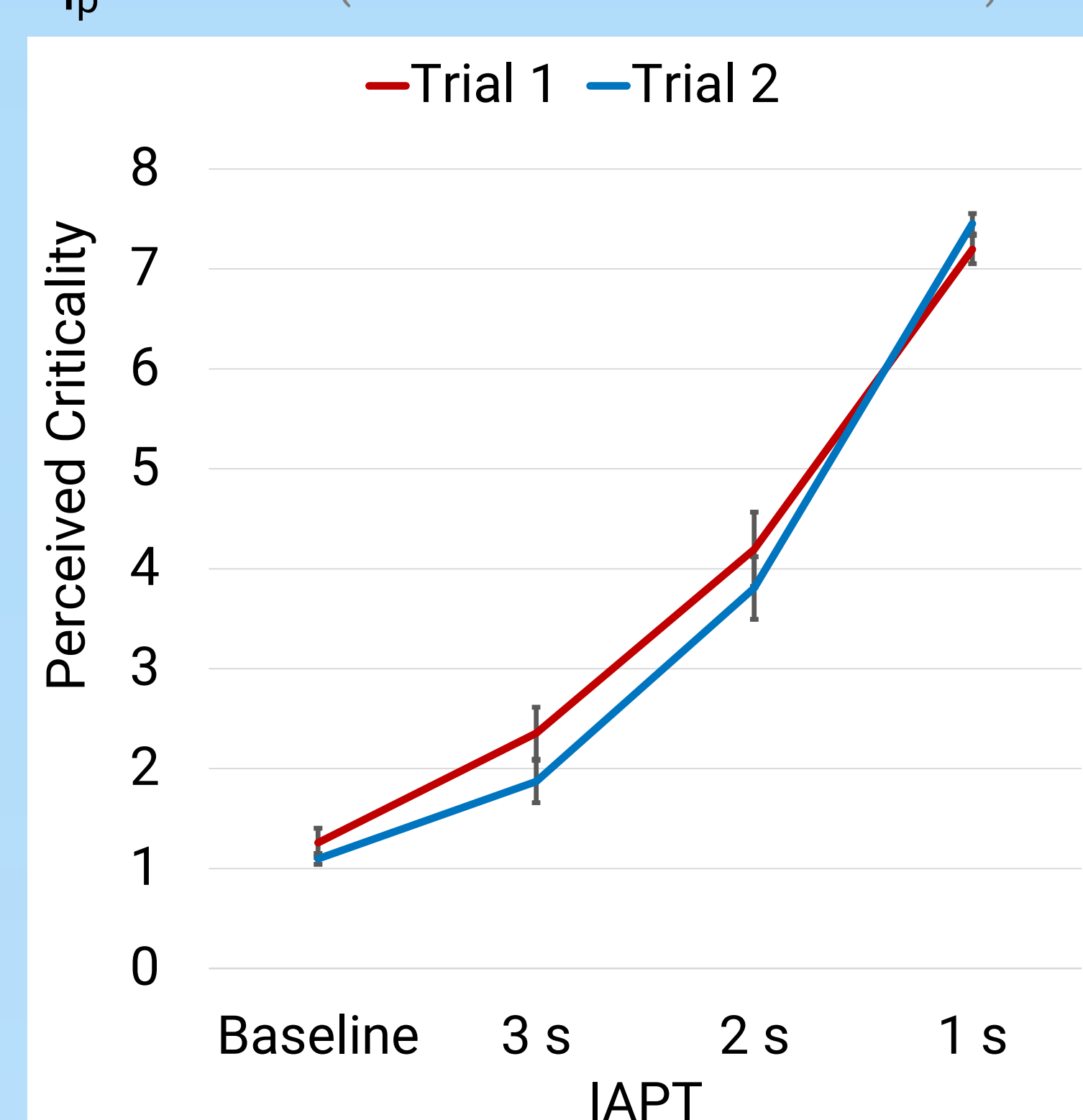
$\eta_p^2 = .635$  (Greenhouse-Geisser correction)



#### Intersection Scenario:

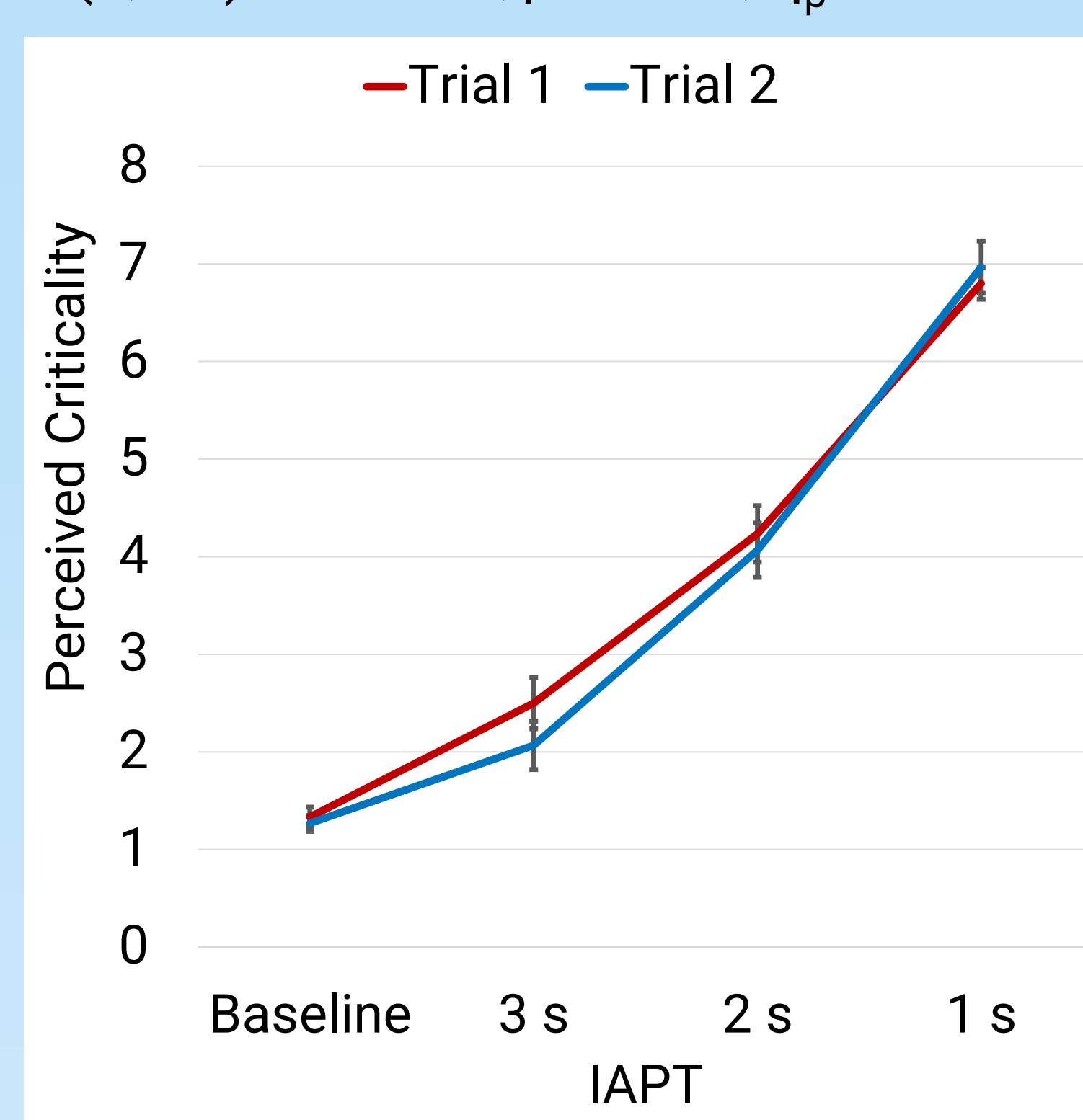
$F(2.14, 64.14) = 325.71, p < .001,$

$\eta_p^2 = .916$  (Greenhouse-Geisser correction)



#### Parking Scenario:

$F(3, 87) = 262.49, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .901$



### Pairwise comparisons of IAPT-levels within each scenario:

**Turning Scenario:** all  $p < .005$ , except of IAPT=2s and IAPT=3s ( $p = .838$ )

**Intersection Scenario:** all  $p < .001$

**Parking Scenario:** all  $p < .005$

### Pairwise comparisons of trial 1 and trial 2 within each scenario:

**Turning Scenario:**  
 $F(1, 33) = 6.29, p = .017, \eta_p^2 = .160$

**Intersection Scenario:**  
 $F(1, 30) = 1.80, p = .019, \eta_p^2 = .057$

**Parking Scenario:**  
 $F(1, 29) = 1.16, p = .290, \eta_p^2 = .038$

## Discussion

- The results for the intersection and parking scenario were in line with assumptions: **Shorter IAPT were related to higher perceived criticality**
- There was **no significant difference** in perceived criticality for the **turning scenario** between IAPT = 2s and IAPT = 3s
- **Overall**, the **turning scenario** was perceived as **more critical** compared to the parking and intersection scenario
- **Acceptable results for experience of presence** → Potential improvements in a laboratory with VR headset

**The presented VR cycling simulation seems to provide a useful tool for investigating traffic conflicts with different levels of criticality between automated vehicles and cyclists.**

### References:

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- [7] V. Stange, A. Goralzik, S. Ernst, M. Steimle, M. Maurer, & M. Vollrath, “Please stop now, automated vehicle!—Passengers aim to avoid risk experiences in interactions with a crossing vulnerable road user at an urban junction.”, *Transportation research part F: traffic psychology and behaviour* 87 (2022), pp. 164–188.
- [8] T. Schubert, F. Friedmann and H. Regenbrecht, “The Experience of Presence: Factor Analytic Insights.”, *Presence: Teleoperators and Virtual Environments* 10 (2001), pp. 266-281.
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