



# An Analysis Of Extended Reality Mockups for Use In Verification: Phase 1

Ian Robertson<sup>1</sup>, Shu-Chieh Wu<sup>2</sup>, John Karasinski<sup>3</sup>, Vanessa Jones<sup>4</sup>, Satyajit Upasani<sup>1</sup>,  
Kevin Arango<sup>5</sup>, Katie McTigue<sup>3</sup>, Megan Parisi<sup>3</sup>, Tina Panontin<sup>2</sup>, Ryan Amick<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KBR, <sup>2</sup>San José State University, <sup>3</sup>NASA Ames Research Center,

<sup>4</sup>University of Houston Clear Lake, <sup>5</sup>Aegis Aerospace

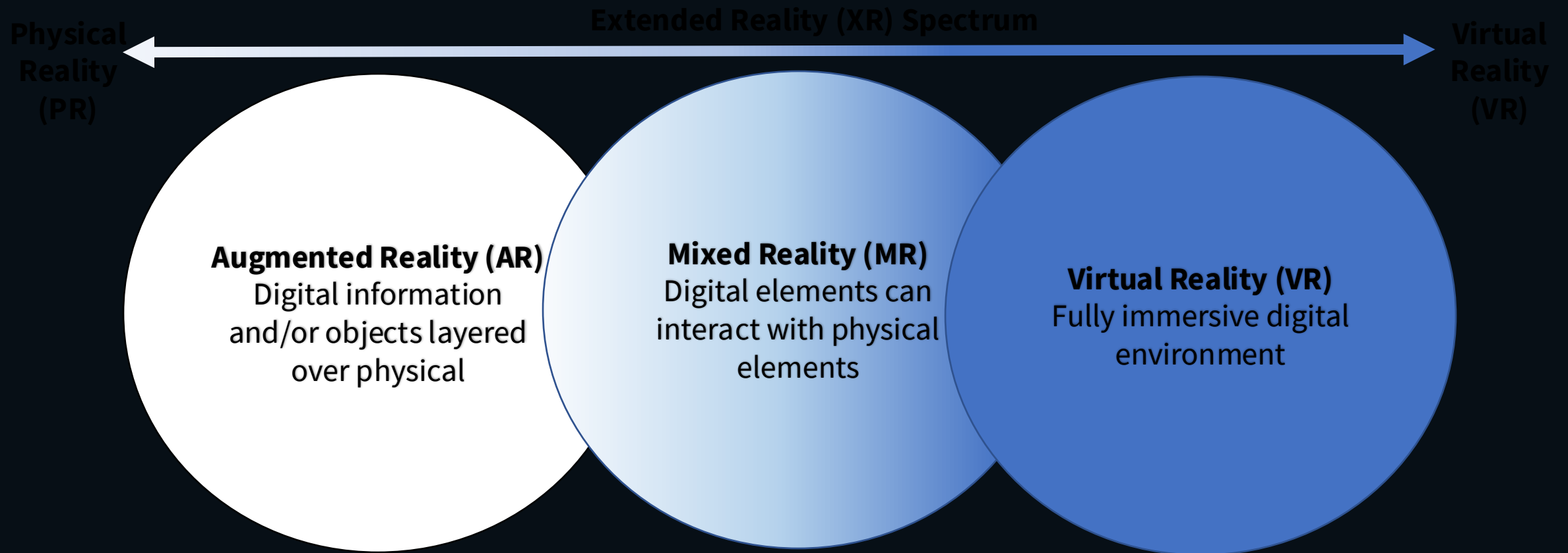


# Background

- Before being approved for flight-readiness, spacecraft hardware must pass verification.
- Verification is required for human rating and is important to ensure that a system meets NASA's minimum specifications.
- Verification activities can be costly, as developers must often build high-fidelity physical mockups for specific verification evaluations.
- XR technologies may provide significant cost savings.



# Extended Reality (XR) Technologies





# Problem Statement

- Cost savings is not sufficient justification for the adoption of new approaches.
- There is little evidence concerning the validity of XR mockups for verification.
  - Verifications need only be passed once.
- XR technologies introduce new testing considerations and ill-defined terms, making evaluation and discourse difficult.
  - Immersion, fidelity, presence, nausea, training to use tech etc.

# SWOT Analysis

	<b>Enhancer</b> Encourages Adoptions	<b>Inhibitor</b> Discourages Adoption
<b>Internal Factors</b>  Attributes of the XR technology	<b>Strengths</b>  What advantages do XR technologies have for conducting verifications?	<b>Weaknesses</b>  What disadvantages do XR technologies have for conducting verifications?
<b>External Factors</b>  Testing considerations, NASA culture etc.	<b>Opportunities</b>  What additional benefits can encourage the adoption of XR technologies?	<b>Threats</b>  What are the hurdles to adoption of XR technologies for verifications?



# Virtual Reality SWOT Analysis

## Strengths

- Simulate microgravity
- Full control over scenario and elements
- Safely simulate dangerous situations
- High affective validity
- High internal validity
- Fast reconfiguration
- Assets are shareable
- Crewmate simulation

## Weaknesses

- Nausea
- Limited interaction fidelity
- Limited sensory fidelity
- Limited integration of supporting products
- Hardware variability
- Headset limitations
- New sources of testing discrepancies

## Opportunities

- Lower development costs
- Reduced time for Test Readiness Review
- Remote testing
- Training mockups
- Validation research
- New practices to maximize XR technologies
- Evolving technology

## Threats

- Difficult to validate
- Ill-defined terminology
- Ill-defined levels of fidelity
- High face validity  $\neq$  valid verification mockup
- Additional training required
- New measures to consider: Presence, nausea etc.
- Requires dedicated testing space
- Limited support of multi-system verifications

# PR vs. VR Study: Habitable Airlock

Physical Reality    Virtual Reality

Port View



Forward View





# Tasks and Procedures

VR



## Tasks Performed in Each Environment

1. Exercise volume
2. Maintenance access
3. Glare test
4. Overhead stowage
5. Trash access
6. Maintenance accommodation
7. Privacy
8. Hatch door open/close

# Switch Mockups



PR





# Participants

- 13 participants (7 female, 6 male)
- 12 crew-like, 1 Subject Matter Expert
  - 25 to 60 years
  - 20/20 or corrected vision
  - Minimum STEM Bachelor's degree in a STEM discipline or equivalent years of experience
- Average age was 32.69 years old (SD = 3.90)
- 7 wore no corrective lenses, 6 wore glasses or contacts
- Overall, reported low use of AR/VR headsets

# Results

## Physical Reality



## Virtual Reality



# Hardware Related Factors

- Low levels of nausea
  - Motion Illness Symptoms Classification scale (MISC; Reuten et al., 2020)
  - 11 reported *No problems* and 2 reported *Some discomfort*
- Overall headset usability was high
  - NASA Modified System Usability Scale
  - $M = 86.30$ ,  $SD = 11.94$
- Participants reported feeling immersed
  - *To what extent did you feel present in the environment, as if you were really there?* (Bouchard et al., 2004)
  - $M = 76.69$ ,  $SD = 19.09$ , Median = 77



# Privacy

*Do you feel the curtain affords enough privacy for tasks like personal hygiene and changing clothes?*

	Physical Reality	Virtual Reality
Yes	100%	100%
No	0%	0%
Unsure	0%	0%

*Do you feel that there is enough volume to perform tasks like personal hygiene and changing clothes?*

	Physical Reality	Virtual Reality
Yes	85%	100%
No	0%	0%
Unsure	15%	0%



PR



VR

Note. Difference was not significant  $p = .48$ .

# Stowage Operation



Physical Reality

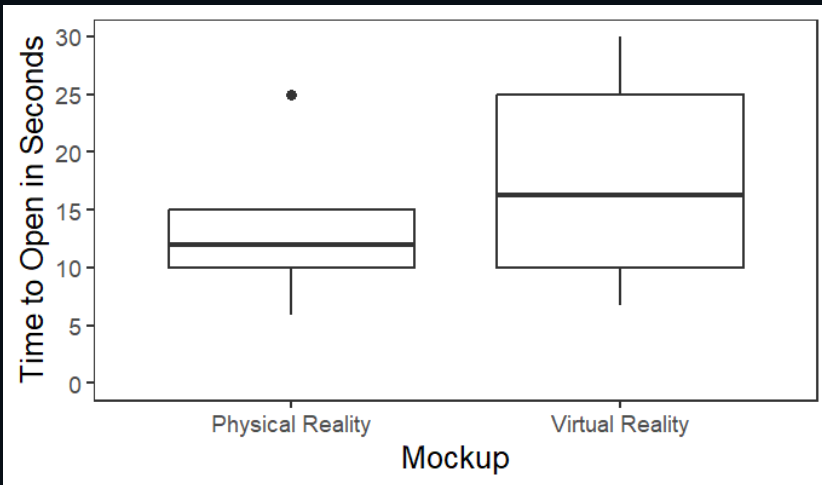


Virtual Reality

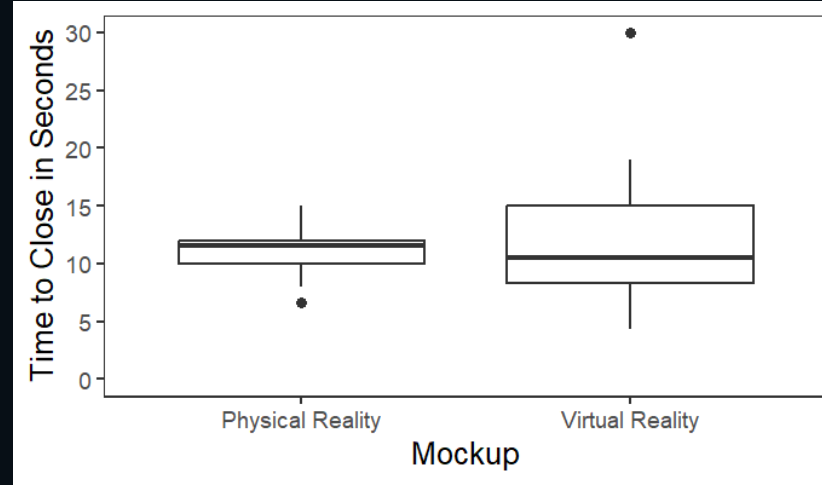
*Are you able to reach the stowage?*  
-100% yes response in VR and PR

*Are you able to successfully open the stowage?*  
-100% yes response in VR and PR

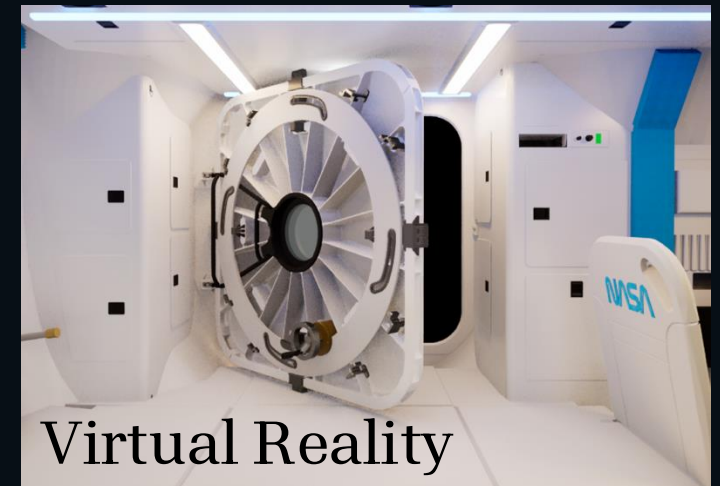
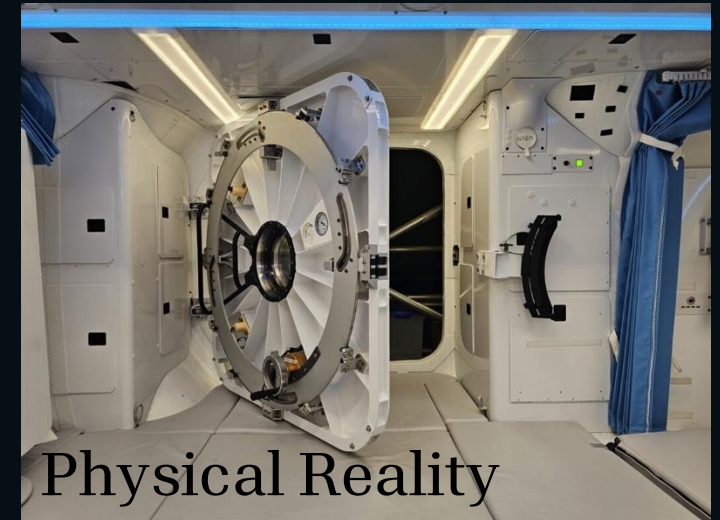
# Hatch Door Open/Close



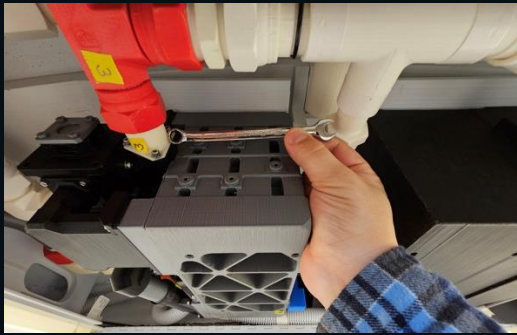
$t(12) = 2.41$  ,  $p = .03$  ,  $MD = 4.5$  secs,  
Cohen's  $d = 0.67$



$t(12) = 0.92$  ,  $p = .38$  ,  $MD = 1.4$  secs,  
Cohen's  $d = 0.26$



# Maintenance Accommodation



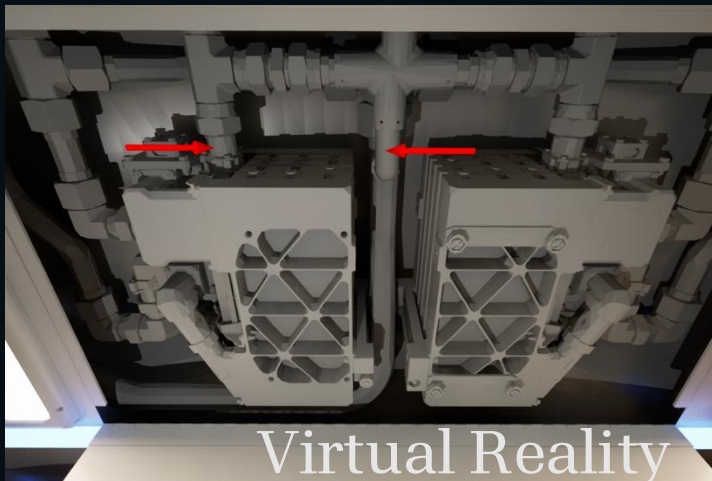
8 mm



9 mm



18 mm



*Are you able to pass the wrench, lengthwise, through the designated space?*

Mockup	8 mm		9mm		18 mm	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Physical Reality	46%	54%	0%	100%	8%	92%
Virtual Reality	62%	38%	8%	92%	8%	92%

Ground truth: 8 mm can pass through, 9 and 18 mm cannot.  
8 mm comparison is not statistically significant  $p = .70$ .



# Mockup Similarity

Comparing the physical and virtual mockup, how similar were the two mockups?

- 0-Not Similar at all to 7-Very Similar

## Similarity Ratings by Task

Comparison	M	SD	Median
Exercise volume	6.23	1.48	7
Overhead stowage	6.23	1.01	7
Privacy	6.31	0.63	6
Trash access	5.46	1.13	6
Hatch door open/close	5.31	2.06	6
Maintenance accommodation	5.38	1.45	5
Maintenance access*	3.69	2.36	5
Glare test*	3.08	1.93	3
<b>Overall</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>6</b>

Glare test and Maintenance accommodation were rated as less similar compared to many of the other tasks.

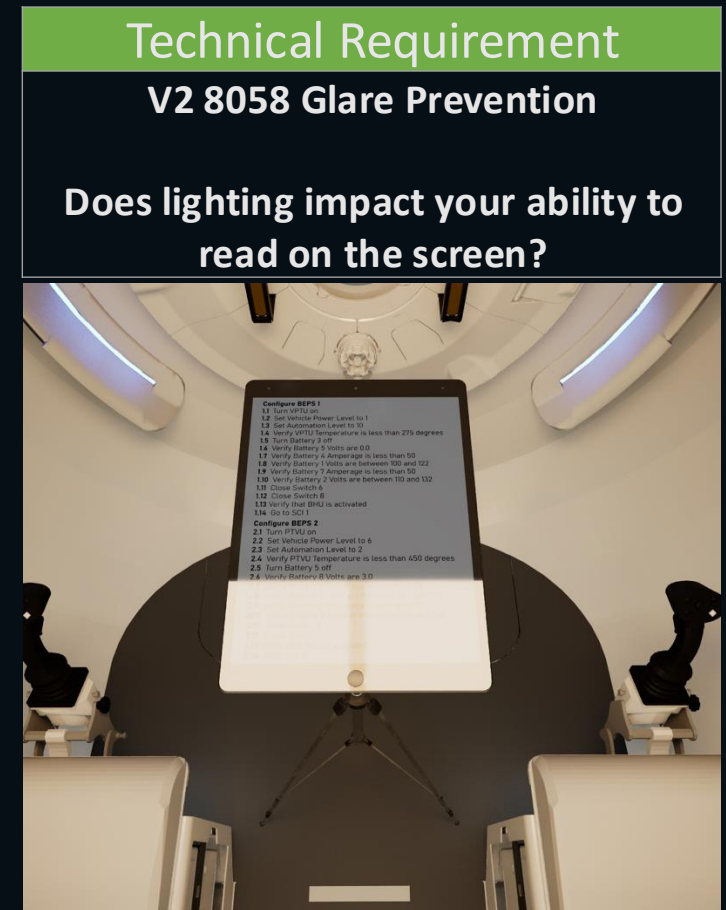


# Study 1 Summary

- There are issues for using VR for verification.
  - High similarity ratings did not always predict similar outcomes.
  - A more systematic approach might be warranted.
- Best use case may be single component verifications.
  - Simple interactions (e.g., opening/closing stowage)
  - Volume inspections, if embodiment is supported well
  - Caution is still recommended
- Demonstrations with Yes/No outcomes appear more viable than outcomes requiring precise measurement (e.g., time).

# Preliminary XR Framework Elements

- **Requirement**
  - What requirement(s) is to be verified?
- **Method Type**
  - What verification methods are to be used?
- **Fidelity**
  - Does the XR tech support the essential task characteristics?
- **Outcome Validity**
  - Can we trust the results we gather with the XR mockup?
- **Test type**
  - Is it a single component, rolled up, or integrated test?
- **Supporting Equipment**
  - Can the XR mockup properly integrate supporting products?
- **Hardware**
  - Is the proper hardware being used?





# Taxonomy of Extended Reality Verification Mockups



XR Mockup Type	Physical Reality	Augmented Reality	Mixed Reality	Augmented Virtuality	Virtual Reality
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mockup and scenario are completely physical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elements are primarily physical</li> <li>Digital elements are superimposed on physical</li> <li>Low integration between digital and physical elements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elements are a blend of physical and digital</li> <li>Digital and physical elements are highly integrated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elements are primarily digital</li> <li>Physical elements are supplementary to digital</li> <li>Low integration between digital and physical elements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mockup and scenario are completely digital</li> </ul>
Example		PR mockup + AR overlays to act as interface mockups	Low fidelity PR mockup + VR overlay to add visual details	VR mockup for reach assessment + Brassboard for hardware operation	VR mockup for volume evaluation



# Future Work: Phase 2

- Build upon the results of Phase I, with an emphasis on the use of Mixed Reality.
- Develop guidelines for development and approval of XR mockups for verification
  - What lessons can we transfer from other fields?
  - Are there useful and valid measures for XR outcomes such as presence, nausea, and fidelity?
  - What role can they play in validating XR mockups?
- Continue to mature XR Framework
  - Better define fidelity
  - Identify fidelity dimensions among requirements such as sensory, task, interaction etc.
  - Identify what XR Mockups best suit particular requirements
  - What outcomes do we need to consider and how can we best validate them?

Thank you!  
Questions?

