# **AS LIGHT AS YOUR FOOTSTEPS**

A shoe-based wearable device for real-time modification of footstep sounds for illusory changes in body weight



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## Introduction

People's body perceptions are highly malleable, as demonstrated by neuroscientific studies on sensory-driven illusions<sup>1</sup>.

- Sounds in combination with tactile and/or proprioceptive cues, can change people's body perceptions, as seen in the footsteps illusion<sup>2</sup>

- There are individual differences in the effects, e.g. according to body ideals<sup>3</sup> or symptomatology of eating disorders<sup>4</sup>

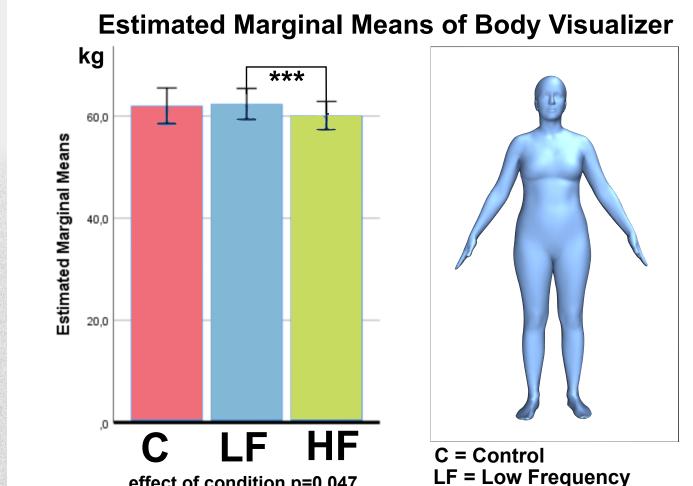
# What is the footsteps illusion?<sup>2</sup>

Dynamic modification of footstep sounds can lead people to: -Perceive their body as thinner/lighter -Walk more dynamically -Feel happier

## How do we measure this illusion?

-Body visualizer<sup>6</sup> -Body behavior IMUs (gait)

# Effects on body perception



- Here we present our shoe-based system that allows for real-time modification of footstep sounds<sup>5</sup>.

### Do you want to try our system and share with us your feelings?

## Our system<sup>2,5</sup>

-Binaural microphones capture the footstep sounds. -Bela.io device for real-time sound processing.

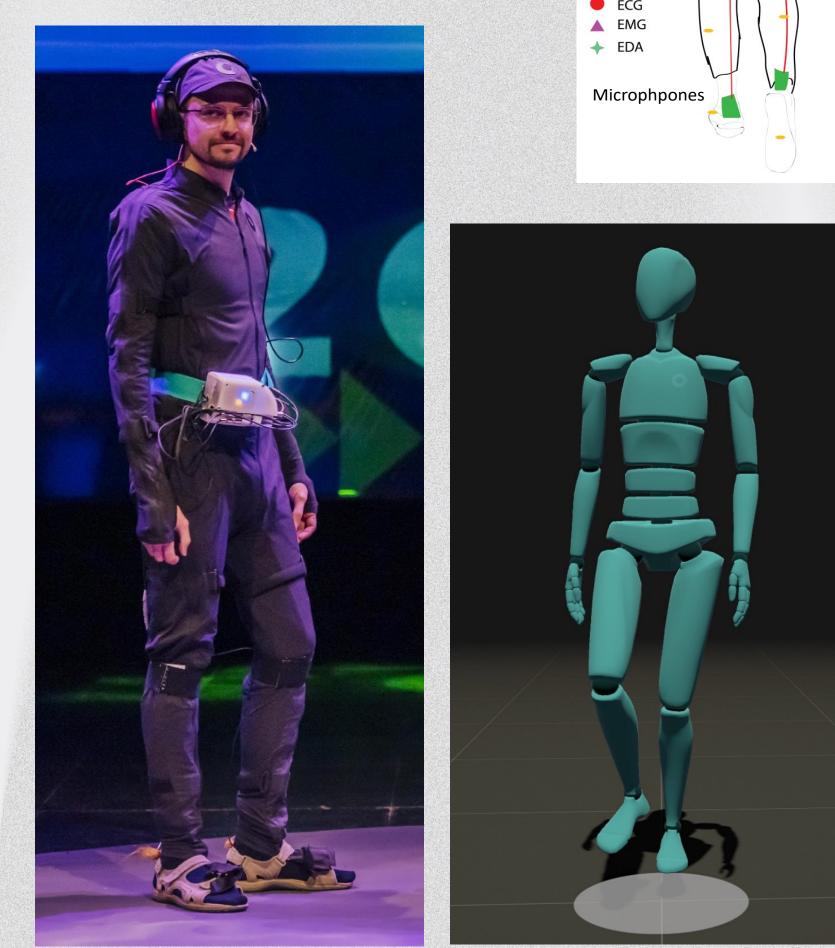


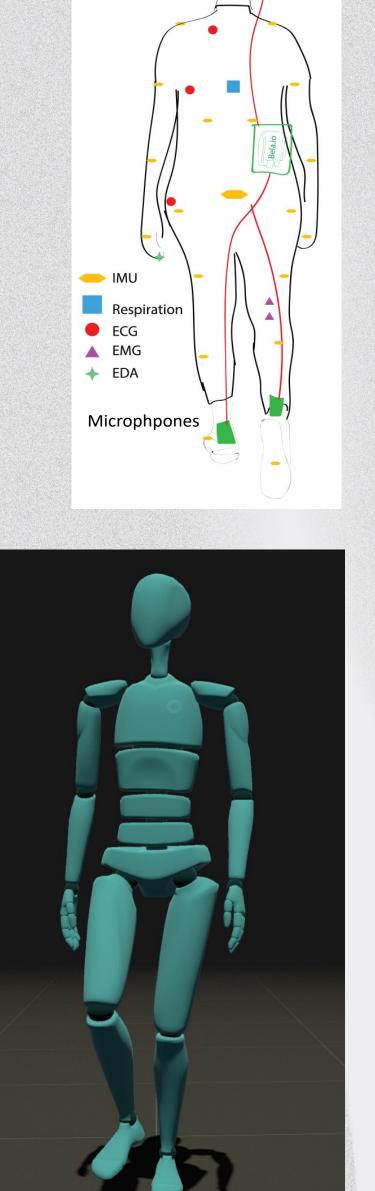
#### **3** Sound Conditions:

-Physiological sensors -EMG -ECG

-EDA -Respiration

-Self reports





Headphone

effect of condition p=0.047

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quick

Marginal Me

Estimated

slow

happy

Marginal Means

unhappy

С

С

HF = High Frequency

Means of self reported quickness

\*\*\*

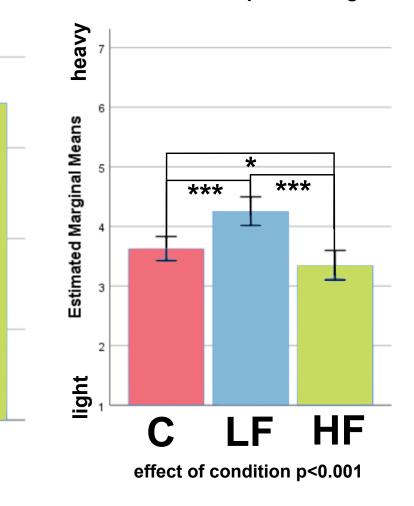
HF

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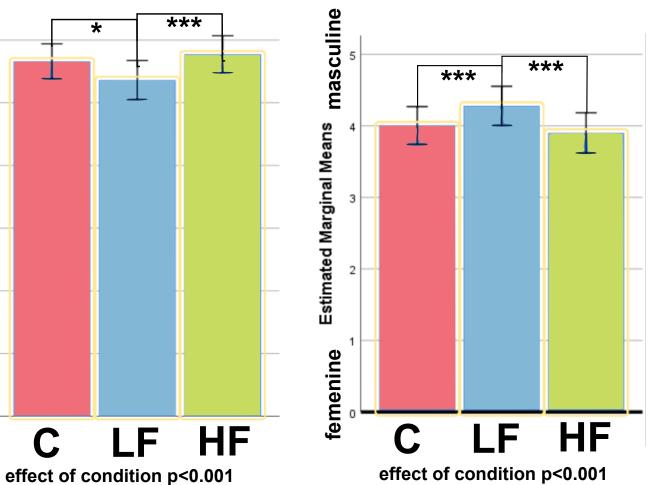
effect of condition p<0.001

Means of self reported Valence

Means of self reported weight

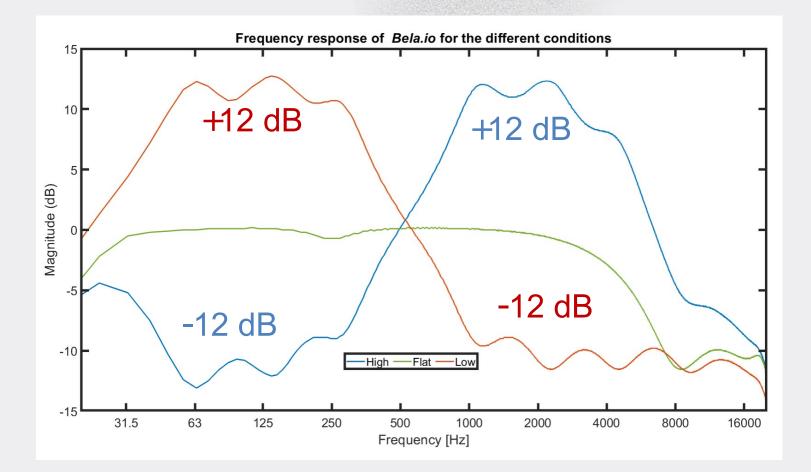


Means of self reported femeninity



The effects on emotional valence differ according to individuals body concerns, while dominance is

-High Frequency: (63–250 Hz) -12dB, (1–4 kHz) +12 dB -Low Frequency: (63–250 Hz) +12 dB, (1–4 kHz) -12 dB -Control: no modification of frequency spectra



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Visit: www.bodyintransit.eu





#### How to personalize the technology?

Investigating individual differences on this body illusion due to: -Body concerns -Eating disorder symptomatology<sup>4</sup> -Levels of physical activity -Sensory imagery -Social support networks -Body ideals related to gender<sup>3</sup>

#### Screening Questionnaires:

-Multidimensional Body Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ)<sup>7</sup>

-Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire (EDEQ)<sup>8</sup> -International Questionnaire of Physical Activity (IPAQ)<sup>9</sup> -Betts' Questionnaire Upon Mental Imagery<sup>10</sup> -Social Support Networks Questionnaire"

#### Data from General and Subclinical Population

Participants screened: N= 178 Participants selected: N = 104: According to level of physical activity (PA) and symptomatology eating disorder (SED)

-LOW PA, LOW SED (M: EDEQ < 1.08, F: EDEQ < 1.90) : 26 -LOW PA, HIGH SED (M: EDEQ ≥ 1.08, F: EDEQ ≥ 1.90) : 18 -HIGH PA, LOW SED (M: EDEQ < 1.08, F: EDEQ < 1.90) : 38 -HIGH PA, HIGH SED (M: EDEQ ≥ 1.08, F: EDEQ ≥ 1.90) : 21

#### influenced by symptomatology of eating disorders

Our preliminary results replicate the overall effect of sound condition in perceived body weight. With high frequency sound participants visualized their body as slimmer, and self/report feeling lighter, quicker, and happier. Further, we find individual differences in the effects.

Our preliminary results inform the personalization of future body transformation technologies based on real/time modification of self/produced sounds.

The created database will also allow to understand the relationship between sound, body perception, behavior and emotion through the implementation of ML algorithms.

Our research also opens opportunities for designing novel systems and therapies for people with negative body perceptions and to support physical activity.

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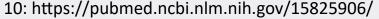
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