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Episode 16: HCI

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Shrinking User Interface

- Small devices \Rightarrow Narrow user interface
 - Only few pixels graphical output
 - No keyboard
- Mobility
- Coping with the limited input and output of existing devices
 - WAP
- Exploiting new means of human computer interaction
 - Augmented reality

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Scientific Classification

- Relates to
 - Human Computer Interaction (HCI)
 - User Interface Design
- Principles for good interface design
- Human factors
 - Capabilities of humans
 - Limitations
- Trade-offs with respect to application areas
 - Life-critical systems
 - Industrial and commercial use
 - Home and entertainment
 - Exploratory, creative, and cooperative use

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Life-Critical Systems

- High costs are okay
- High reliability and effectiveness
- Long training periods
- Fast and error-free performance
 - Even under stress
- Subjective satisfaction not important
- Retention gained by frequent use and training

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Industrial and Commercial Use

- Lower cost, if possible
- Reliability can be sacrificed
- Less expensive training
- Keep costs low
 - Speed of performance vs. error rate
- Subjective satisfaction modestly important
- Retention obtained by frequent use
- Beware of operator fatigue

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Home and Entertainment

- Ease of learning very important
- Low error rates very important
- Subjective satisfaction very important
- Low cost

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Human Diversity

- Physical abilities, physical workspace
- Cognitive and perceptual abilities
- Personality differences
- Cultural and international differences
- Users with disabilities
- Elderly people

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Physical Abilities, Workspace

- Anthropometry
 - What is the average user?
- Perceptual abilities
 - Vision
 - Color, color blindness
 - Sensitivity of flicker, contrast, depth, ...
 - Visual fatigue
 - Hearing
 - Haptics
- Performance
 - Typing speed, ...
- Ergonomics

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Cognitive and Perceptual abilities

- Cognitive processes
 - Short-term memory
 - Long-term memory
 - Problem solving
 - Decision making
 - Attention, scope of concern
 - Search, Scanning
 - Time perception
- Psychology, cognitive sciences

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Factory with Negative Influence

- Vigilance
- Fatigue
- Perceptual load
- Knowledge of results
- Monotony, boredom
- Sensory deprivation
- Sleep deprivation
- Anxiety, fear
- Isolation
- Aging
- Drugs, Alcohol

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Differences in Personality

- Woman vs. Men
- MBTI (Myers-Briggs Type Indicator)
 - Extroversion vs. introversion
 - Sensing vs. intuition
 - Perceptive vs. judging
 - Feeling vs. thinking
- psychological scales
 - Risk taking vs. risk avoidance
 - Reflective vs. impulsive behavior
 - Tolerance for stress
 - ...

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Differences in Cultur

- Characters, numerals, special characters
- Orientation
 - Left-to-right vs. right-to-left
 - Horizontal vs. vertical
- Formats
 - Time, currency, weights, ...
- Icons, buttons, colors
- Etiquette, policies, formality, metaphors

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Evaluation Criteria

- Physical factors
 - Additional bandwidth
 - Accuracy
- Measurable human factors
 - user satisfaction
 - Time to learn
 - Error rate
 - Rentention over time



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Shrinking space for input and output

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Tablet PC

- Touch sensitive Screen
 - Resolution 320x240 (PDA) to full notebook display
- Input
 - External input
 - Virtual keyboard
 - Hand writing (pattern recognition)
 - Gestures
 - Strike through
 - Delete
 - ...



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Exploiting all Senses

- Vision
 - Still the most important sense in HCI
- Hearing
 - Increasing importance
- Sense of touch (Haptics)
 - First applications
- Sense of smell
- Sense of taste

Vision

- New graphical output devices
 - High resolution, but easy to “wear”
- Examples
 - HUDs in vehicles, planes, ...
 - Glasses with integrated display
- Application scenarios
 - Manufacturing, Design, ...
 - Biochemistry, Chemistry, ...
- Primary goal:
Augmentation



Siemens

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HUDs in Future Cars



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HUDs in Future Cars (2)

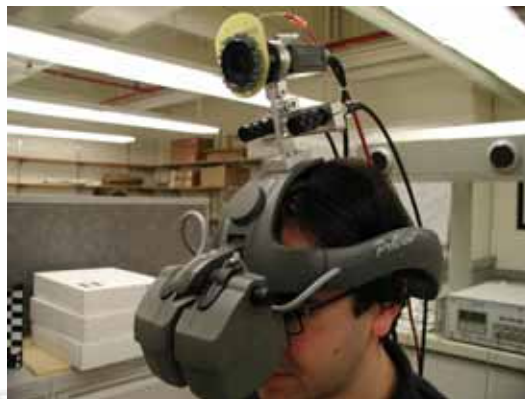


VDO

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Head Mounted Devices

- Augmented reality
 - Augmenting the adjacency of a person with
 - Vision
 - Audio
 - Immersive
 - Glasses
 - Constructed
 - Additional input to reconstruct the environment
- Virtual reality
 - Sole output device



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HMD in Medicine



Haptics

- As input
 - Joysticks and mouse
 - Data gloves
 - data suits
- As output
 - Force-feedback Joysticks
 - Exoskeletons
- Primary research areas
 - Helping handicapped person
 - Manufacturing
 - Military
 - Space flight



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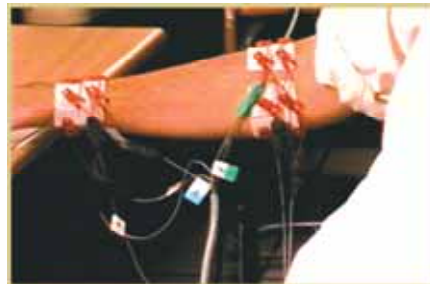
Gestures

- Recognition systems for movement of
 - Hands, Fingers
 - Whole bodies
 - ...
- Techniques
 - Traditional hardware (pen or mouse)
 - Additional hardware (gloves and suites)
 - Sensing electrical impulses within muscles
 - External camera and image processing

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Neuroelectrical Joysticks and Keyboards

- K.R. Wheeler, C.C. Jorgensen
NASA Ames Research Center
- Hand gestures to interface with computers
 - Noninvasive sensing electromyogram (EMG)
 - Usable in poor lighting conditions in extrem environments
- Wet and dry electrodes possible



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Methodology

- Select gestures
 - Up, down, left, and right with varying degree of force
- Apply electrodes (number and location)
 - Four electrodes
- Acquire signals
- Filter and digitize data
- Form features
 - Hidden Markov model
- Training and testing of pattern-recognition model
- Apply pattern recognition in interactive simulation

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Typing on your knee

- Experiment for finer-grained motor control
- Applied to numerical keypad only (0-9, Enter)

Keypad number	Recognized keystrokes for keypads 1-9									Correct (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	46	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	90.2
2	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	94.1
3	0	0	49	0	0	1	1	0	0	96.1
4	11	0	0	38	2	0	0	0	0	74.5
5	1	3	0	5	36	1	3	2	0	70.6
6	0	1	6	0	0	42	0	0	2	82.4
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	100.0
8	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	44	1	86.3
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	100.0

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Challenges in Gesture Recognition

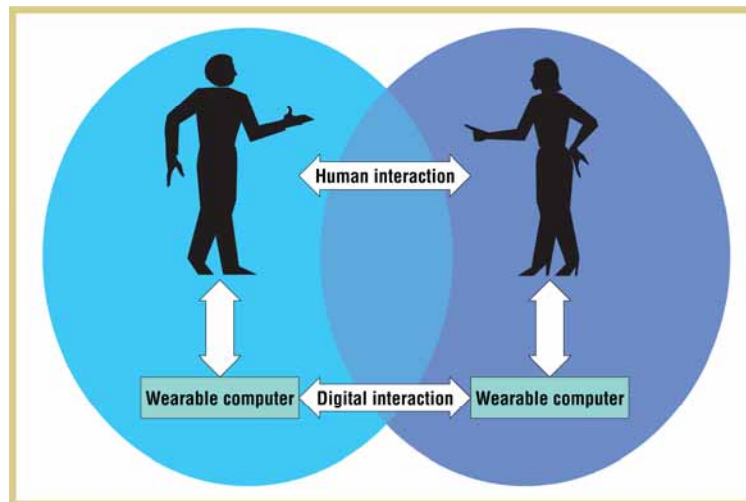
- Interfacing to wearable robotic exoskeletons
- Virtual wearable cockpits for airplanes and transportation machinery
- Astronauts could type into computers despite being restricted by a spacesuit
- Game industry

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Implicit Interaction

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Digital Interaction



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Der Mensch als Datenbus

Microsoft patentiert den "menschlichen Datenbus"

Das neueste **Patent** von **Microsoft** dürfte für viele Anwender sehr nach Zukunftsmusik klingen: Das US-**Patent** 6,754,472 beschreibt eine "Methode und Einrichtung, um Strom und Daten an Geräte zu liefern, die an den menschlichen Körper angeschlossen sind. Der menschliche Körper werde dabei als "leitendes Medium, beispielsweise als Bus" genutzt, "über den Strom und/oder Daten verteilt" werden, heißt es im Abstract der Patentschrift. Eingereicht wurde das **Patent** von **Microsoft** bereits am 27. April 2000; zugeteilt wurde es vom US-Patentamt nun am 22. Juni.

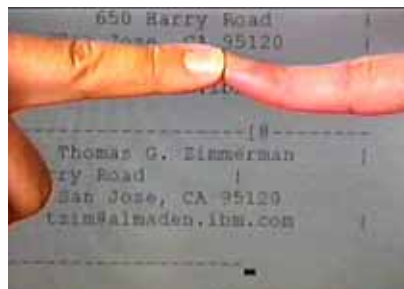
Microsoft beschreibt als Hintergrund der Entwicklung, dass kleine mobile Geräte heute alltäglich seien; viele Menschen führten diverse dieser Gadgets bereits ständig mit sich, etwa kommunikations- und multimediafähige Armbanduhr am Arm, PDAs und Handys am Gürtel oder sogar kleine Displays im Headset. Durch die Unzahl der Geräte gebe es aber auch große Redundanz bei der Stromversorgung ebenso wie bei Ein-/Ausgabeeinrichtungen -- so hätten etwa Pager, PDA und Radio jeweils einen eigenen Lautsprecher. Dies ließe sich besser durch ein Netzwerk von Geräten gestalten, bei dem die Systeme einzelne Einrichtungen gemeinsam nutzen -- die Kommunikation zwischen den Einheiten und die Stromversorgung für die einzelnen Module könnte dann über die menschliche Haut erfolgen, die als leitendes Medium genutzt werde.

Solche Konzepte sind allerdings nicht grundlegend neu: Unter den Schlagworten *Pervasive Computing* oder *Ubiquitous Computing* wird die Durchdringung der Alltagswelt mit vernetzten, "smarten" Gegenständen schon lange beschrieben, wobei auch der menschliche Körper als Träger- und Kommunikationsmedium eine Rolle spielt. IBM entwickelte die Technik zum Datentransfer über die menschliche Haut etwa unter dem Stichwort Personal Area Network (PAN) -- allerdings mehr zu einer Art "Synchronisation" von Daten zwischen unterschiedlichen Personen oder einem Menschen und externen Einrichtungen wie beispielsweise einem Lesegerät für medizinische Daten oder einer Zutrittskontrolle. Erste Vorführungen der Technik zeigte IBM beispielsweise bereits 1996. **Microsoft** scheint aber bislang als erste Firma alle Elemente zusammengefasst und in einer Patentschrift beschrieben zu haben, um durch ein speziell auf die Nutzung der Haut als Daten- und Stromleiter ausgerichtetes Netzwerk von spezialisierten Kleingeräten ein komplexes Gesamtsystem zu erzeugen, das für die unterschiedlichsten Anwendungen im persönlichen, geschäftlichen oder industriellen Bereich einsetzbar ist. (jkc/c't)

Heise Newsticker

Personal Area Networks (PANs)

- IBM, Almaden
- Natural salinity of human body
 - Current about 1 nanoamp
- 2400 Baud
- Potential applications
 - Pass electronic business cards and other simple data
 - Synchronization
 - Automation and securing of consumer business transactions



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References

- G. Kortuem, Z. Segall
Wearable Communities: Augmenting Social Networks with Wearable Computers , IEEE Pervasive Computing, 2003
- Kevin R. Wheeler and Charles C. Jorgensen,
Gestures as Input: Neuroelectric Joysticks and Keyboards, IEEE Pervasive Computing, 2003
- G. Klinker, TUM Munich
Slides on "Augmented Reality"

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