

Going Beyond:

Lucid Dreaming as a Lens into Transformative
Experience Design for Virtual Reality

A silhouette of a person sitting on a dark ledge, possibly a pier or dock, with their head bowed and hands clasped. They are positioned on the left side of the frame. The background is a calm body of water reflecting the warm, orange and yellow light of a sunset or sunrise. The overall mood is contemplative and somber.

Spiritual Deprivation

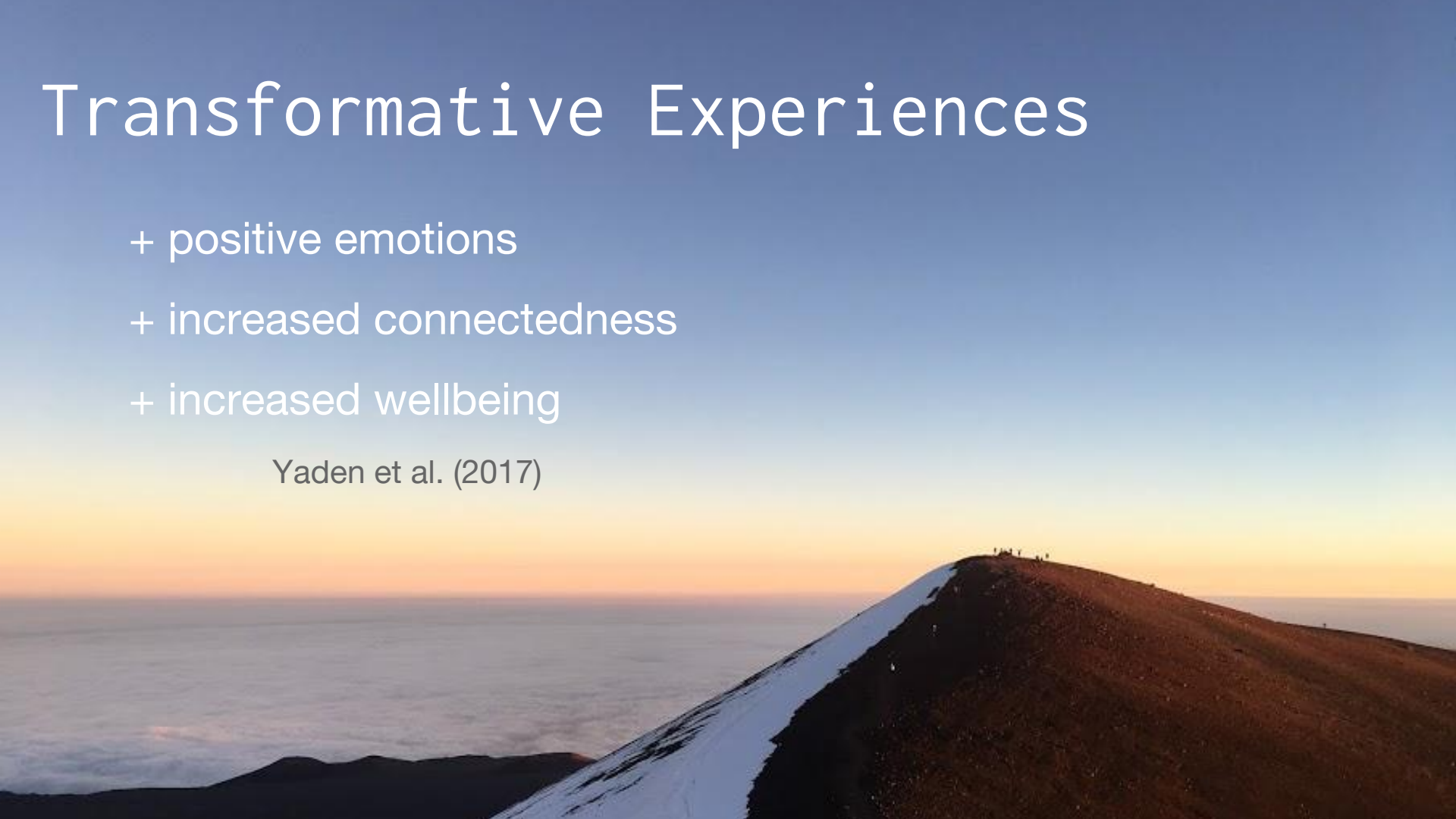
- disconnected
- search for meaning
- lack of fulfilment

Hassed (2000)

Transformative Experiences

- + positive emotions
- + increased connectedness
- + increased wellbeing

Yaden et al. (2017)



Virtual Reality

- + emotional affordances
- + epistemic affordances
- + impossible worlds and selves
- + controlled, safe space

Gaggioli et al. (2016)



Tech4Good Movements

User Centered
Design

Norman & Draper (1986)

Hedonomics

Helander (2002)
Hancock et al. (2005)

Anthropology-Based
Computing

Brown (2013)

Computer-Mediated
Self-Transcendence

Gaggioli et al. (2016)

Calm Technology

Weiser & Brown (1996)

Affective
Computing

Picard (2000)

Positive
Technology

Riva et al. (2012)
Gaggioloi et al. (2017)

Technowellness

Kennedy (2014)

time

Ergonomics

Jastrzebowski (1857)
Edholm & Morrell (1973)

Positive Computing

Sander (2011)
Calvo & Peters (2014)

Positive Design

Desmet & Pohlmeier (2013)

Transcendence Technology

Mossbridge (2016)

Persuasive
Technology

Fogg (1999)

Somaesthetics

Shusterman (2012)
Schiphorst (2009)
Lee et al. (2014)
Höök et al. (2015)

Techno-Spiritual
Design

Buie (2016)

Lucid Dreaming

the dreamer is aware
that they are dreaming

LaBerge et al. (1986)

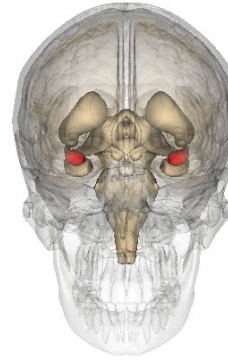


Lucid Dreaming

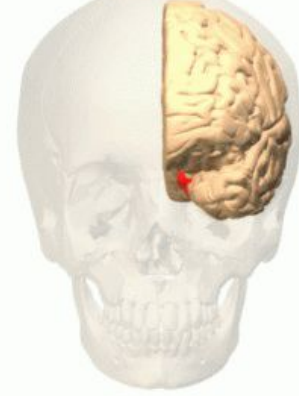
- + experience anything
- + spiritual practice
- + ultimate VR
- not accessible
- time consuming



NEUROSCIENCE OF LUCID DREAMS

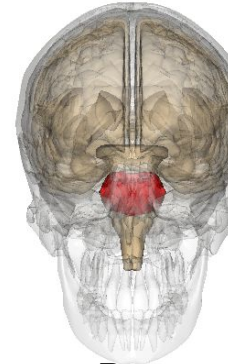
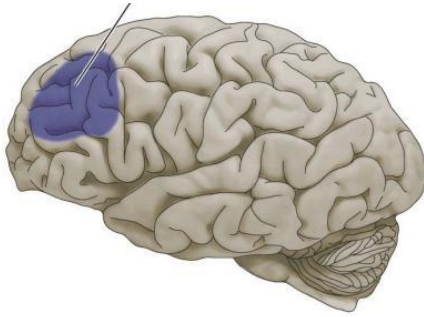


Amygdala



Parahippocampal Cortex

Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex



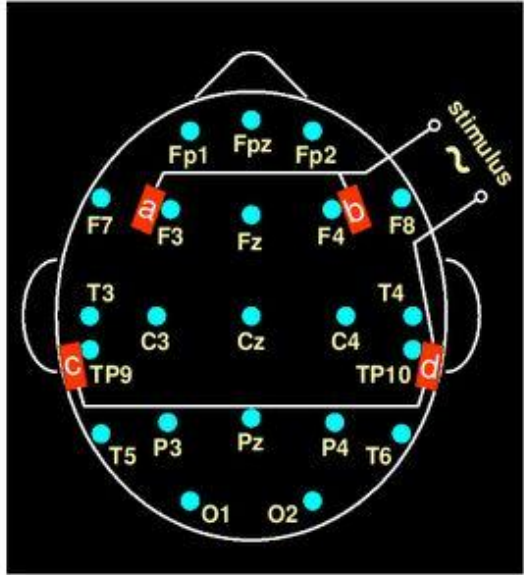
Pons



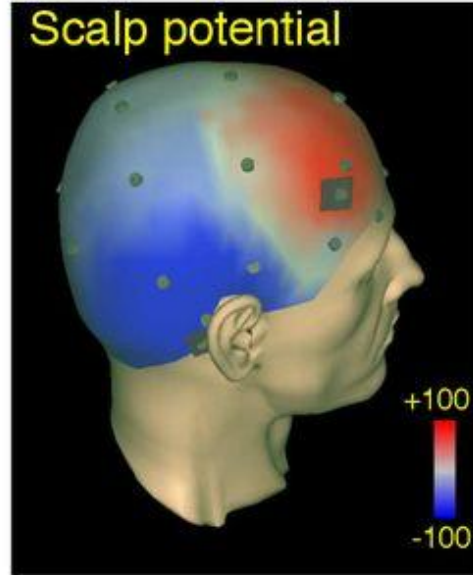
Parietal Cortex

NEUROSCIENCE OF LUCID DREAMS

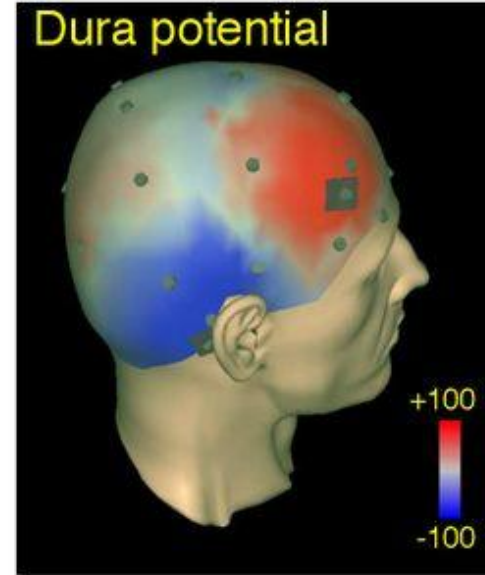
a



b



c



Voss, U., Holzmann, R., Tuin, I., & Hobson, J. A. (2009). Lucid dreaming: a state of consciousness with features of both waking and non-lucid dreaming. *Sleep*, 32(9), 1191-1200.

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Problem

Spiritual Deprivation

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- search for meaning
- lack of fulfillment

Solution

Transformative Exp.

- + positive emotions
- + increased connection
- + increased wellbeing

Implementation

Virtual Reality

- + emotional affordances
- + epistemic affordances
- + impossible worlds/selves
- + controlled, safe space
- limited to tech/talent

Inspiration

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Multiphase Mixed Methods

Clinical Studies

- + controlled
- + supplementary treatment
- + generalizability
- equipment portability/cost
- comfort

Physiological Measures Surveys

Cued-Recall Debrief

- + mixed methods
- + validation
- + triangulation of data
- non-specific indicators
- set and setting dependent

Participatory Design

- + prototyping
- + expert walk through
- + observations
- + interviews
- + reflexivity
- missing traditional rigor
- time consuming

Phenomenology

- + lived experience
- + essence of lucid dreaming
- + rigorous methods
- + guidelines for VR
- carefully select participants
- bracketing

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QUAL : PHENOMENOLOGY



What are transformative
experiences like in
lucid dreaming?

Kitson, A., Schiphorst, T., & Riecke, B. E. (2018). **Are You Dreaming?: A Phenomenological Study on Understanding Lucid Dreams As a Tool for Introspection in Virtual Reality**. In Proceedings of the 2018 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 343:1–343:12). New York, NY, USA: ACM.

QUAL : PHENOMENOLOGY

Semi-structured Interviews

Active and proficient lucid dreamers ¹
M = 20 years & one lucid dream per week

Nine in-depth individual interviews
6F, 3M; Ages 19-57

Broad, open ended questions ²
25-60 min. interview; audio recorded

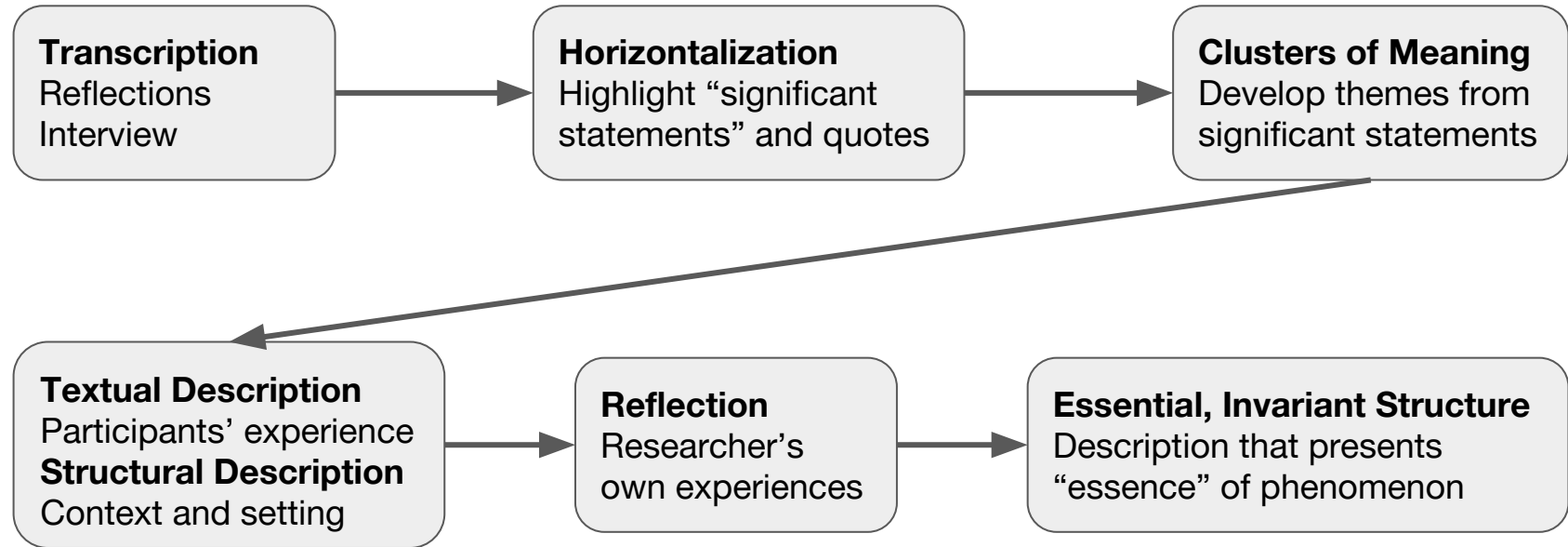


¹ LaBerge, S. (2014). Lucid dreaming: Paradoxes of dreaming consciousness. 45-173.

² Bevan, M. T. (2014). A method of phenomenological interviewing. *Qualitative health research*, 24(1), 136-144.

QUAL: PHENOMENOLOGY

Data Analysis



Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage.

Giorgi, A. (1985). Phenomenology and psychological research. Duquesne.

Moustakas, C. (1994). Phenomenological research methods. Sage.

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS



VR Transformative Experiences

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS

**Vivid visuals & other senses
add to the experience**

absence or inaccuracies do
not detract from “realness”



DESIGN IMPLICATIONS

Exploration and open environments

feeling of possibility

playful and childlike

in nature

fantastical



DESIGN IMPLICATIONS

Give users a sense of
control
empowerment
confidence



DESIGN IMPLICATIONS

Space for personal meaning and interpretation

abstract worlds

nature-like environments

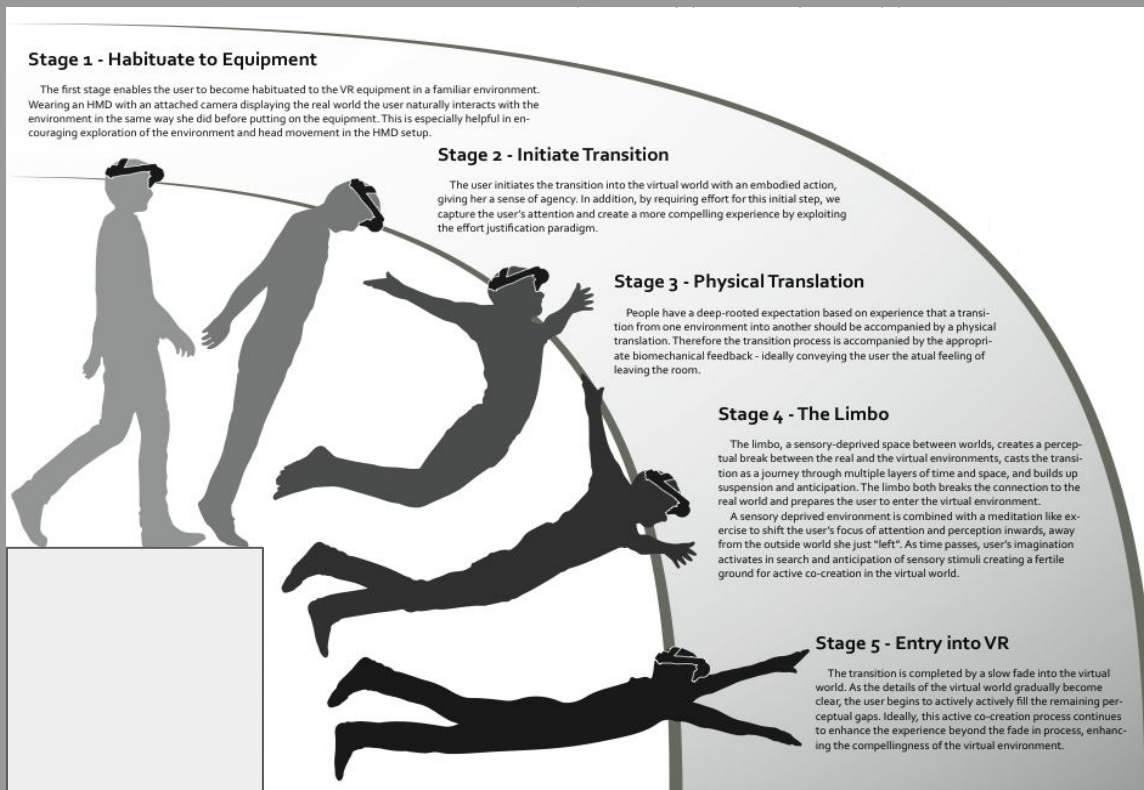
embodied experiences

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS

Seamless transitions

safe space

intention



Sproll et al. (2013)

Ceremony



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QUAL: PARTICIPATORY DESIGN¹

Exploration

- + examining artifacts (technology)
- + interviews
- + walkthroughs

Prototyping

- + cooperative prototyping
- + talk-aloud feedback
- + interviews

Discovery

- + workshop
- + storyboarding



¹ Spinuzzi, C. (2005). The Methodology of Participatory Design. Technical Communication, 52(2), 163–174.

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MIXED METHODS: QUAN(qual)

Survey¹

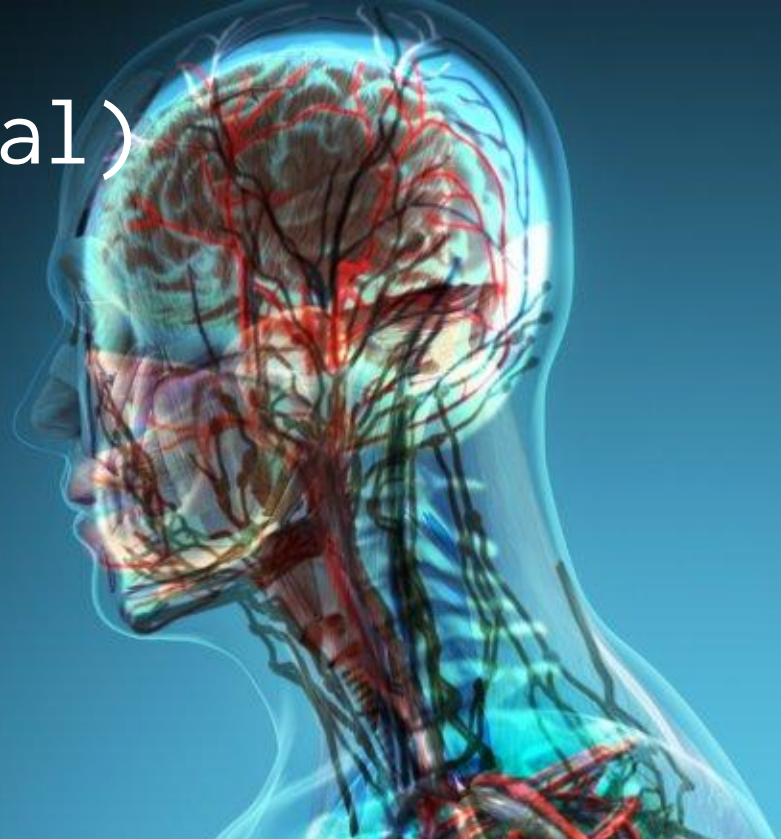
Adult Self-Transcendence Inventory (ASTI)

Physiological^{2,3}

EEG, EDA, ECG, EMG, Resp, Goosecam

Cued-Recall Debrief⁴

Expert Evaluation & Naive Participants



- 1 Levenson, M. R., Jennings, P. A., Aldwin, C. M., & Shiraishi, R. W. (2005). Self-Transcendence: Conceptualization and Measurement. *The International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 60(2), 127–143.
- 2 Potter, R. F., & Bolis, P. D. (2012). *Psychophysiological measurement and meaning: cognitive and emotional processing of media*. New York: Routledge.
- 3 Benedek, M., Wilfling, B., Lukas-Wolfbauer, R., Katzur, B. H., & Kaernbach, C. (2010). Objective and continuous measurement of piloerection. *Psychophysiology*, 47(5), 989–993.
- 4 Bentley, T., Johnston, L., & von Baggo, K. (2005). Evaluation using cued-recall debrief to elicit information about a user's affective experiences. In *Proceedings of the 17th Australia conference on CHI: Citizens Online: Considerations for Today and the Future*, 1-10.

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Potential Applications to Health Care

Stress reduction ¹

Transcendent experiences ²

Connecting to self and others ³

Supporting personal growth ⁴

Exploring consciousness ⁵



- 1 K. Ćosić, S. Popović, D. Kukolja, M. Horvat, and B. Dropuljić, (2010) “Physiology-Driven Adaptive Virtual Reality Stimulation for Prevention and Treatment of Stress Related Disorders,” *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 73–78.
- 2 Chirico, A., Ferrise, F., Cordella, L., & Gaggioli, A. (2018). Designing Awe in Virtual Reality: An Experimental Study. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. Quesnel, D., & Riecke, B. E. (2017). Awestruck: Natural interaction with virtual reality on eliciting awe (pp. 205–206). IEEE.
- 3 Tarr, B., Slater, M., & Cohen, E. (2018). Synchrony and social connection in immersive Virtual Reality. *Scientific Reports*, 8(1), 3693.
- 4 Riva, G., Baños, R. M., Botella, C., Mantovani, F., & Gaggioli, A. (2016). Transforming Experience: The Potential of Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality for Enhancing Personal and Clinical Change. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 7, 164.
- 5 Suzuki, K., Roseboom, W., Schwartzman, D. J., & Seth, A. K. (2017). A Deep-Dream Virtual Reality Platform for Studying Altered Perceptual Phenomenology. *Scientific Reports*, 7(1), 15982.



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