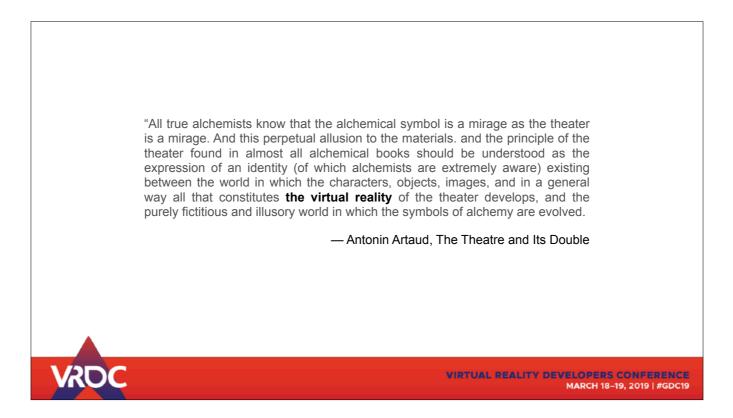


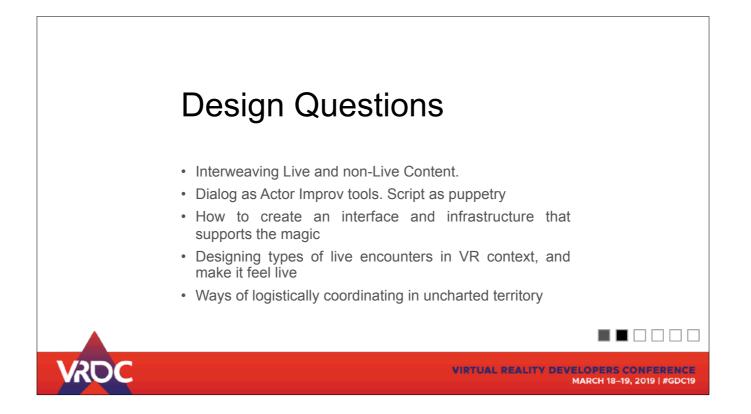
Samantha: Tender Claws as a studio combines a range of disciplines to work across a variety of media. Our two most recent projects are AR Tendar and VR Virtual Virtual Reality... But we've also worked across, mobile apps, installation, visual art . . .

We're going back to our early interest in live performance to collaborate with Piehole and think more about the intersection of immersive digital worlds and theater.



In the XR community, There's a lot of legitimate and well-founded buzz about the parallels, crossovers and intersections between theater/live performance and immersive digital media.

Often, the idea of including live actors is considered promising, but dismissed off-hand as impractical for production or scale reasons. But it is such a fruitful and interesting territory, that it is worth pushing on the constraints and finding unique ways and opportunities to give at home users access to live performers.

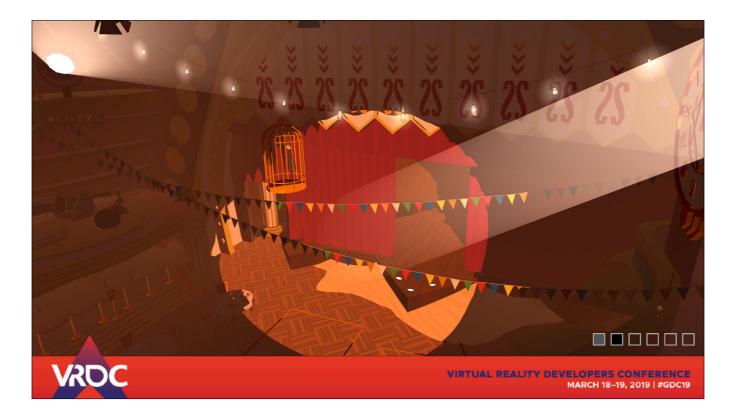


As artists who have a history of working with theater and VR AND who have spent the last year in the trenches working on a non-location based, at-home experience with live performers. We wanted to give this talk to spark further discussion about how performers could be integrated outside LBE. Here are some things we're trying as a jumping off point for bringing live actors into at-home XR experiences.

	Overview	
	Scripting	Samantha Gorman
	Interfaces & Infrastructure	Julian Ceipek
	Performance	Tara Ahmadinejad
	Production	Tanya Leal Soto
	Takeaways	
VRDC		VIRTUAL REALITY DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE MARCH 18–19, 2019 #GDC19



[Trailer: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEtJM0VeuAM]



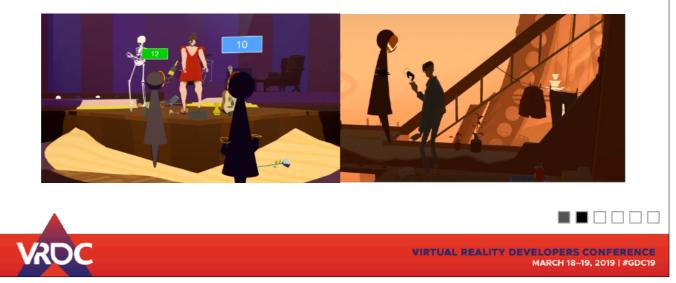
Two intersecting worlds. The game begins in the Under. The Under is a type of vaudeville stage that exists in a special dimension outside time and space.

It's inhabited by quirky lost voyages and souls that wandered off course and became lost in time. They all gather at the Under to perform for you. Your guide is the mysterious proprietor of the Under: The MC.

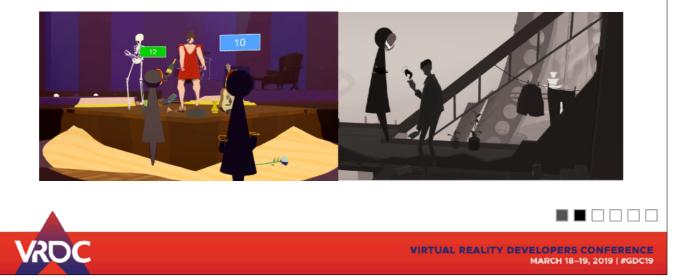
The main ACT of the Under is the story within the story. The MC's newest act: The Story of the Aikman.

The ill-fated last month of a small oceanic research vessel. Players witness a survival narrative unfold between characters, while discovering that they may, or may not, have the power to influence the crew's fate and how time operates aboard the ship.

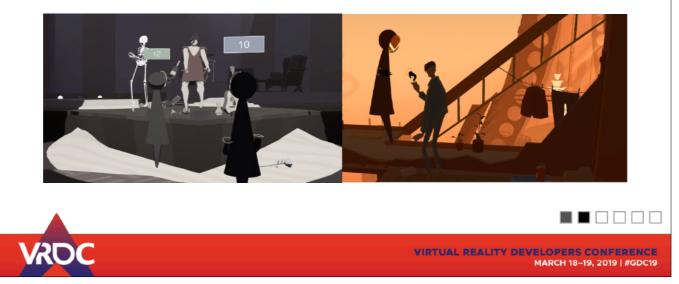
Live Actor Roles







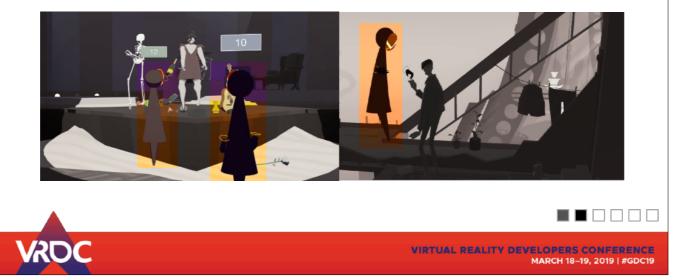
Live Actor Roles



Live Actor Roles











Writing simultaneously has to be structured, scripted but also modular and variable so it can be responsive and live.



Inspirations for the project and narrative were derived from different forms of media that influenced us

- 1. Book: Invention of Morel
- a Time Loop featuring echos of the past, ambiguous to reader if characters are living or a recording.
- BUT! The narrator's belief in their liveness, transforms the narrator from spectator into participant. Ambiguity to heighten mystery and exploration of the island.

Sleep no More: most well known immersive theater

Also operates on loop. If a guest is persistent with a character, they may be rewarded by the character breaking their loop to engage the guest in an intimate oneon-one encounter. The act of singling out, creates a heightened moment where the player is "seen". This process of being seen enhances the feeling of liveness.

(Non LBE)

Our first experience with Journey, was also formative: that moment when we recognized what we at first thought was an AI guide, was actually another living person, recognizable through their movement and intent.

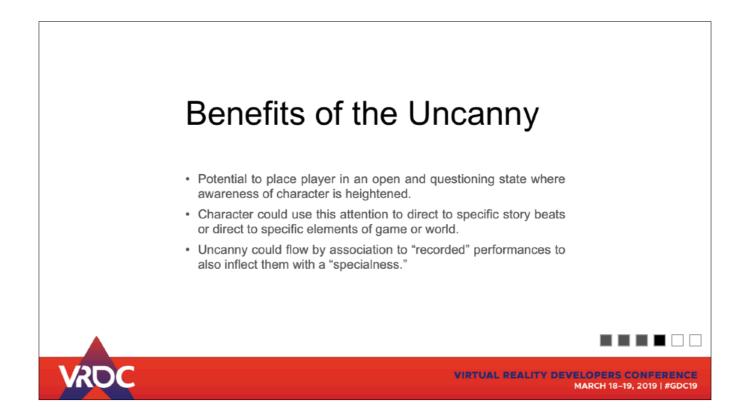
The meditative collaboration between silent strangers inspired our own decision to eliminate certain avenues of multi-player communication to encourage emergent forms of play and new ways to communicate.



All of these references have in common the pivot point where non-liveness and liveness comes into contact and generates a space where we have extra-ordinary awareness of the other. It is an uncanny space.

I realize the Uncanny has connotations of "The Uncanny Valley" which shares some features of what I'm trying to get at but instead of eliciting cold, eerie feelings in relation to seeing something too close to human...

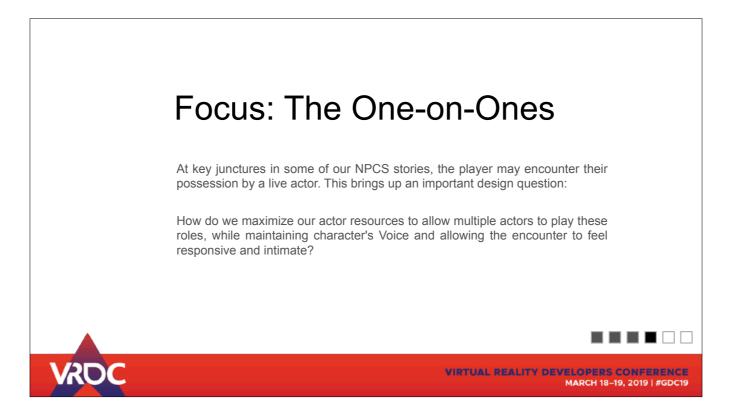
I'm choosing to use The Uncanny as a term to describe the space of discomfort and wonder that derives from confronting the ontology of another as being simultaneously human and not human... and the power that mystery has to hold our attention...



The main impact of the uncanny is a way to focus on or draw attention to key story moments, but also adds magic and anticipation to pre-recorded content that is much less resource intensive, because there's a sense anything could happen at any time. Which could more or less be true in certain cases of the Under



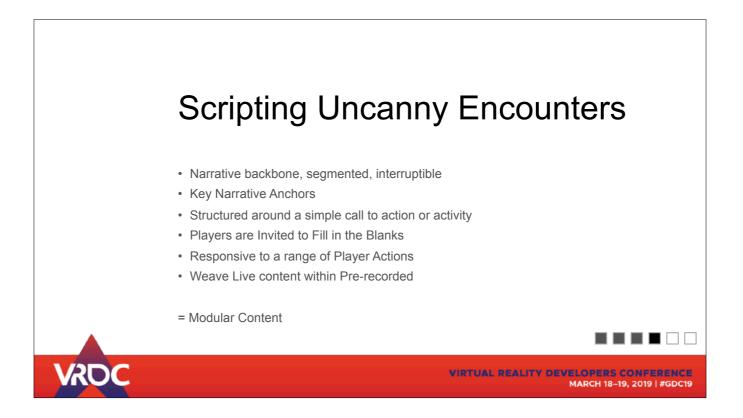
An uncanny phenomenon is the living mannequin: which is used to generate attention for the set/store and direct attention to specific objects



ways to work around technical, design and narrative constraints and resources to keep character consistency and maintain character voice, without needing the same actor on staff 24/7 and working



We're developing interface for actors, that once they inhabit an NPC let's them trigger dialog samples from the VO actors.



Narrative Backbone=guiding principle/topic-interruptible segments, digestible, able to break at natural speaking points includes just enough key narrative anchors to ground encounter

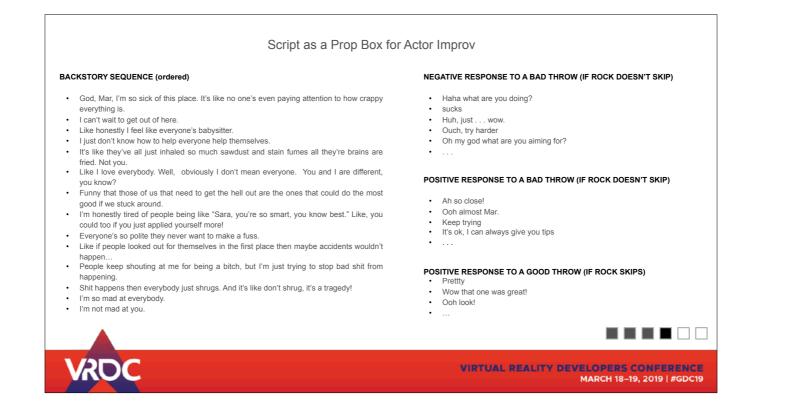
Focused activity that matches narrative tone of segment, but also works with design, interface mechanic for triggering dialog

Players are Invited to Fill in the Blanks= Actors may decide the density of how much dialog they want to and literally as in the player dictates what type of response/activities.

Responsive to a range of Player Actions

Weave Live content within Pre-recorded = lean into the live unexpected arrival or act to get the excitement millage for recorded content. You never know what could happen.

= Modular Content



Text as an actors prop box for improv

LEFT (PLAYS ON SEQUENCE)

Narrative Backbone=interruptible segments, digestible, able to break at natural speaking points. Key information and tone communicated CHALLENGE

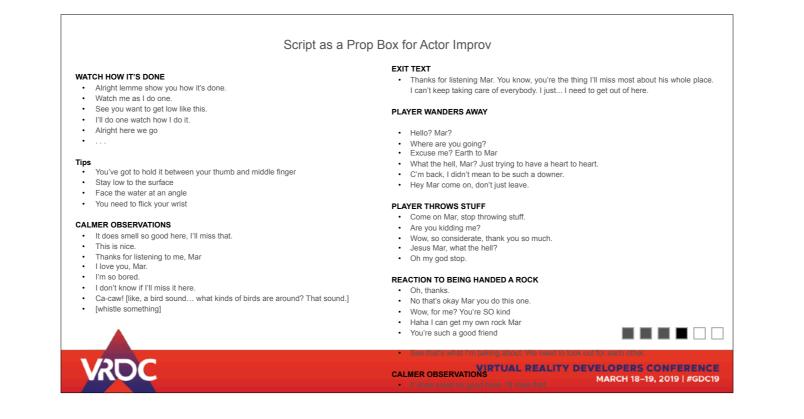
Imagining they can hold together/stand on their own if separated by time. Recording for natural pauses in delivery

RIGHT (PLAYS in BIN)

Structured on Call to Action or Activity: skipping stones

helps give the player something small to do to listen through text and ground tone/relationship with other character. Short phrases can be more satisfying. Actor has power to decide when how to trigger the category.

-helpful if it is uniform so actor has as sense of what they could be getting from trigger. (like not mixing statements with questions)



LEFT

very realistic stone through simulation. Player needs coaching

categories of the script that encourage movement, physical interaction with player and exchange. Exchange of information helps reinforce intimacy, quality/ limitations of movement help reinforce liveness.

RIGHT

reflecting on possibility space of player, realistic impulses how can actor call them back or give satisfaction of 1 to 1 responses.

Ways to make natural and combat repetition

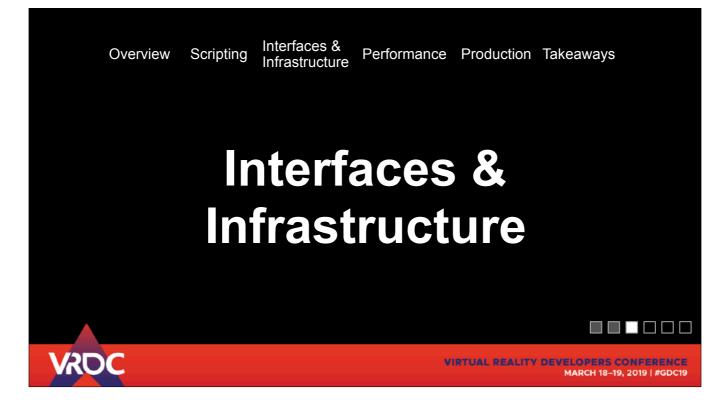
Number entries

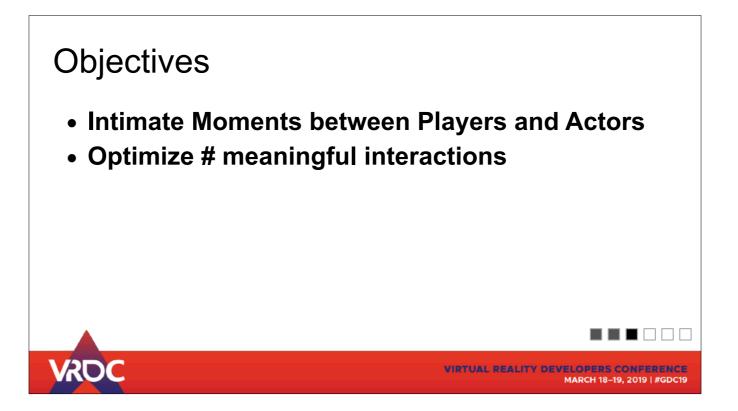
Think about it/test in context of sentence

Work with complete thoughts

Actors know number of entries

Careful of varying phrase length





When integrating live performers into an immersive VR experience, you have to decide what you're optimizing for. For The Under Presents,

- we want to create intimate moments between players and actors
- and we want to maximize the number of meaningful interactions where a player feels special

Objectives

- Intimate Moments between Players and Actors
- Optimize # meaningful interactions



We think having a single shared space with hundreds of players wouldn't facilitate that,

Objectives

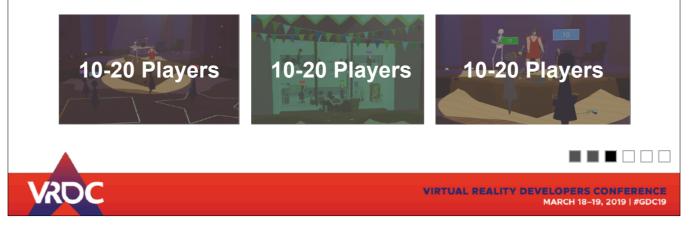
- Intimate Moments between Players and Actors
- Optimize # meaningful interactions



So we instead create many smaller shared spaces

Objectives

- Intimate Moments between Players and Actors
- Optimize # meaningful interactions



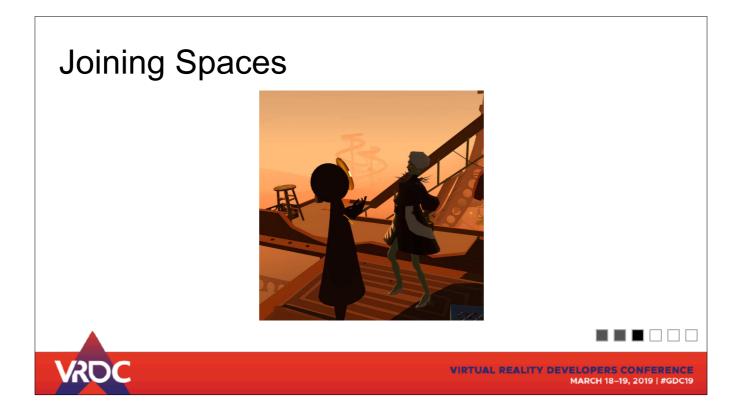
with 10-20 players each.



Which leads us to these questions:

- How do players and live performers join shared spaces, and which of the spaces do they join?
- How do multiplayer interactions work within these spaces?
- And what tools do the live performers have to facilitate unique, magical moments for the players?

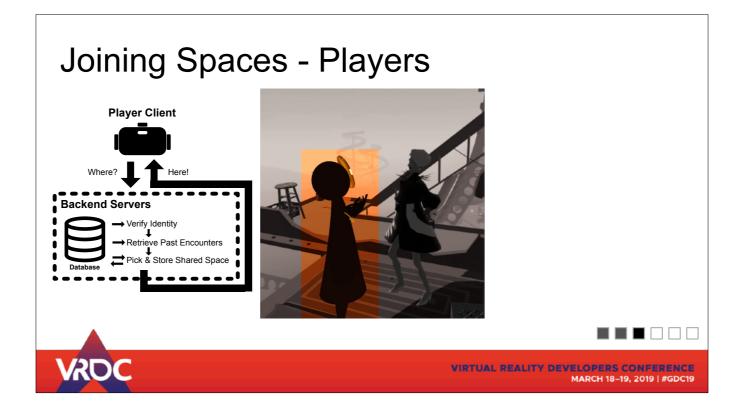
I'm Julian, and as a systems developer at Tender Claws, one of my roles has been to implement good solutions to these questions.



First: how do players and live performers join shared, networked spaces?

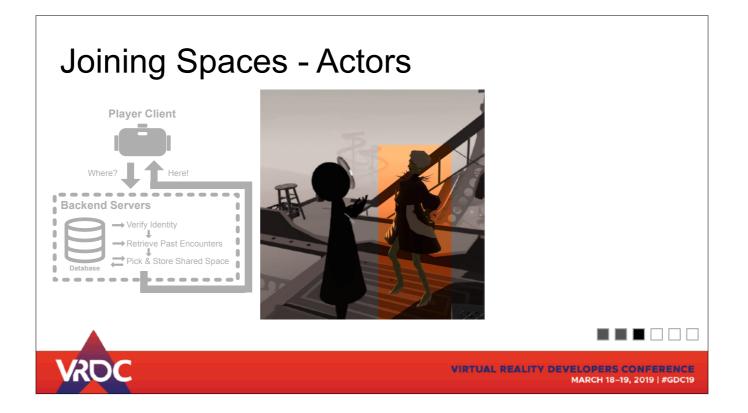


For players, the answer is simple, because we want to give them a seamless experience. Similar to Journey, they don't have to think about it. When they enter a part of the virtual space that supports a shared experience, they automatically enter a networked space.

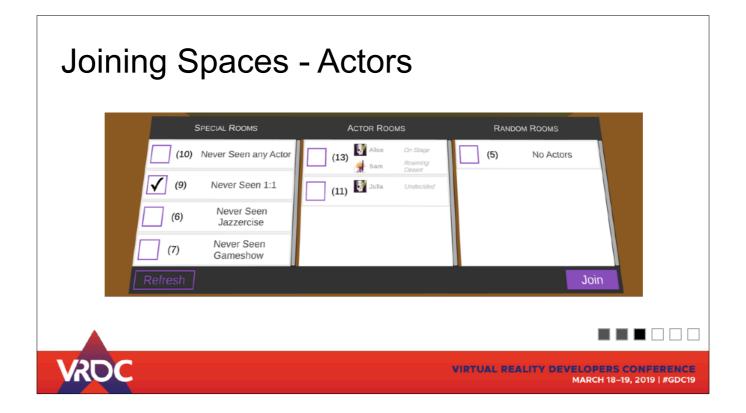


Behind the scenes, their device sends a secure request to our backend servers asking "which space should I join?" Our servers

- verify the player's identity
- retrieve information about the types of actor encounters they've had in the past
- use that information to pick and store which shared space they should join,
- and send a response back to the client with enough information to join that space



For actors, the story is a bit more complicated, because we want to give them agency in deciding where they could have the most impact



But we also don't want to overwhelm them with choices, so we created a simple interface that lets them choose to enter a shared space or "Room" with players who meet certain criteria like never having seen a live actor before, or never having seen a specific type of stage act.

Actors can also jump into a space to help out another actor, or they can enter a random space if they want to try improv-ing for players without knowing much about what they're getting into





Behind the scenes, things are actually very similar to the flow for player clients:

The actor's device asks our backend servers "hey, what room choices do I have?"

The servers verify the actor's identity and make sure that they're actually authorized to wield actor powers — we don't want hackers or regular players to have access to all of an actor's special godlike abilities.

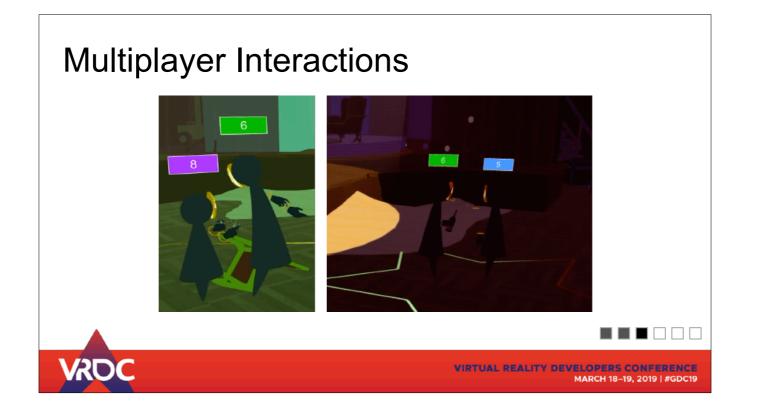
Then the servers fetch a curated list of categorized spaces that the client can display for the actors.



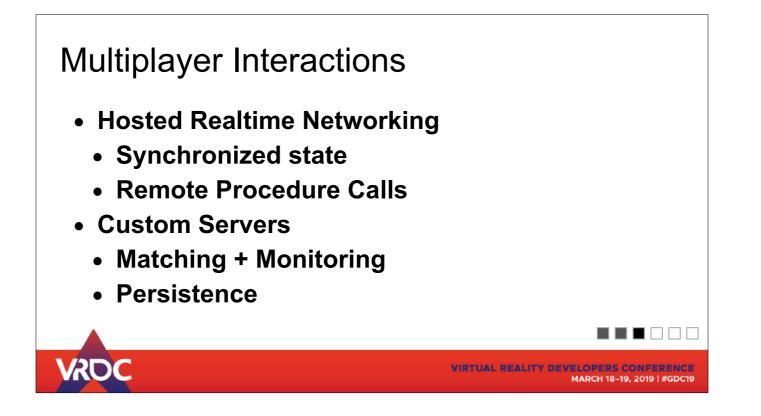
Once an actor or player has joined a networked space, how do we support interactions within that space?



From an interaction perspective, players have limited but versatile tools for communication, like snapping



And multi-hand grabbing, which facilitates sweet interactions like this one

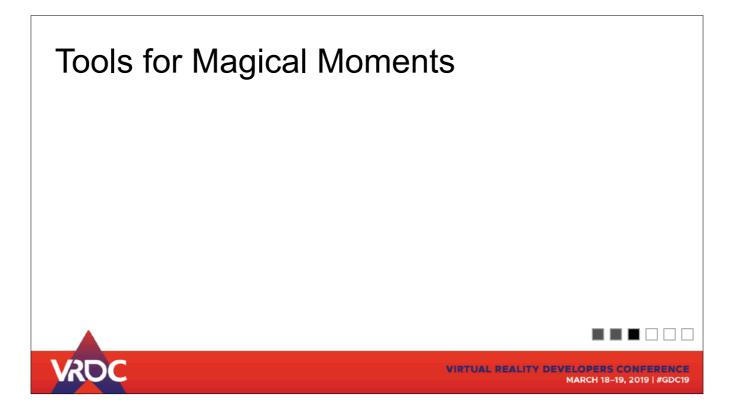


Behind the scenes we decided to use a hosted realtime networking solution - Photon

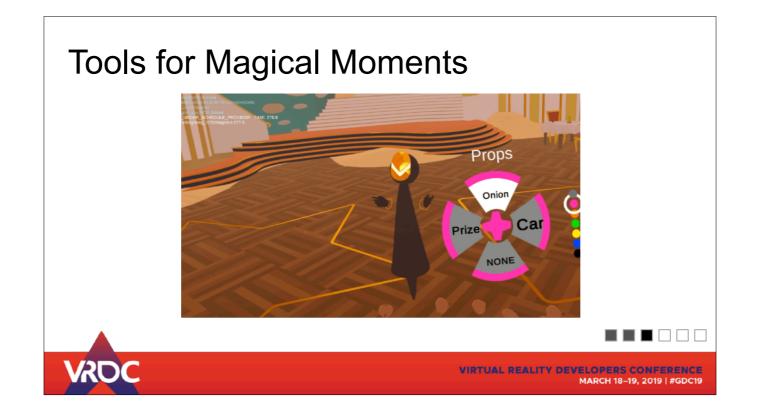
Which lets us synchronize a small amount of state per-shared space and per-player (like the positions and rotations of their body parts).

We also use remote procedure calls for short-lived one-off events that don't need to be strictly synchronized when a new player joins an existing networked space. An example is player snapping.

Our custom servers are reserved for higher-level decision making like matching players into shared spaces, and monitoring so that we know when we need more live actors for the amount of players we have. The servers also offer a persistence layer so that we can store information about players' past interactions with live performers and can use that to match them into spaces where we think they'll have the best experience.



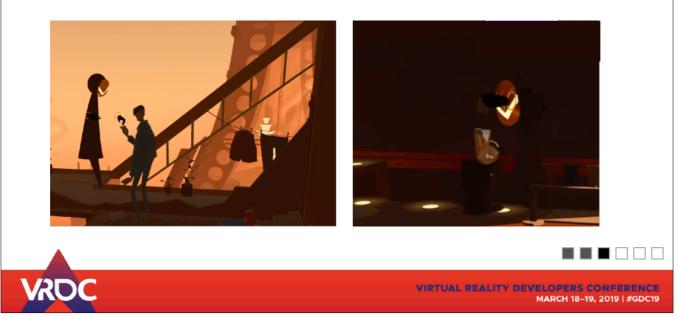
Finally, what tools does a live performer have to create magical moments that make players feel special?



Actors in The Under Presents can speak with players and can use their standard improv talents to great effect, but they also have powerful abilities to shape the virtual environment - for example by conjuring items or changing the layout of the virtual stage. These are mostly one-off abilities and there are a lot of them, so one of our challenges has been creating an interface that could support that flexibility without getting in the way of the actors actually acting. In early prototypes, actors would be engrossed in the interfaces and would need to stare at their hands or make strange gestures.

This is our current iteration — it uses swappable radial menus that actors can use to choose their active special abilities. The key here is that actors don't need to look at their hands to select or use the abilities — the menus appear wherever they are looking. Before jumping into a space, actors can choose which radial menus they will want to switch between, and they can have different setups per hand. This is an expert interface that requires training to use, but the benefit is that it leads to seamless performances interwoven with unexpected, delightful moments.

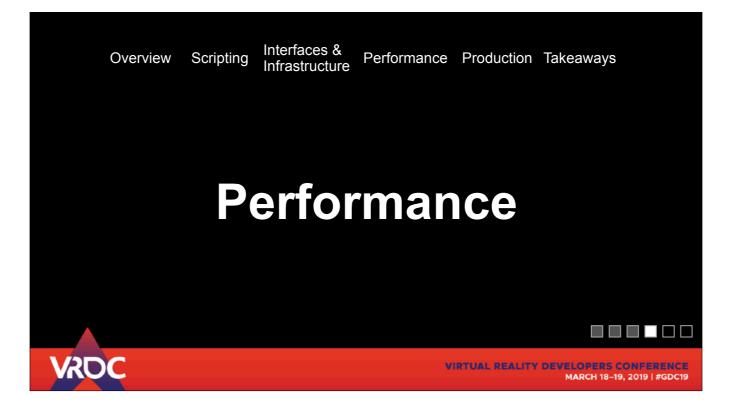
Tools for Magical Moments

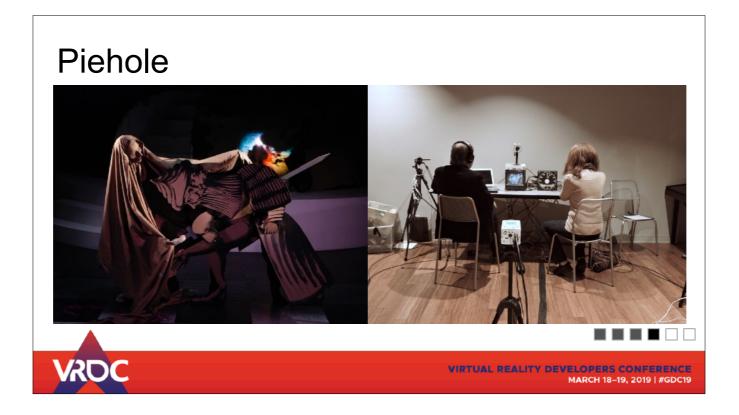


Actors need to be able to refer back to players based on what the players have done in the past. In some of our early prototypes, our live performers had trouble referring to players because they look very similar and can teleport around.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><image><image>

That's why we added the colorful labels above players' heads that you might have noticed in some of the earlier images. They are only visible to the live performers. This may seem like a small addition, but it made a world of difference. Working with Piehole has been great because they've helped us figure out how to bring immersive performances to VR.





Piehole Live Arts Collective, I'm a Theater Director

Started out doing puppetry and what's referred to as "Physical Theater", which is relevant or performing in an animated VR context Different mediums and formats

Sometimes audience seated, sometimes in installation, as you can see on the right side here.

Whatever the format, we're always looking for ways to foster audience agency



Piehole Members are Visual Artists, Performers, Writers, etc.

Generative Performers, which means they have background in improvisation, as well as writing and developing characters in the context of a larger narrative. This work is also often referred to as "devised theater"

So both "physical theater" and "Devising" background, as well as experience with immersive theater, offer useful skillsets to draw from in the context of VR

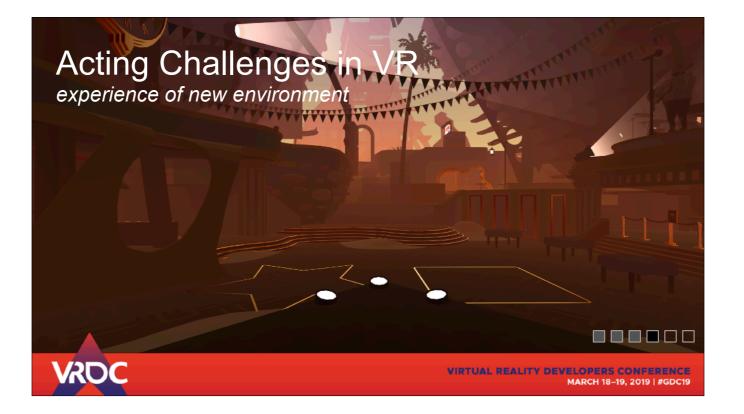


Working from Samantha's Under Mythology "bible"

1. Determining what makes something "feel live" and assessing whether it could happen w/out a live actor or not

2. Understanding the structural keypoints of interactions

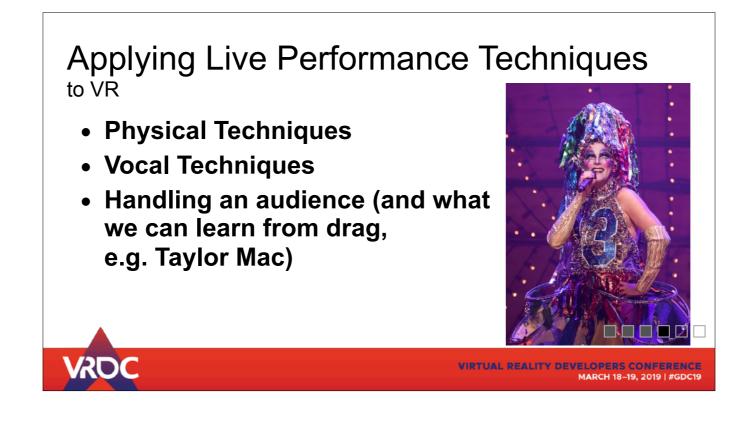
3. Performers working with those structures but creating their own characterizations and riffing off those structures (Original Art vs. Recycled Art)



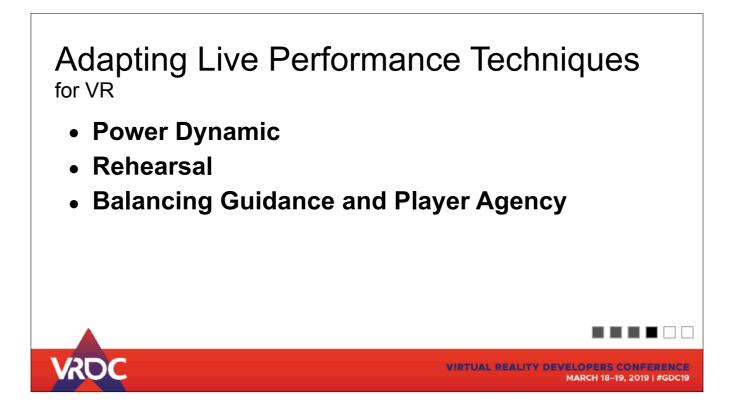
- How these environments are overwhelming, time to adjust for both performers (distracting for the performer, initially, hard to act "well") and guests (a lot to compete with)



- Audience behavior in VR vs. in the live theater (gaming tendencies, potential "trolling," but really just the ways that people test "liveness" and "limits" less reverent than theater audiences



Physical and vocal techniques for commanding control in theater (hesitate and demonstrate, assessing the intimacy of the moment, scaling accordingly) Handling an audience (what cabaret and drag performance teaches us, Talyor Mac, etc)



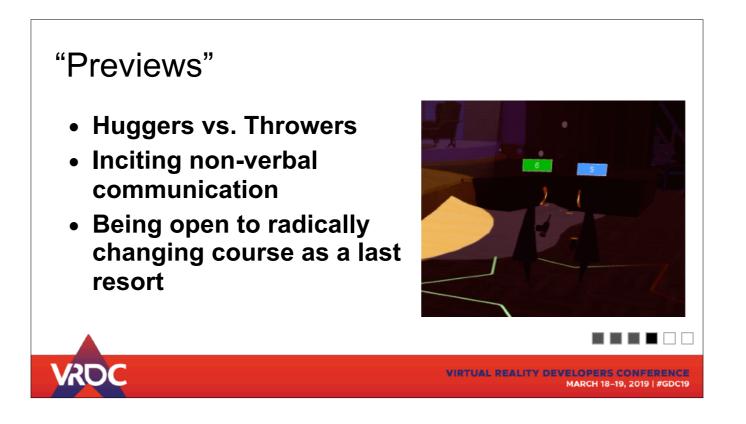
Power dynamic: technical interface, ability to speak, other "powers"

Rehearsal (for actors to get used to interface and the spatial dynamic)

Acknowledging players/making them feel seen, while also letting them to roam free, rewarding different approaches to the space.

Playful ways for teaching players how to engage, while allowing for subversion (i.e. The Cage)



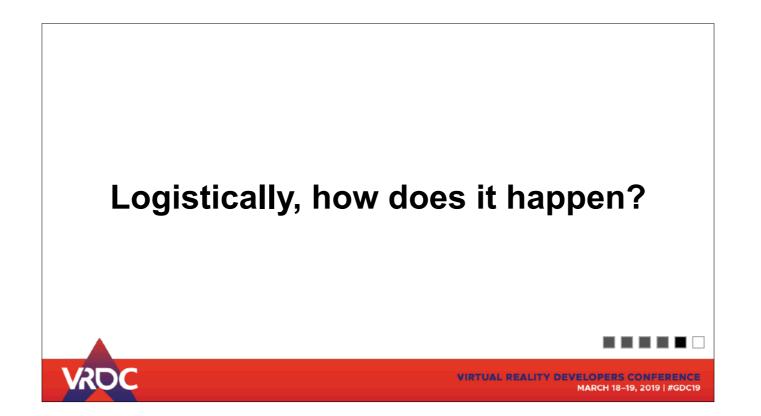


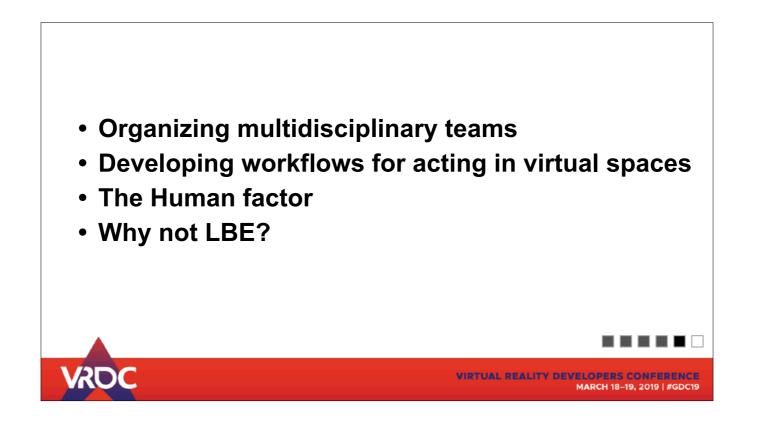
Demo at Sundance as play-testing and also "Previews" - in which actors are adapting with each successive "run" as they learn about different types of audience interactions

Huggers Vs. Throwers (examples of different types of audience behaviors, and how audience influence each other)

Adapting structure to audience response, understanding what is/isn't working, what is/isn't holding player attention/what makes playesr want to talk verbally vs. what makes them inspired to communicate through non-verbal gestures and other abilities like snapping and handing off objects.





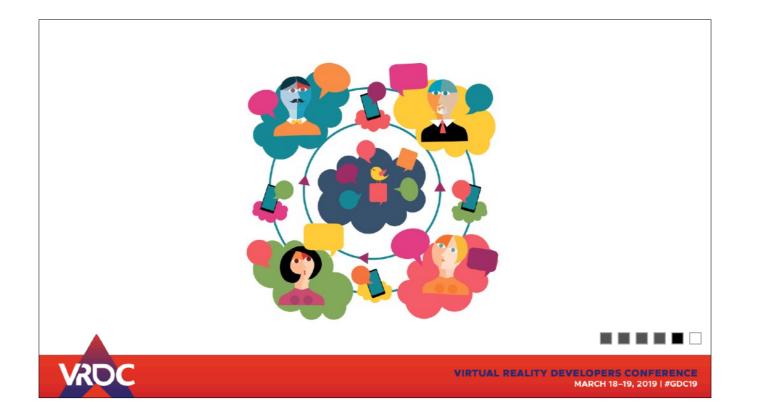




Organizing multidisciplinary teams

One fun thing we haven't mentioned is that Tender Claws is based in Los Angeles while Piehole is based in New York

So this on itself made us be very careful with coordinated communications but also we had to be careful of translating and agreeing on naming conventions because the teams we are working with are not cut by the same scissors.



Within Tender Claws we all have different backgrounds

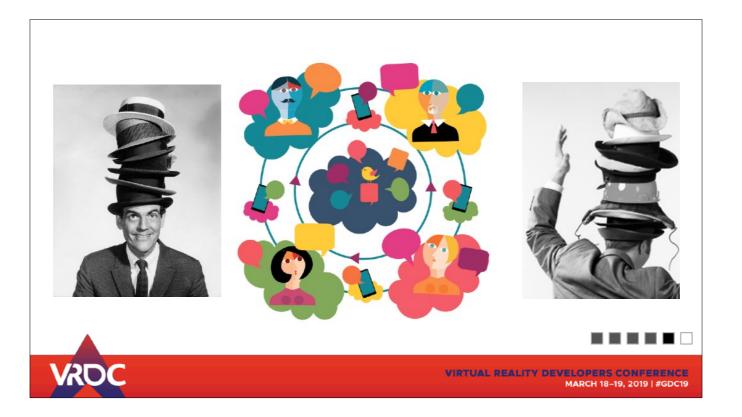
Fine Arts

Film

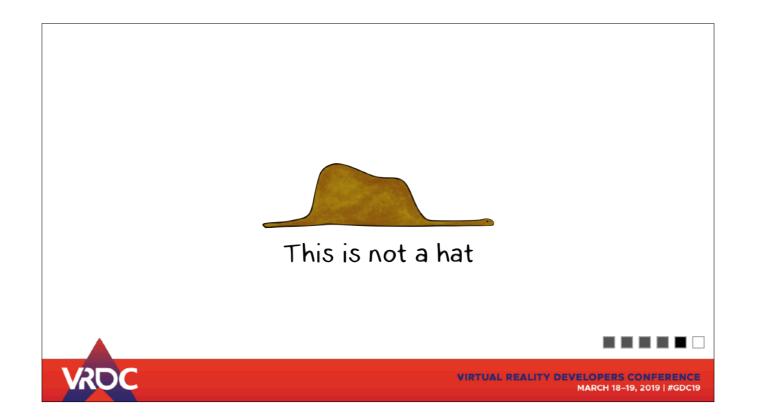
Programming

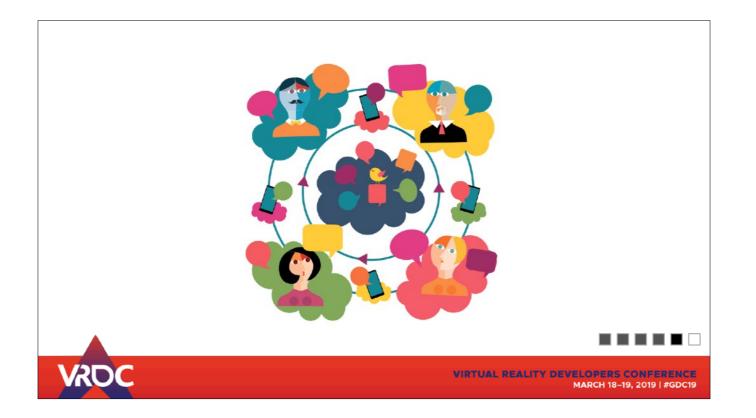
Puppeteering

Theater



And YES we also wear many hats.





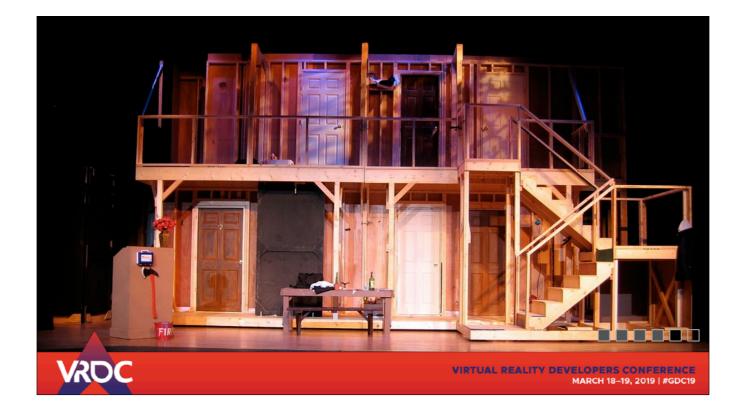
The combination of all these disciplines and the collaboration with Piehole, helped everyone broader perspectives.

We were able to get different vantage points on different situations.

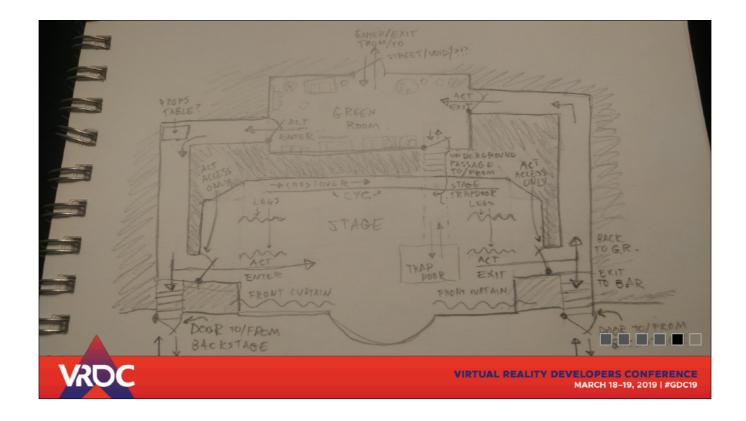
It is highly beneficial to have someone attack the same problem from different angles.

Our first organizational stone, which you've already heard about, was the bible of the project, thanks to that we have been able to allow for different departments to continue to add to the world.

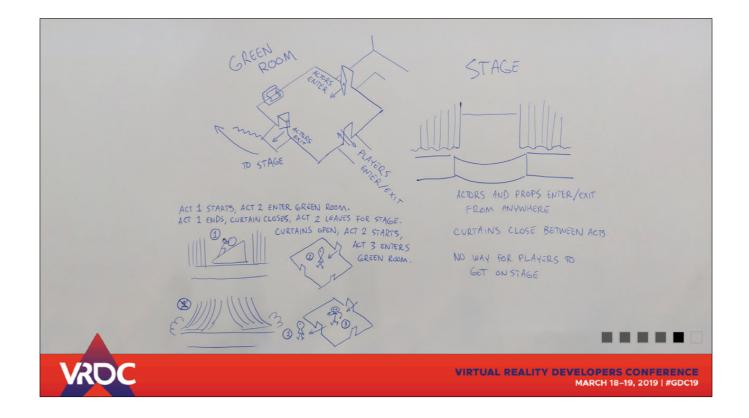
Yet a lot of work has to be put into making sure everyone has the correct information, and is on the same page and more importantly understands where the needs are coming from.



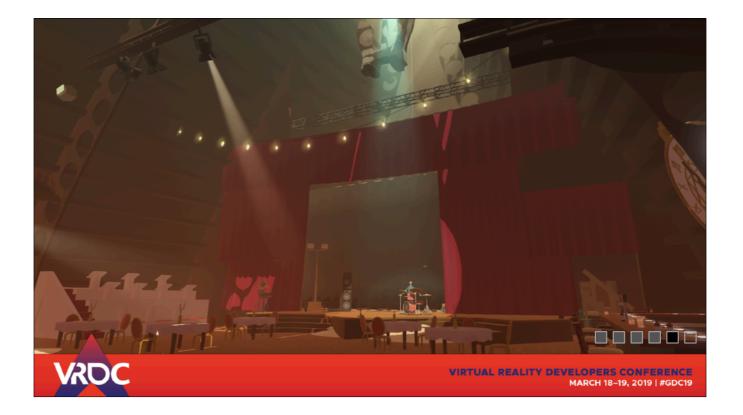
One good example was understanding the layout of the stage and how this would affect the Live actors interactions with the players. Our Art director looked for a bunch of references of stages.



Then Piehole informed us of the actual lay out of a theatre, and we discuss ideas of the spaces we could use to create moments with the live hosts and moments with the actors doing one on one encounters.



Our creative director worked on the potential interactions.



And eventually we had the Under stage.

The crowdsource information also helped make decisions to allow both the player and the live actors to have some agency.

For example a decision was made to not allow the players on stage unless the live host invites them, this way the live host can control their space and have the ability to use this power to make a player feel special.



Developing workflows for acting in virtual spaces.

This has been an ongoing process and will help us when scaling the project and training actors.

Actors no matter the experience will need special training in VR.

Thankfully, the untethered nature of the headsets we developed in, allowed us to have rehearsals where different people could log in to the Under from different cities.

Rehearsals happened in VR

But because of that we soon had to consider the human factor: settling into the VR space and into the character's physicality is something that varies from person to person.

Embodying character's means puppeteering different size bodies and the movements can only be understood in VR while embodying the characters. It is very physical.

—- play gif



Learnings from the preview, actors shifts.

Again this human factor!

One interesting thing we had to consider were actor shifts.

We looked at both SAG (screen actors guild) and Equity's (theatre union) but neither really reflected the work being done here.

While SAG actors can have 12 hour days, it is known they have breaks during set ups.

Equity has 10 minute breaks every hour and 20 minutes.



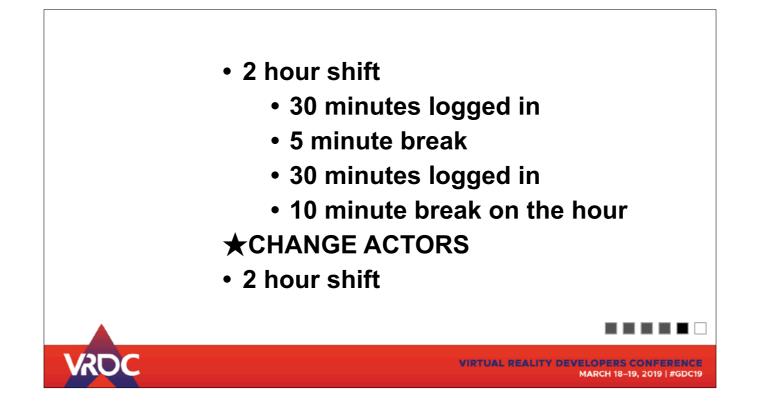
Even during rehearsals, one of the findings was understanding the physical and mental demand of the actors.

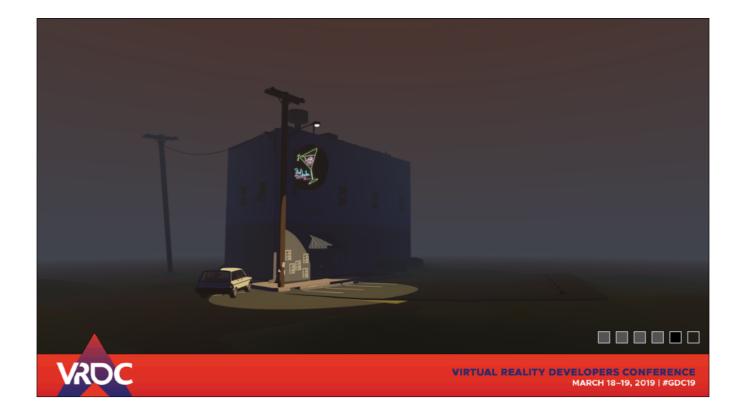
——- play video

Live hosts have to be engaging, loud, attract the attentions of the players, interact with the audience.

Actors doing one on ones, or possessing NPCs have to be in constant state of alert and in character waiting for the opportunity to start a new adventure while in the virtual space.

It takes a minute to adjust to the different passage of time in VR





Why non LBE?

If you know our work, Tender Claws creates long form narrative projects and we are always looking for ways to encourage exploration and create the desire to come back and find out more about the world and the narrative.

In the under presents we want to create a space where people want to come back to, to be able to scale the experience we will have a loop of prerecorded acts so that when players come into the world there is always something exciting for them to experience, the under runs without the dependency of a live host on stage HOWEVER part of the magic will be to find yourselves interacting with a live host or being swept away into a more intimate moment and not knowing when this will actually happen

