

### Happiness through virtual lens: The influence of immersion, social and nonsocial contents on positive emotion induction

Katarina Pavic, Dorine Vergilino-Perez, Thierry Gricourt, Laurence Chaby

#### ► To cite this version:

Katarina Pavic, Dorine Vergilino-Perez, Thierry Gricourt, Laurence Chaby. Happiness through virtual lens : The influence of immersion, social and nonsocial contents on positive emotion induction. Journée d'Étude Réalité Virtuelle et Domaines de la Psychologie (VR-PSY), Sep 2021, Boulogne-Billancourt, France. hal-03981847

### HAL Id: hal-03981847 https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-03981847v1

Submitted on 10 Feb 2023  $\,$ 

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Happiness through virtual lens : The influence of immersion, social and nonsocial contents on positive emotion induction

Katarina Pavic <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Dorine Vergilino-Perez <sup>1,2</sup>, Thierry Gricourt <sup>4</sup> & Laurence Chaby <sup>1,3</sup> <sup>1</sup> Institut de Psychologie, Université de Paris; <sup>2</sup> Vision Action Cognition, Université de Paris; <sup>3</sup> Institut des systèmes intelligents et de robotique, Sorbonne Université; <sup>4</sup> SocialDream - katarina.pavic@u-paris.fr -

INTRODUCTION

- ⇒ **Positive emotions** have **health benefits** (1) and are tightly linked to **well-being** (2)
- ⇒ Critical issue : How to foster well-being and positive experiences among users?
- ⇒ **Positive technology** framework suggests technologies may improve users' subjective, psychological and social well-being (3)
  - Virtual Reality (VR) appears as a suitable technology for inducing positive emotions and promoting well-being
  - But VR's efficacity has mostly been assessed with "subjective" measures (questionnaires), more rarely with "objective" ones (e.g., physiological measures)



**AIM OF THE STUDY** 



>Investigate VR's (*i.e.*, immersion) effects on positive emotion induction compared to a screen presentation

Comparing social and nonsocial (landscape) contents influence on elicited emotions

⇒ Widespread use of **natural (***i.e.,* **nonsocial) video contents** for inducing positive emotions in VR studies, yet social contents can have an influence on induced emotions and arousal (4)

## **METHOD**

**Participants** : 28 healthy undergraduate students 16 women, 12 men, 23 years ± 2.6 Non-inclusion of participants having major psychiatric and/or neurological disorders (epilepsy).

➢Confronting "subjective" and "objective" participants' assessing for measures emotional states

**Material**: 25" screen (resolution of 1920 x 1080 pixels) HMD Samsung Odyssey+ (110° Fov, resolution of 1440 x 1600 pixels) Empatica E4 wristband

**Stimuli** : Eight 360° videos shot with a GoPro 360° camera and a tutorial video

### Procedure



Consent Visual Analogical Scale (VAS)

0-

CONCLUSION















Preferences VR/Screen Content

media and video contents

Important **HR deceleration** while watching nonsocial contents in VR compared to screen Media Screen presentation

Main effect of immersion : VR induced more positive emotions and arousal compared to screen presentation



Less clear differences between VR and screen for social video contents

Perspective: compute HR variability (HRv)

Main effect of content : Social videos are perceived as more positive and arousing than nonsocial video contents

Content

Media 🔶 Screen 🔶 VR

No Media x Content interaction on valence or arousal ratings

## REFERENCES

Social

(1) Diener, E., & Chan, M. Y. (2011). Happy people live longer: Subjective well-being contributes to health and longevity. Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being, 3(1), 1–43.

(2) Garland, E. L., Fredrickson, B., Kring, A. M., Johnson, D. P., Meyer, P. S., & Penn, D. L. (2010). Upward spirals of positive emotions counter downward spirals of negativity: Insights from the broaden-and-build theory and affective neuroscience on the treatment of emotion dysfunctions and deficits in psychopathology. Clinical Psychology Review, 30(7), 849–864. (3) Riva, G., Banos, R. M., Botella, C., Wiederhold, B. K., & Gaggioli, A. (2012). Positive technology: using

interactive technologies to promote positive functioning. Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social *Networking, 15(2), 69–77.* 

(4) Britton, J. C., Taylor, S. F., Berridge, K. C., Mikels, J. A., & Liberzon, I. (2006). Differential subjective and psychophysiological responses to socially and nonsocially generated emotional stimuli. *Emotion, 6(1),* 150.

(5) Browning, M. H. E. M., Mimnaugh, K. J., van Riper, C. J., Laurent, H. K., & LaValle, S. M. (2020). Can simulated nature support mental health? Comparing short, single-doses of 360-degree nature videos in virtual reality with the outdoors. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10, 2667.

> The **immersive nature of VR** leads to more positive emotions and arousal on both subjective and objective levels

> Nonsocial contents seem particularly efficient on a physiological level = Natures' well-known benefits for relaxing and restoring resources (5)

> Social contents seem to be more efficient on a subjective level for inducing positive emotions

> Potential applications: foster well-being through VR and positive emotions induction for more vulnerable and/or isolated users (*e.g.*, elderly users)