Games and Emotion How AI can bridge the gap between design and experience

Antonios Liapis



Institute of Digital Games University of Malta antonios.liapis@um.edu.mt http://antoniosliapis.com @SentientDesigns

Who am I?

- Senior Lecturer at the Institute of Digital Games, University of Malta.
- **Research** in procedural content generation, computer-aided game design, computational creativity.
- **Courses** for game dev, level design, content generation.
- **Passion** for RPGs and board games.
- More at <u>http://antoniosliapis.com/</u>



Why am I here?

- 1. Designer intentions versus player experience
- 2. Player experience and emotion
- Artificial Intelligence and (player) emotion models
- 4. Institute of Digital Games in this field (and beyond)



Designer intentions versus player experience How AI can bridge <u>the gap</u> between design and experience

Game Design: art or science?







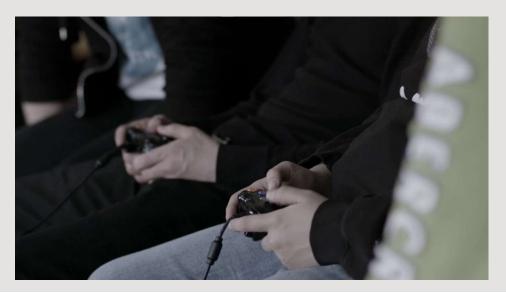




Design is <u>divination</u>

- You're trying to predict how someone will use your software
- Affordances & constraints
- Synthetic personas
- Testing & patching







• Players are **diverse** and unpredictable









- Players are **diverse** and unpredictable
- Players **ignore** or misunderstand mechanics



- Players are **diverse** and unpredictable
- Players **ignore** or misunderstand mechanics
- Players explicitly play **subversively**



- Players are **diverse** and unpredictable
- Players **ignore** or misunderstand mechanics
- Players explicitly play **subversively**
- Players play for their own* challenges



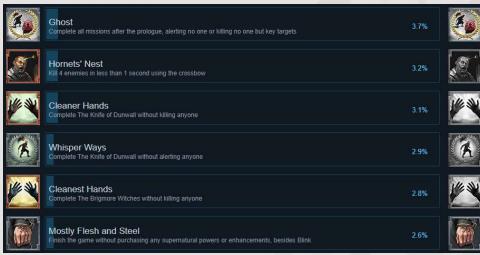
- Players are **diverse** and unpredictable
- Players **ignore** or misunderstand mechanics
- Players explicitly play **subversively**
- Players play for their own* challenges
- Evolving meta-game



Designers versus Players

- Designer strategies:
 - Blame the players
 - Patch/fix the game
 - Allow players to mod the game
 - Embrace/reward subversive play
 - Evolve the meta-game

Version	Balance Changes
	Meat-Seeking Missile manacost increased from 80/95/110/125 to 95/105/115/125
7.30e	Solution of the second se
7.30d	• 🚳 Rearm mana cost increased from 130/210/290 to 150/225/300
	O Heat-Seeking Missile damage per rocket reduced from 125/200/275/350 to 115/190/265/340
7.30	S Laser now splashes 100% of its damage on a 250 AoE (Only the main target gets blinded/shrink ray'd)
	Os Laser Shrink Ray bonus cast range reduced from 400 to 300
	O Laser Shrink Ray hp reduction reduced from 15% to 10%
	O Defense Matrix is now a basic skill
	O Defense Matrix mana cost reduced from 100 to 70/80/90/100
	Operanse Matrix damage absorbed reduced from 350 to 100/180/240/320
	Operation of the second s
	O Defense Matrix cast range increased from 400 to 600
	Operation of the second s
	Rearm mana cost rescaled from 100/210/320 to 130/210/290
	ONE New Rearm Sub-ability: Keen Conveyance. Channel for 4.5/4/3.5s to teleport to a friendly Building. Level 2 allows targeting units and level 3 allows targeting heroes
	cost: 75
	OMarch of the Machines is now a shard ability
	Omega March of the Machines mana cost increased from 130/150/170/190 to 190
	Omega March of the Machines robot explosion damage rescaled from 16/24/32/40 to 30
	O Level 10 Talent +8% Spell Amplification replaced with +2s Laser Blind Duration
	O Level 15 Talent +2.5s March of the Machines Duration replaced with -0.5 Keen Teleport Channel Time
	O Level 20 Talent +8 March of the Machines Damage replaced with +150 Defense Matrix Damage Absorbed
	Control Level 20 Talent +8 Armor replaced with +10% Spell Amplification
7.29	O Defense Matrix shard status resistance increased from 40% to 50%
	Opfense Matrix shard health increased from 275 to 350
	Offense Matrix shard duration Increased from 12 to 15
	Os Laser scepter current health reduction reduced from 20% to 15%
	O Rearm mana cost increased from 100/200/300 to 100/210/320
	Rearm channel time increased from 3/1.5/0.75 to 3.5/2/1.25



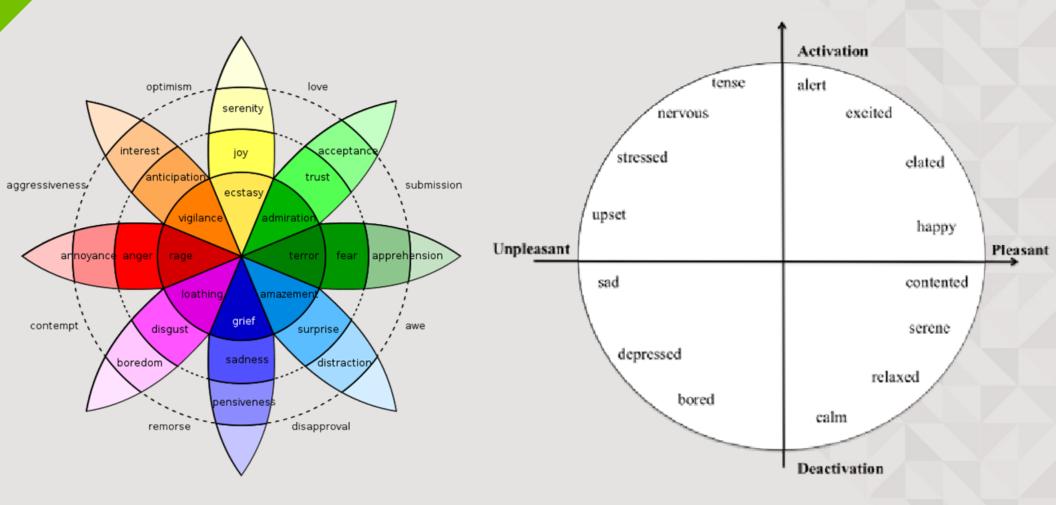
Player experience and emotion How AI can bridge the gap between design and <u>experience</u>

Playing games is <u>emotional</u>





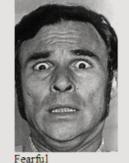
Emotion typologies



R. Plutchik, "Nature of emotions". American Scientist Vol. 89, No. 4, pp. 344-350, 2001. J. A. Russell, "A circumplex model of affect." Journal of personality and social psychology, vol. 39, no. 6, 1980

Emotion manifestations

- Muscles
 - Facial expression
 - Posture
- Physiology
 - Heart rate
 - Skin conductance (sweat)
- Brain activity



Happy







Disgusted

Angry



Surprised



Emotion annotation

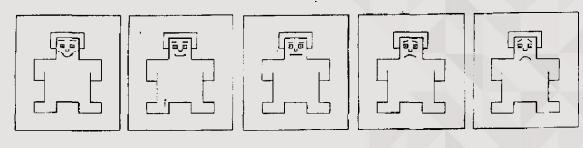
How?

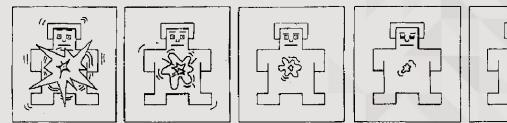
- Labels
- Manikins
- Comparisons (ranks)

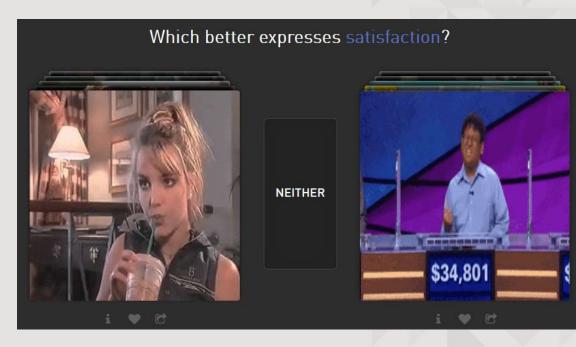
Who?

- 1st person
- 3rd person

Bradley, M.M., & Lang, P.J. (1994). Measuring emotion: the Self-Assessment Manikin and the Semantic Differential. Journal of behavior therapy and experimental psychiatry, 25 1, 49-59 . http://gifgif.media.mit.edu/







Emotion annotation

When?

- Time-continuous
- Aggregated

Simulated recall

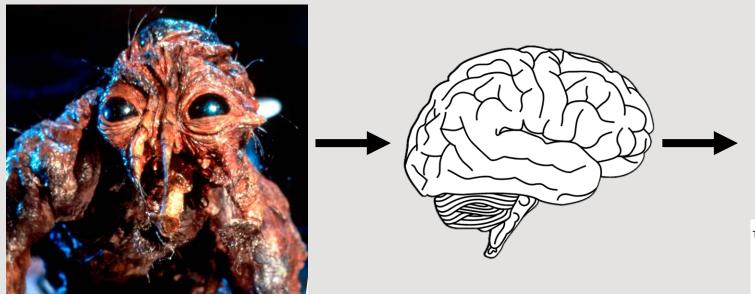


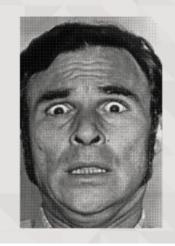
D. Melhart, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "PAGAN: Video Affect Annotation Made Easy," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

Artificial Intelligence and (player) emotion models How <u>AI</u> can bridge the gap between design and experience

Human (Emotional) Intelligence

- Input (Video, music, game, grading)
- Output (Laughter/tears, Annotation)



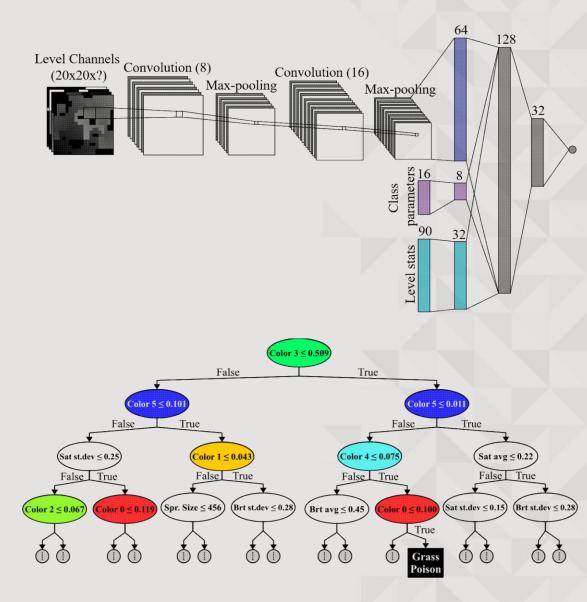


This movie makes me afraid

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly disagree ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ Strongly agree

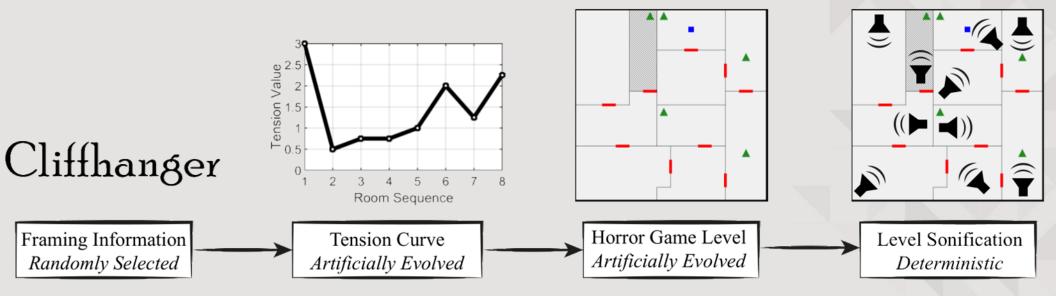
Artificial Intelligence

- Predictive models
 - Learn I/O patterns on a training set
 - Predict output in a test set
- Methods
 - Deep learning
 - Decision Trees

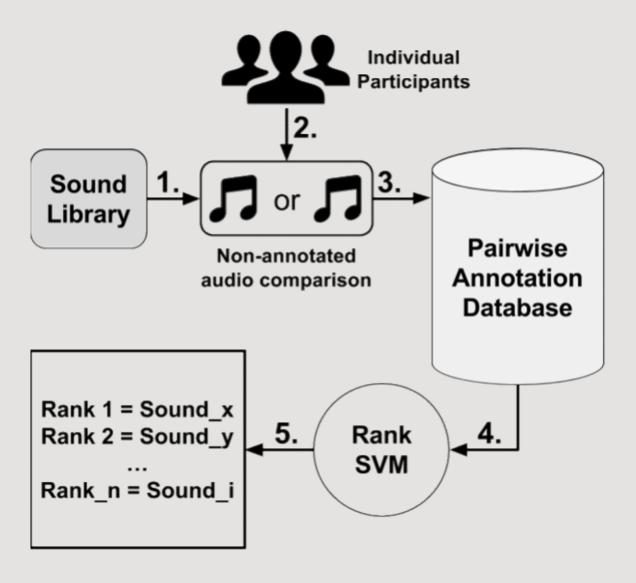


P. Lopes, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Modelling Affect for Horror Soundscapes," IEEE Transactions of Affective Computing, vol. 10, no 2, pp. 209-222, 2019.

• Sonancia: complete horror game generation based on designer intent

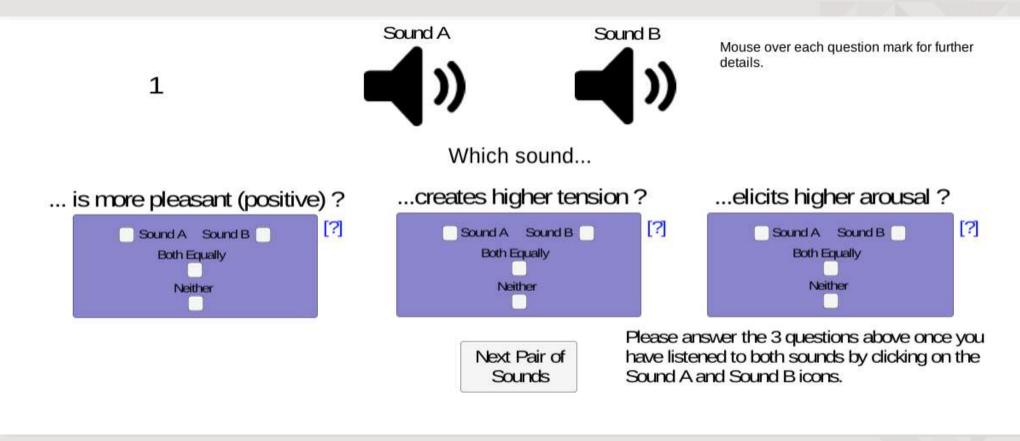


- Soundscapes were originally ranked based on the tension they elicit by the researcher.
- Hypothesis:
 - We can model the tension that a sound elicits based on crowdsourced data and audio features
 - We can look at original compositions (soundscapes) or filters applied to them

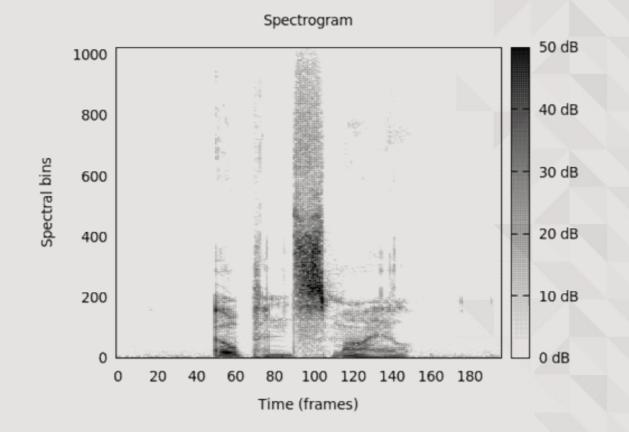


Data collection: 4-alternate forced choice

1009 rankings collected

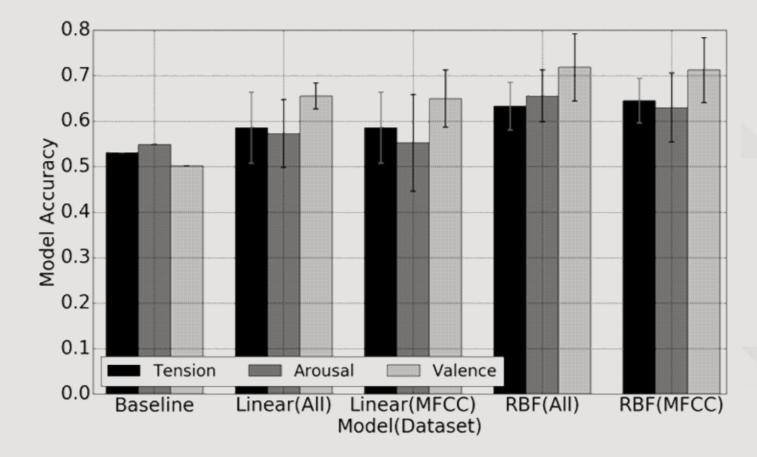


 Sounds: processed through the OpenSMILE audio feature extraction tool (384 features)



https://audeering.github.io/opensmile/

• Training through RankSVM (SFS):



- Applications:
 - Being able to choose sounds based on intended arousal/valence/tension *changes*, even among unseen sounds
 - Applying different filters to a soundbyte, and choosing the best one for a specific emotion (high/low valence etc.) among them
 - Generating completely new sounds based on intended affect.

K. Makantasis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "From Pixels to Affect: A Study on Games and Player Experience," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

- Premise: gameplay footage can tell us about the emotions of the player(s) in it
- Interaction context is enough (no need for webcams or intrusive biosensors)



K. Makantasis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "From Pixels to Affect: A Study on Games and Player Experience," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

 Data collection: first-person real-time annotation of arousal in post-play video

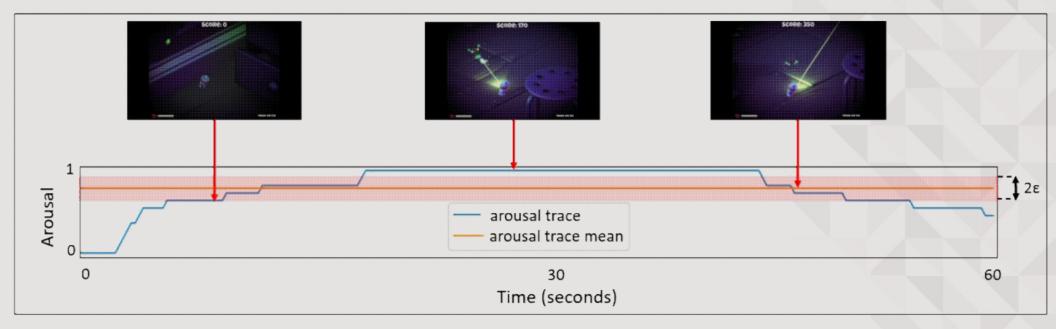
- First play...
- ...then annotate (twice)

Participants: 25 players

D. Melhart, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "PAGAN: Video Affect Annotation Made Easy," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

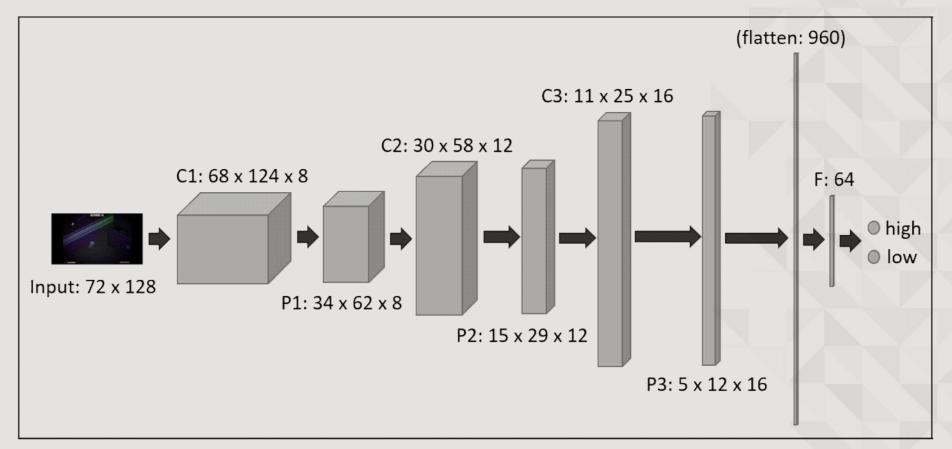


- Annotation trace split into low arousal and high arousal, based on mean value
- Low and high relative to this trace



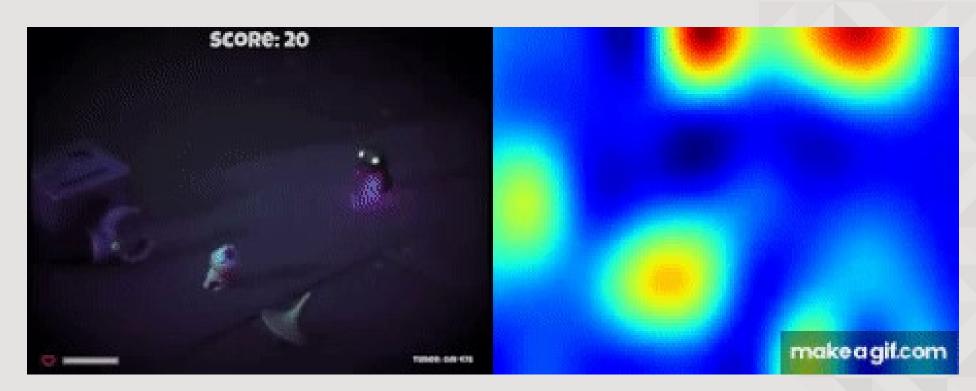
K. Makantasis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "From Pixels to Affect: A Study on Games and Player Experience," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

• Video frames turned to **grayscale**, **rescaled** and processed through a deep architecture



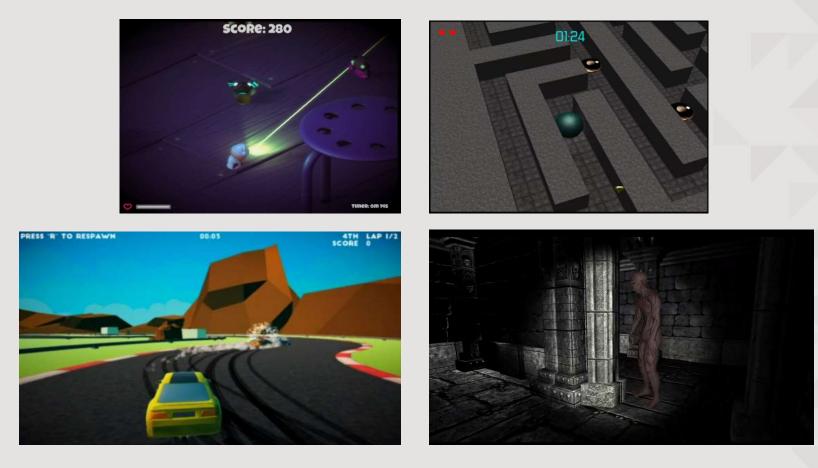
K. Makantasis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "From Pixels to Affect: A Study on Games and Player Experience," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

 Models based on frames, sequences or videos all reach class. accuracies ~77%

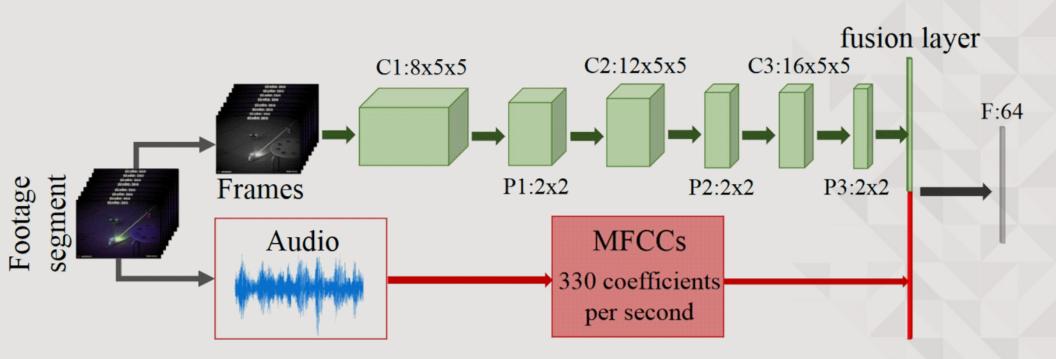


K. Makantasis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "From Pixels to Affect: A Study on Games and Player Experience," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2019.

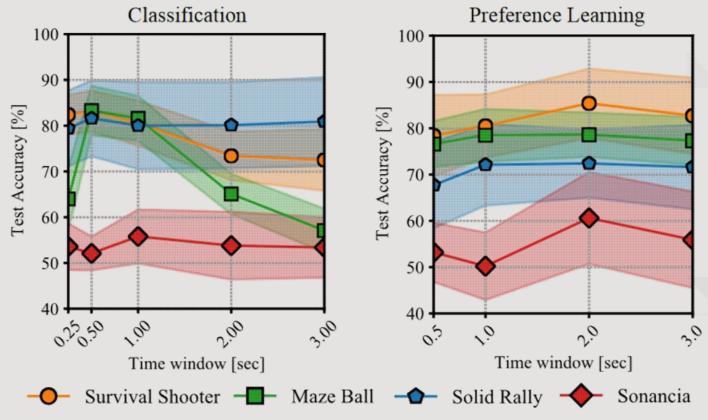
• Sequel: more games, more modalities

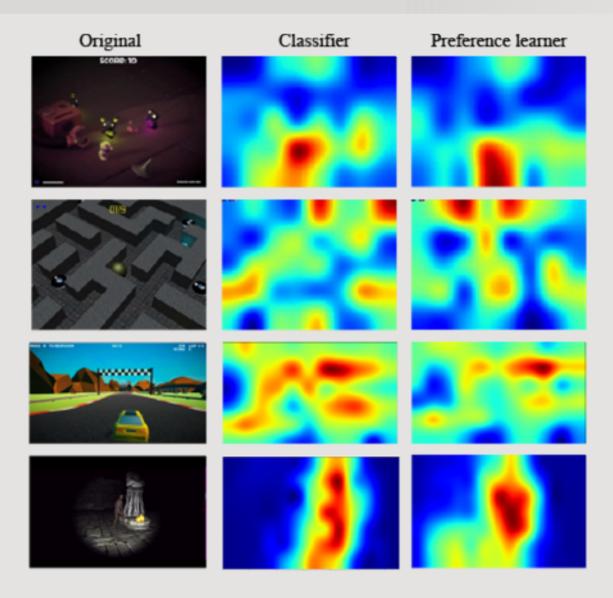


 Using visuals (grayscale frames), and audio (MFCCs) in a late fusion DL approach



• Can reach high accuracies with audio + visual data in 3 games, but not Sonancia





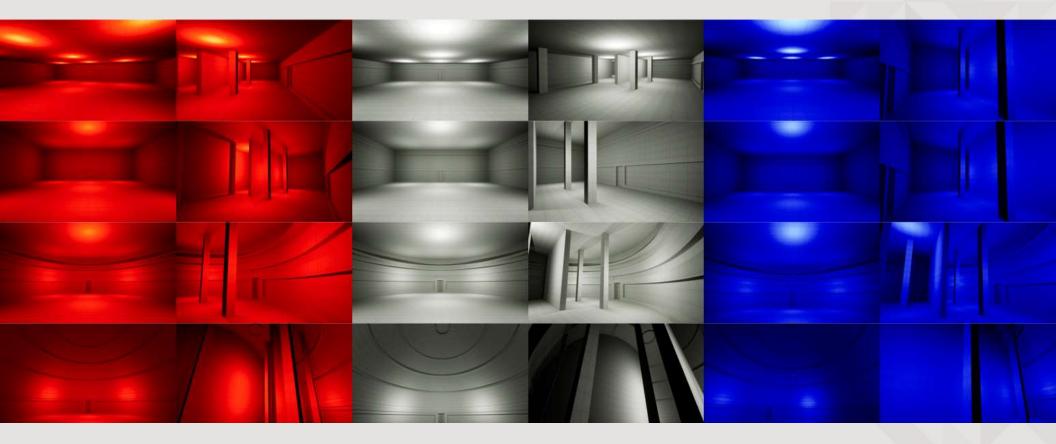
- Applications:
 - Affect modelling without need for invasive hardware or software
 - GRAD-CAM visualizations can help designers identify visual stimuli that are triggers
 - Genre/style agnostic: possibly generalizable across games of similar visual style (?)

E. Xylakis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Architectural Form and Affect: A Spatiotemporal Study of Arousal," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2021.

• Premise: spatial navigation & features or illumination of spaces impacts emotion



 Dataset: 24 rooms with changes in curvature, ceiling height, "noise", illumination color



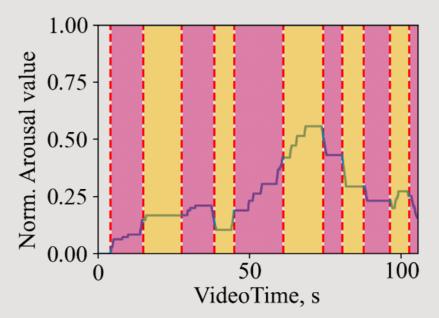
E. Xylakis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Architectural Form and Affect: A Spatiotemporal Study of Arousal," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2021.

• Data collection: arousal in pre-recorded videos



E. Xylakis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Architectural Form and Affect: A Spatiotemporal Study of Arousal," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2021.

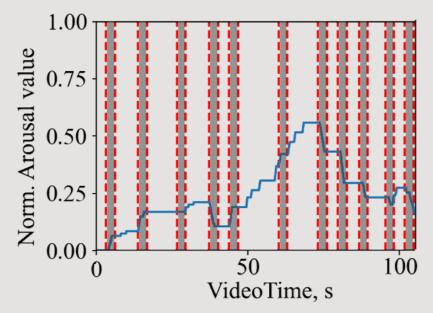
- Processing #1: changes between rooms
- How a feature changes between consecutive rooms versus how mean arousal in these rooms changes





E. Xylakis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Architectural Form and Affect: A Spatiotemporal Study of Arousal," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2021.

- Processing #2: changes during arrivals
- How a feature changes between new room and previous room versus how arousal fluctuates when entering new room





E. Xylakis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Architectural Form and Affect: A Spatiotemporal Study of Arousal," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2021.

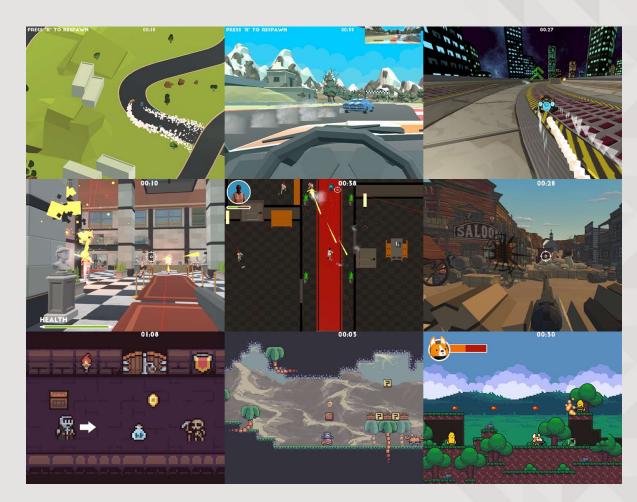
- Changes in "noise" (87%), curvature (75%) and color (59%) coincide with changes of arousal, when 2+ annotators agree.
- Applications:
 - Predict arousal progression in a premade architectural layout
 - Counter/exploit predicted changes in arousal with additional modalities (e.g. sounds)

E. Xylakis, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Architectural Form and Affect: A Spatiotemporal Study of Arousal," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, 2021.

- Premise: we can use summary gameplay metrics to predict high or low points of arousal...
 - within a game
 - across games

- Premise: we can use summary gameplay metrics to predict high or low points of arousal...
 - within a game
 - across games
- A step towards **general** player affect modelling
 - general models that work in unseen games
 - general gameplay metrics that work across games

- Dataset: 9 games with different controls/gameplay
- 3 genres:
 - racing
 - shooter
 - platformer
- Playtime: 2 mins

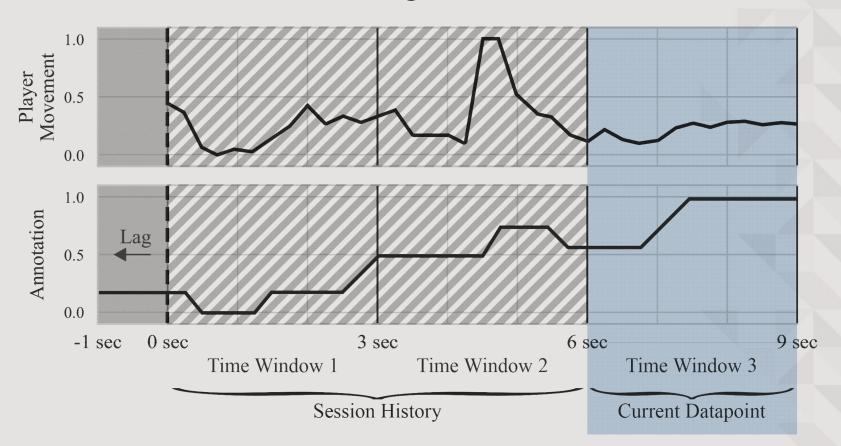


- Data collection: large Mturk campaign, 122 players*
- Play, then annotate arousal on video via RankTrace



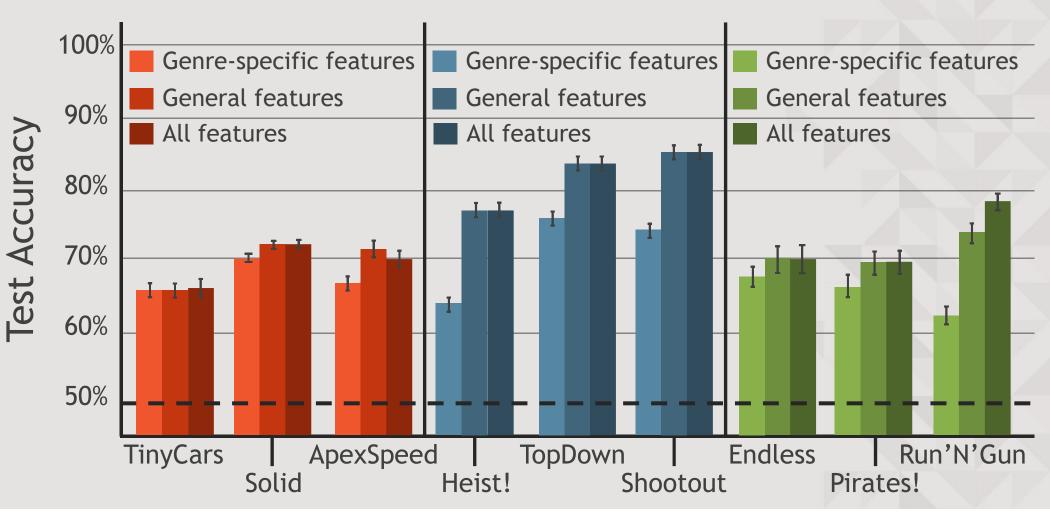
- Gameplay metrics:
 - **Specific**: 42 genre-specific features, may not be present in all games of the same genre.
 - General: 13 features common in all games
 - Time, score, player/object/bot activity, keypresses

• Comparing mean arousal in this time window with average mean arousal so far

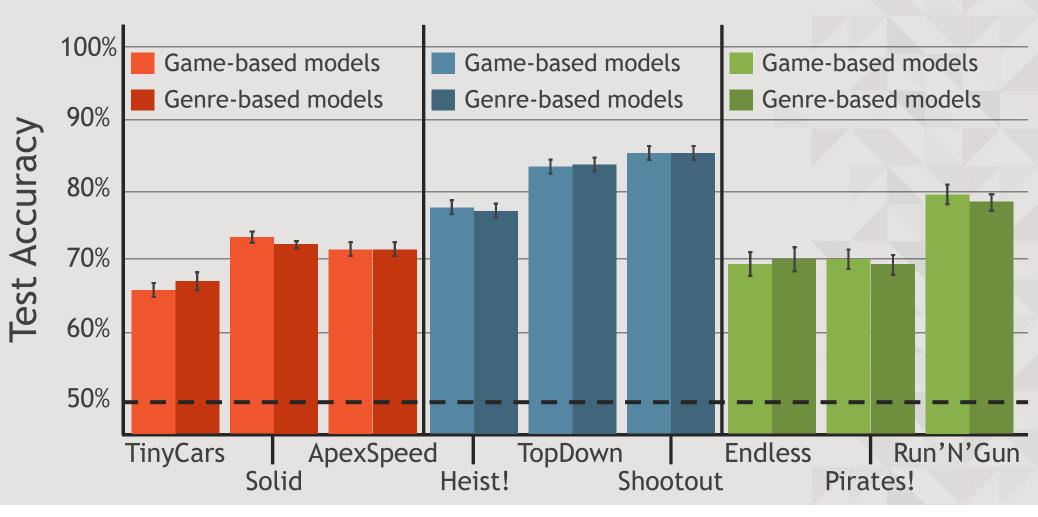


D. Melhart, A. Liapis and G. N. Yannakakis: "Towards General Models of Player Experience: A Study Within Genres," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Games, 2021.

• Trained with Random Forests: General metrics work well within the same game



• Trained with Random Forests: General models trained on the other 2 games are quite accurate



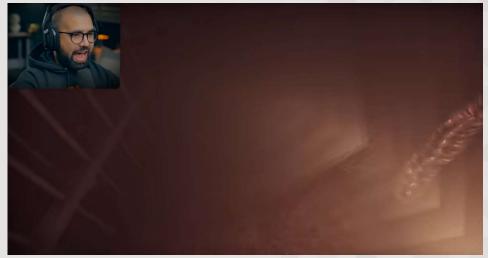
- Applications:
 - General "genre" arousal models: devs can predict arousal in a new game in development if they have (summary) gameplay metrics from past games in this genre
 - A step towards general affect modeling

Parting words How AI can bridge the gap between design and experience

Games and Emotion

- Games can elicit powerful emotions
- Designers know (or should know) how to trigger such emotions
- Emotions during gameplay can be due to visuals, story, or gameplay intensity





AI affect models and games

- AI can learn affect patterns from:
 - Game setup (colors, levels)
 - Gameplay (footage, metrics)
- This can help
 general AI and
 improve games!



makeaait.com

