Advanced Human-Computer Interaction: Tangible Interaction

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Course objectives

- Answering basic questions, i.e.:
 - What are TUI?
 - What is their story?
 - What are they good for?
 - What are their limitations? + Research areas
- Building TUI

Tangible User Interfaces: What are they?

Tangible User Interfaces: What are they?

- Literally: Interfaces that involve physical objects that can be grasped
- Example: Durell Bishop Answering Machine <u>http://vimeo.com/19930744</u>

Tangible User Interfaces: What are they?

- Graphical User Interfaces
 - interfaces usually limited to std screen+keyboard+mouse
- Virtual Reality Interfaces
 - interfaces to immerse the user in a digitally generated world
- Augmented Reality (AR) and Augmented Virtuality (AV)
 - Tangible Interfaces belong to AR+AV
- Haptic Interaction
 - Tangible Interfaces belong to Haptic: Both involve touch and manipulation, but haptic usually not passive

Spread

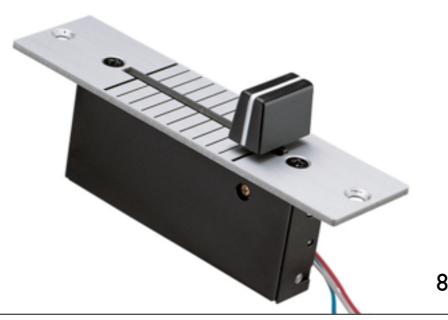
Interaction paradigms

- GUI & Tangible: SLAP Widgets
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2rDHUUkd5Y
- RA & Tangible : InSide
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/100085425</u>
- Tasks
 - Visu & Tangible:
 - <u>http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/cambridge/projects/</u> <u>physicalcharts/</u>
 - Remote collaboration & Tangible:
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/108402837</u>

• What is their story?

• Manipulation of tangible tools has always been there...









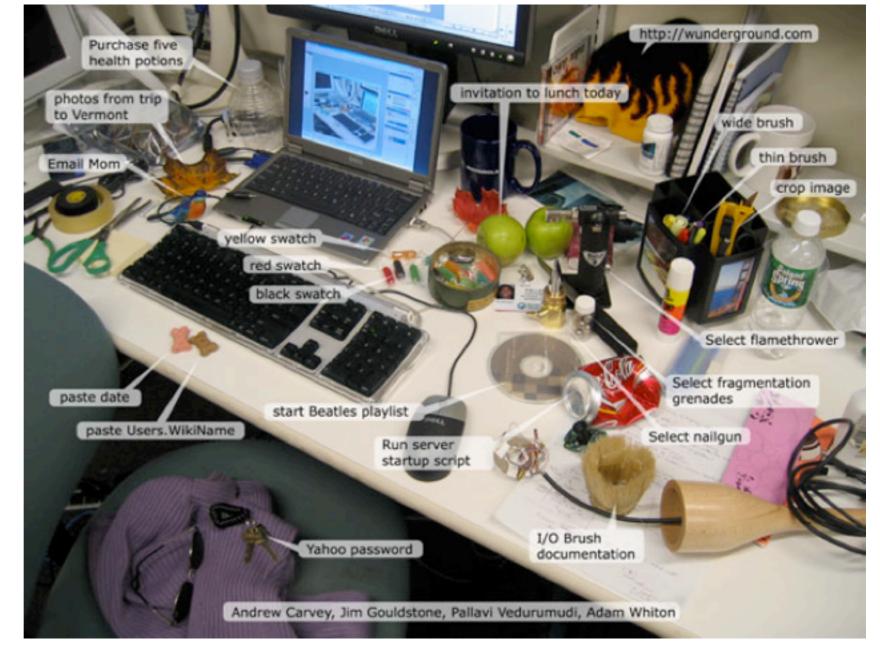
• ... and is still there



- Seminal papers
 - Foundations of Graspable User Interfaces: Bricks
 - Digital Desk

- Early works
 - DataTiles:Tangible overlay mixing Tangible and Graphical Interaction
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cmD8EKWxD4M
 - Containers: mediaBlocks
 - http://vimeo.com/48827402
 - metaDesk:
 - http://vimeo.com/44545109
 - 3D animation with tangible sliders (1996):
 - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SnDHjY5aD5c</u>





http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1125451.1125582

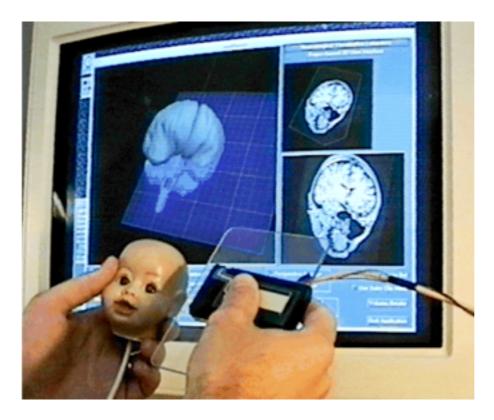
- ReacTable (2006)
 - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0h-RhyopUmc</u>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPG-LYoW27E

• I/O Brush

• What are they good for?

- What are they good for?
 - Interaction embodied in the physical world of the user: Physical User & Physical Interface
 - Performance: passive haptic feedback

- Embodied interaction
 - Object (prop) to interact at a distance with GUI



- Embodied interaction
 - Tangible and overlaid projection, e.g. URP
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/48600713</u>

- Embodied interaction
 - Rear-projection and optical fibers
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82r4l9Ks5Zc

- Embodied interaction
 - Printed Optics
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eTeXTbXA6-Y

Fishkin's metaphors

- Metaphor = Analogy between the system effect of a user action to the real-world effect of similar actions
 - None = No analogy between action and result
 - E.g., command-line UI, clock in URP
 - Noun = shape-related: "an <X> in the system is like an <X> in the real world"
 - E.g., dictionary (<u>http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?</u> doid=302979.303111)
 - Verb = motion-related: "<X>-ing in our system is like <X>-ing in the real world"
 - E.g., NAVRNA
 - Noun & Verb = "<X>-ing an <A> in our system is like <X>-ing something <A>-ish in the real world"
 - E.g., eraser in Digital Desk, building in URP
 - Full = In user's mind, there is no system
 - E.g., Illuminating Clay (<u>http://vimeo.com/44537533</u>)





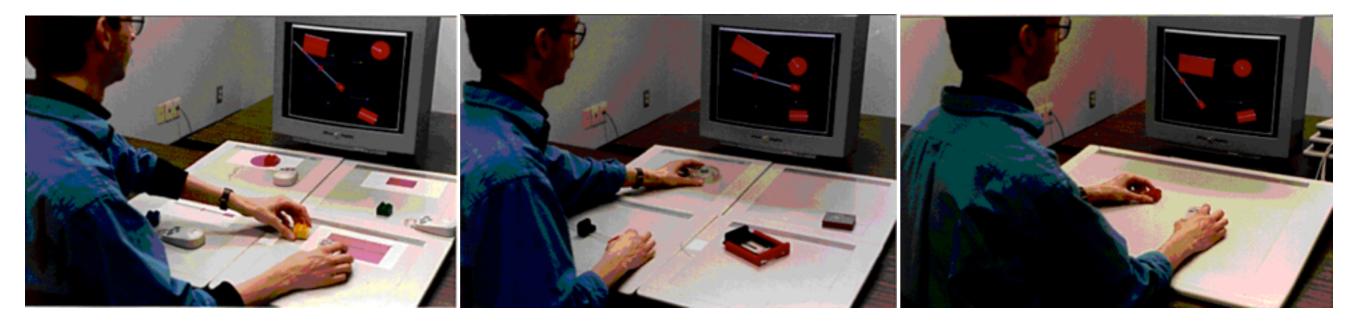
- What are they good for?
 - Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

- Time-multiplexed vs. Space-multiplexed input: interdevice transaction phases
- Specialized vs. Generic form-factor

 Time-multiplexed vs. Space-multiplexed input: interdevice transaction phases

GUI	TUI
Acquire physical device	Acquire physical device
Acquire logical device	
Anipulate logical device	Anipulate logical device

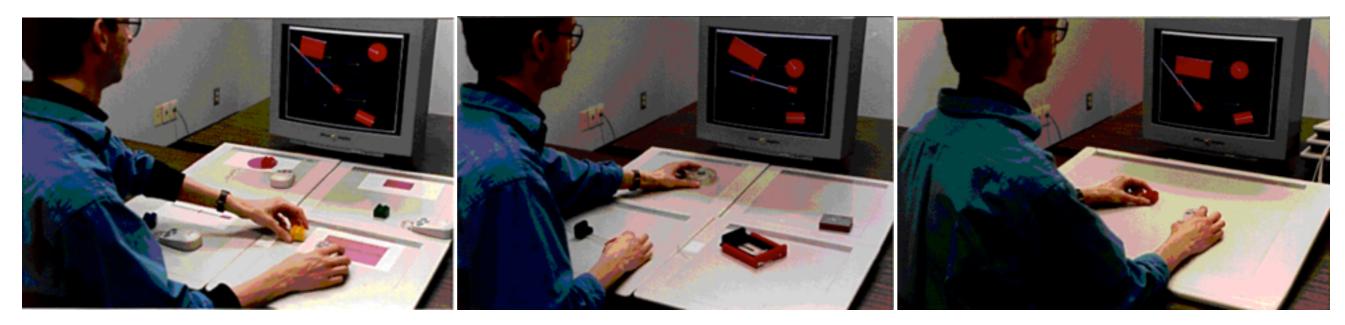
- Task: continuously *track* four targets moving randomly on the screen
 - Tracking are compound tasks:
 - Rotor: position and rotation
 - Brick: position and rotation
 - Strechable square: position, rotation and scale
 - Ruler: position, rotation and scale



Specialized, Space-multiplexed Generic, Space-multiplexed

Time-multiplexed

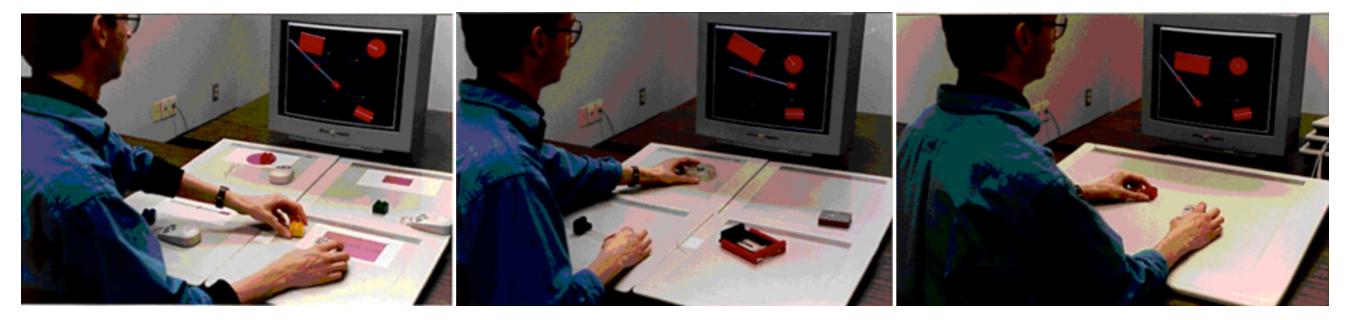
Does the physical switching cost more than the logical switching between tools?



Specialized, Space-multiplexed Generic, Space-multiplexed

Time-multiplexed

- Does the physical switching cost more than the logical switching between tools?
- Is the specialized input useful?

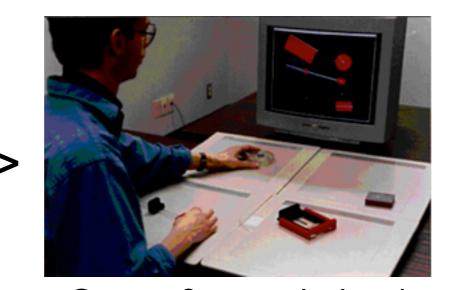


Specialized, Space-multiplexed Generic, Space-multiplexed

Time-multiplexed



Specialized, Space-multiplexed performs best

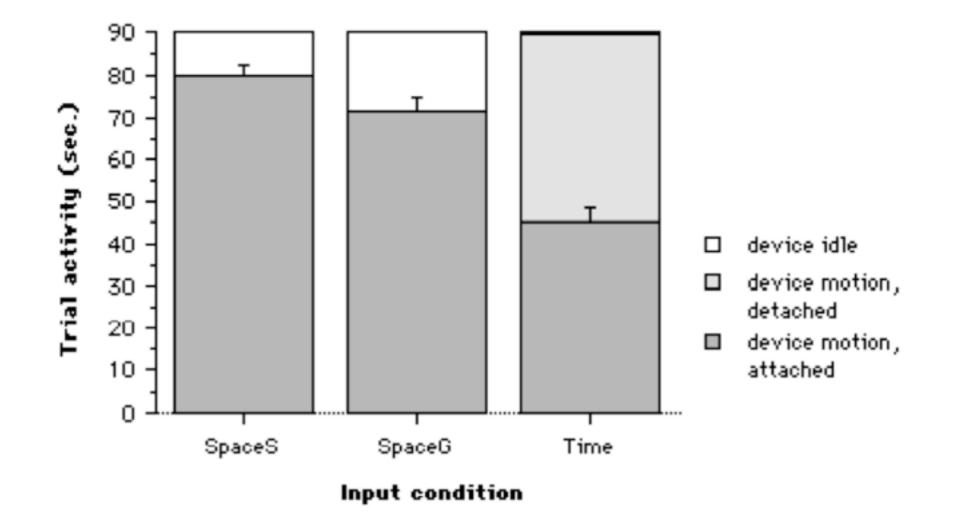


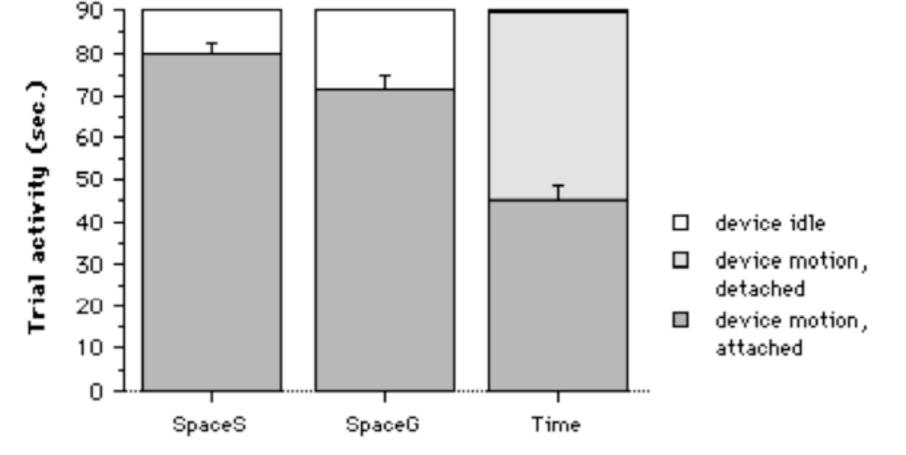
Generic, Space-multiplexed performs better than Time-multiplexed but worst than Specialized



Time-multiplexed performs worst

- Consistent across the 4 devices
- (Score based on root mean square errors of all dimensions (position, orientation and scale if applicable) of all devices)



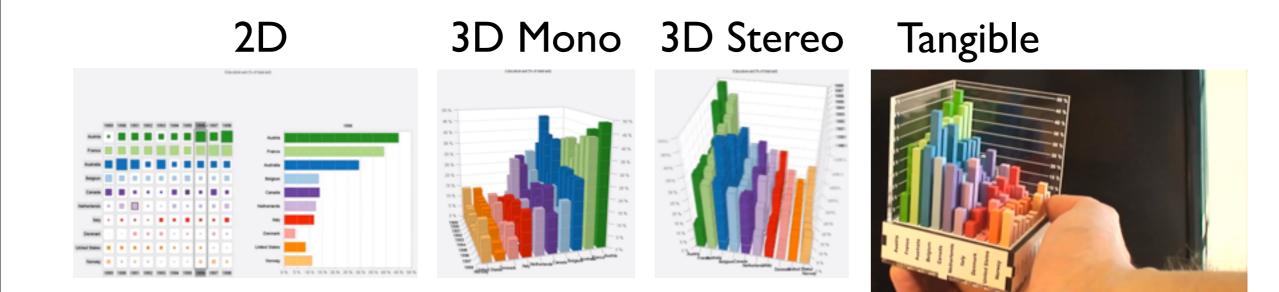


Input condition

 Users spend more time switching between tools with time-multiplexed UI rather than with space-multiplexed UI

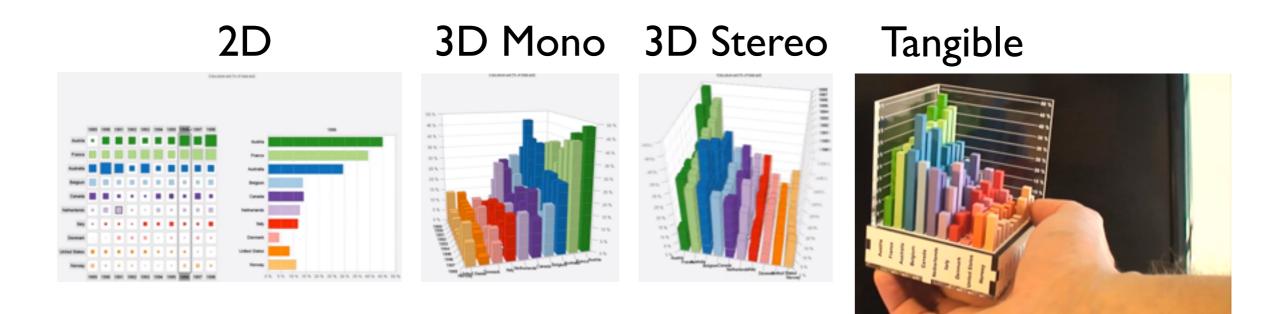
- Space-multiplexed > Time-multiplexed input:
 - Persistance of attachement between physical and logical (software, graphical) controllers
 - Parallel 2-handed vs. Sequential I-handed interaction
- Specialized vs. Generic form-factor
 - Visual and tactile reminder

- What are they good for?
 - Several experiments demonstrated their benefits



- Tasks
 - Find and indicate a range of values
 - Find and sort values
 - Find and compare values

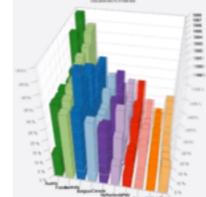
- Measures
 - Time
 - Error rate

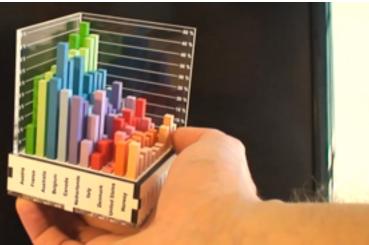


- Users are:
 - Around 20% faster with Tangible than with 3D
 - Around 40% faster with 2D than with Tangible
 - however, effect weaker if the task cannot be solved by one 2D cut

2D

3D Mono 3D Stereo





Tangible

Among possible explanation: Touch & Proprioception

3D mono/stereo	Tangible
sequential: rotate; mark; rotate; etc.	parallel: rotate // mark*
occluded bars impossible to reach	occluded bars reachable
with the mouse cursor	with the fingers
mouse cursor	proprioception compensate for
does not occlude the bars	fingers that occlude the bars

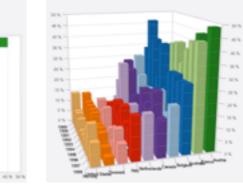
Proprioception

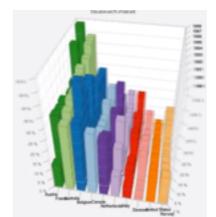
- Definition:
 - Perception of our own body
 - Sense of the relative position of our limbs through our skin, muscle, joints and inner ear

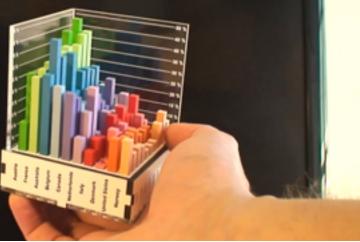
2D

3D Mono 3D Stereo









Tangible

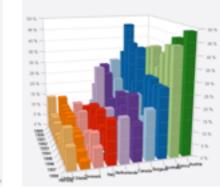
Among possible explanation: Direct rotation

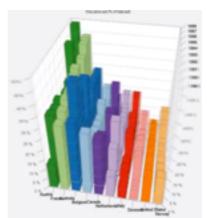
3D mono/stereo	Tangible
"Indirect" rotation (mapped to x and y axis of mouse)	"Direct" rotation

2D

3D Mono 3D Stereo









Tangible

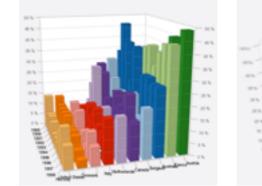
Among possible explanation: Visual Realism

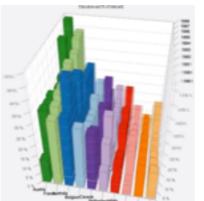
	3D mono/stereo	Tangible	
Resolution	1920 x 1080 px for 23" 0.5mm		
Stereoscopic cues (Images L and R different)	no / yes	yes	
Accomodation cues	at screen distance	at any distance	
Shading and shadows	computer-generated	natural	
Texture	none 38	spray paint imperfections	

2D

3D Mono 3D Stereo









- Impact of all possible explanations?
 - Touch & Proprioception?
 - Direct rotation?
 - Visual Realism?



3D Mono & Indirect mouse rotation & No bar marking

Direct rotation

3D Mono & Prop-based direct rotation & No bar marking Tangible Direct rotation &

Tangible

No touch

Visual realism

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Direct rotation & Touch Touch & Proprioception

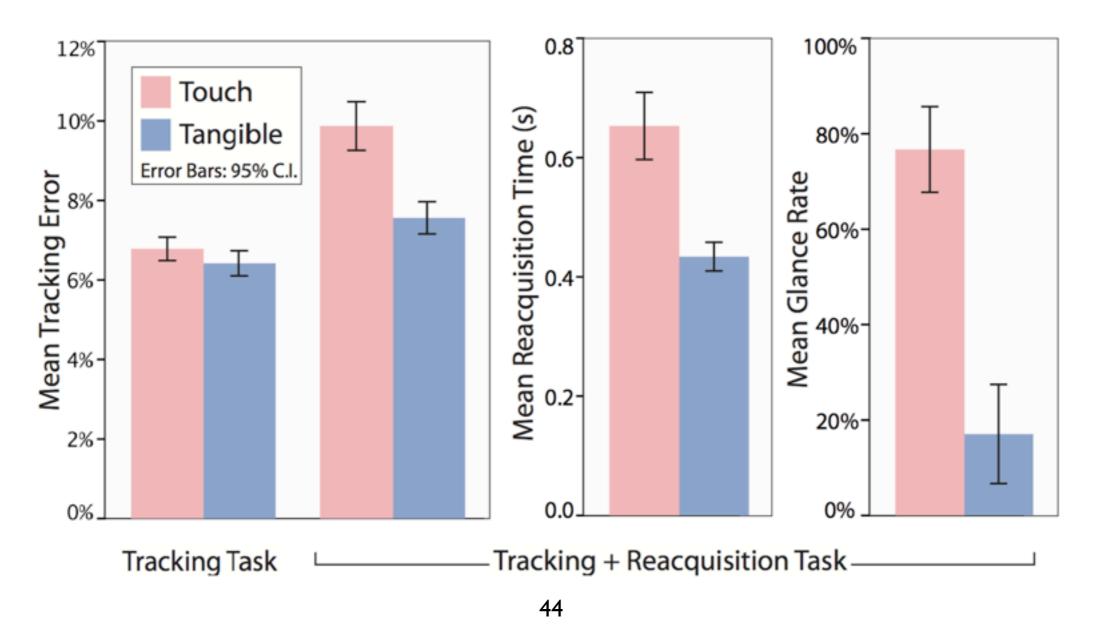
- Direct rotation: very little faster compared to indirect rotation
- Visual Realism: around 13% faster compared to on-screen
- Touch & Proprioception: around 15% faster than no touch
 - unload cognitive effort into a physical action

- What are they good for?
 - Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

- Comparing touch and tangible interaction
 - Techniques: Touch vs. Tangible slider
 - Tasks: Tracking vs. Tracking + additional tapping

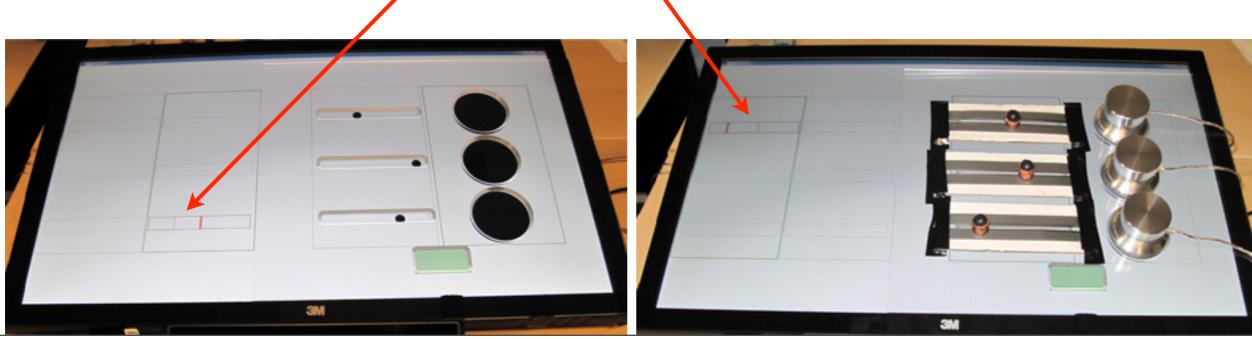


• Comparing touch and tangible interaction



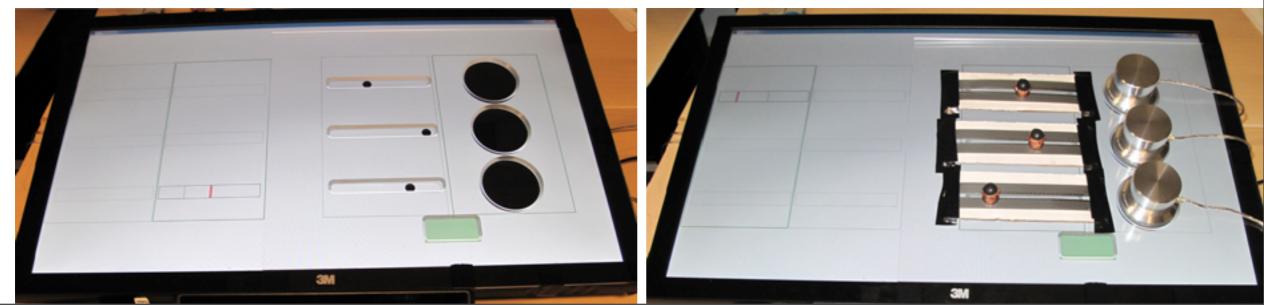
- What are they good for?
 - Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

- Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction
 - Tasks: set horizontal position of cursor



Wednesday, November 19, 14

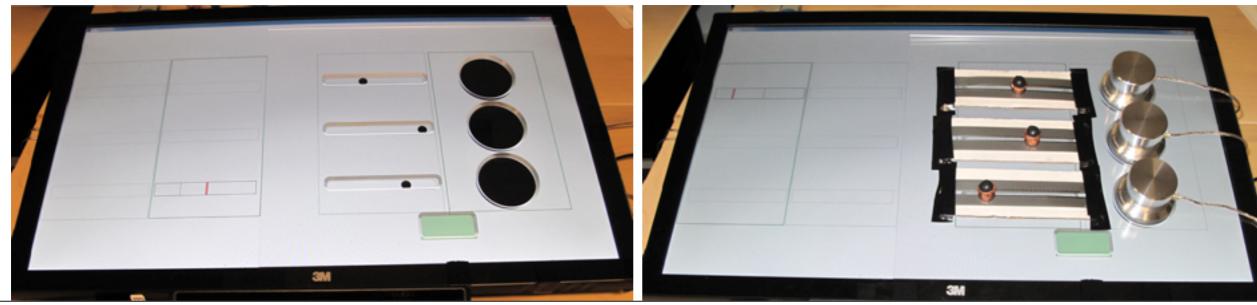
- Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction
 - Tasks: set horizontal position of cursor
 - Press green button; Acquisition of required tool; Move towards and stay in target for 1 second;
 - 2. Move cursor back and forth between two targets 5 times



Wednesday, November 19, 14

• Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction

	Touch	Overlay	Tangible
Slider			
Single-turn dial			
Multi-turn dial (Task 2 only: with CD gain 3x)			



Wednesday, November 19, 14

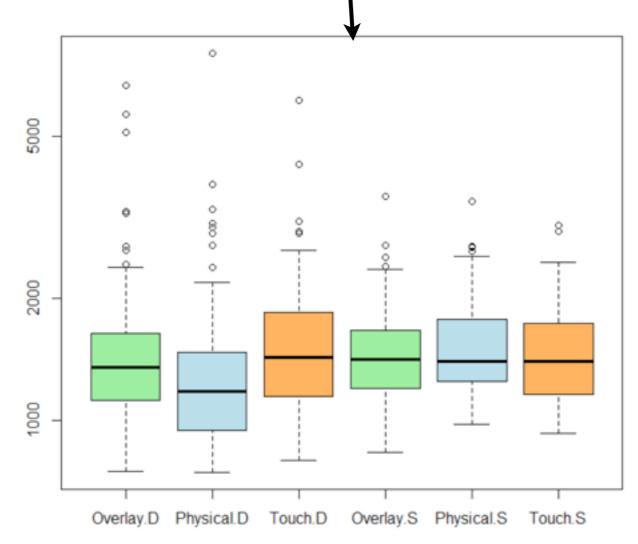
- Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction
 - Task I: acquisition and movement

	Touch	Overlay	Tangible
Slider		2	
Single-turn dial		•	

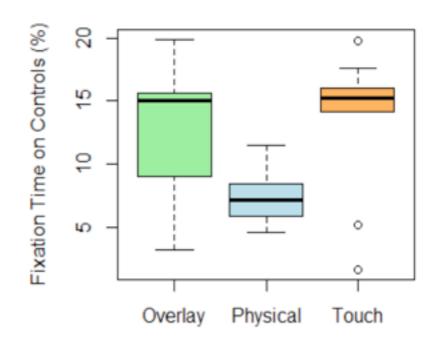
Task 2: repetitive task

	Touch	Overlay	Tangible
Slider			
Single-turn dial			
Multi-turn dial (with CD gain 3x)			

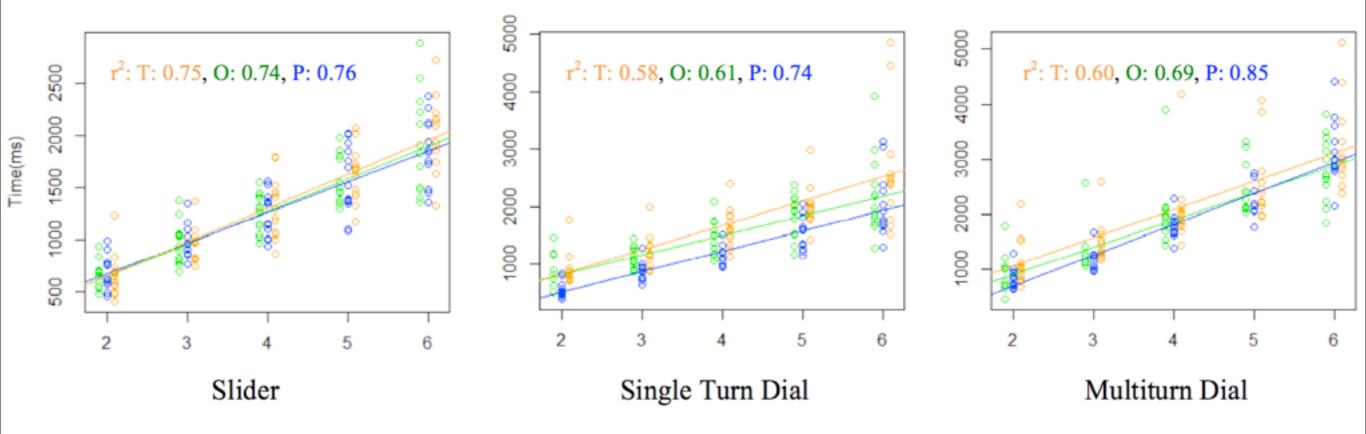
- Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction
 - Task I: acquisition and movement



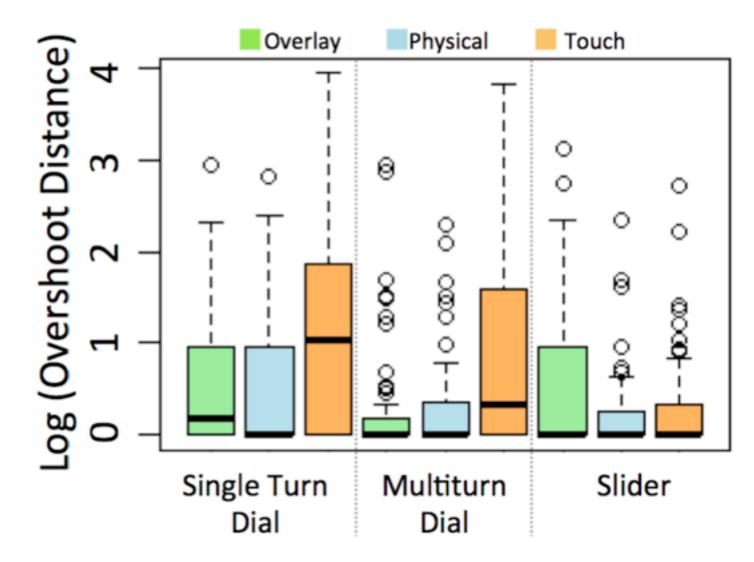
Problem with tangible sliders ("participants complained that they were wobbly and required some pressure") ?=> no difference found



- Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction
 - Task I: Repetitive movement



- Comparing touch, overlay and tangible interaction
 - Task I: Repetitive movement



• What are their limitations?

Graphical > Tangible?

- Dynamicity, Flexibility
- Rapidity
- Price

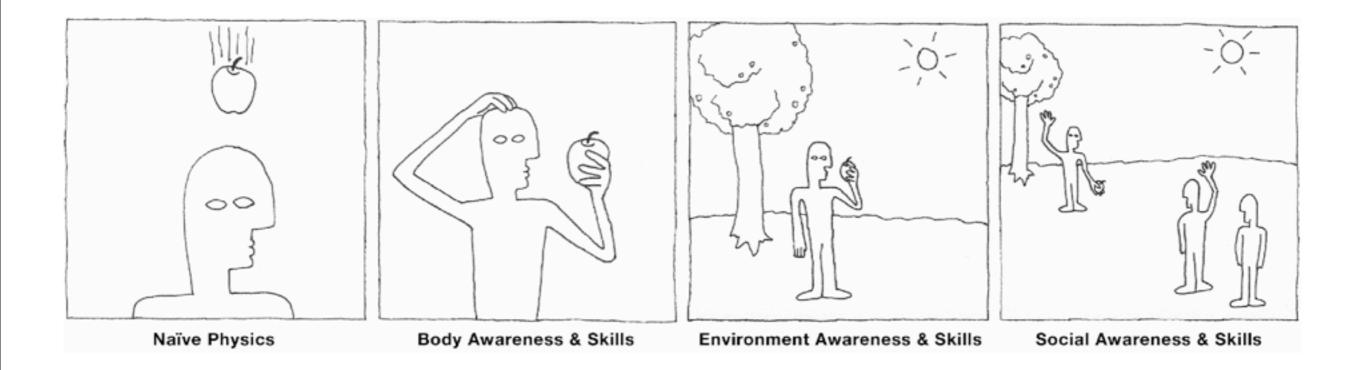
Graphical > Tangible?

- Reality based interaction
 - Compromise with software when it brings benefit

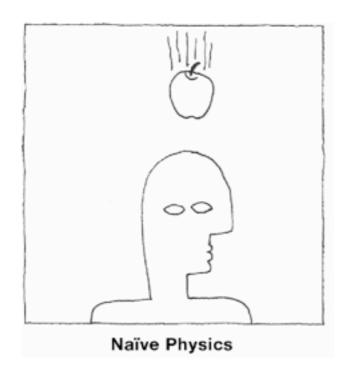
http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1357054.1357089

- Interface design
 - build on 4 themes (= human capabilities) from the "real" world
 - compromise with 6 tradeoffs in order to reach design goal

• Four themes from the "real" world



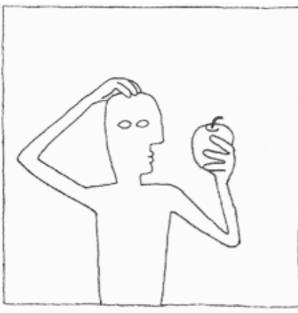
Naïve physics: Basic knowledge about the physical world



E.g., gravity, friction, velocity

Example of interfaces using users' knowledge of naive physics?

• Body Awareness & Skills: Understanding of own body



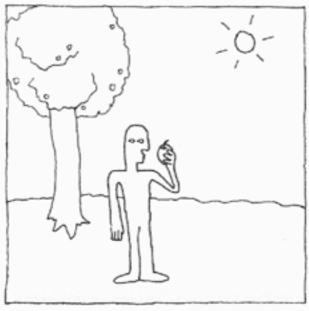
Body Awareness & Skills

E.g., relative position of body parts, range of motion, skills to coordinate movements (to walk, kick a ball)

Example of interfaces using users' body awareness and skills?

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 Environment Awareness & Skills: Understanding of clues from environment



Environment Awareness & Skills

E.g., horizon gives a sense of directional information, lighting and shadow provide depth cues

> Example of interfaces using users' environment awareness and skills?

Social Awareness & Skills



Social Awareness & Skills

E.g., verbal and non-verbal communication, exchange objects, ability for collaboration

Example of interfaces using users' social awareness and skills?

- Six tradeoffs
 - Expressive power: ability to perform a variety of tasks within the application domain
 - Efficiency: ability to perform a task rapidly
 - Versatility: ability to perform many tasks from different application domains
 - Ergonomics: ability to perform a task without physical injury or fatigue
 - Accessibility: ability to perform a task when handicapped
 - Practicality: (designers) ability to produce the system

- Case study: URP http://vimeo.com/48600713
- What themes does URP use?
 - Naive Physics
 - Body
 - Environment
 - Social Awareness

- What does URP sacrifice for which benefit?
 - Expressive power
 - Efficiency
 - Versatility
 - Ergonomics
 - Accessibility
 - Practicality

Graphical > Tangible?

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- Software mouse+touch GUI took over
- Tangible might be coming back
 - E.g., induction hub with removable magnetic tangible knob
- New and Open research areas that bring tangibles closer to software

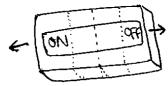


Dynamicity & Flexibility

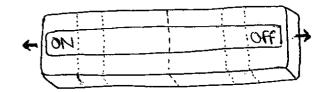
- A Reconfigurable Ferromagnetic Input Device
 - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTmOPY9icwQ</u>
- SandScape
 - <u>http://vimeo.com/44538789</u>
- Illuminating Clay
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/44537533</u>

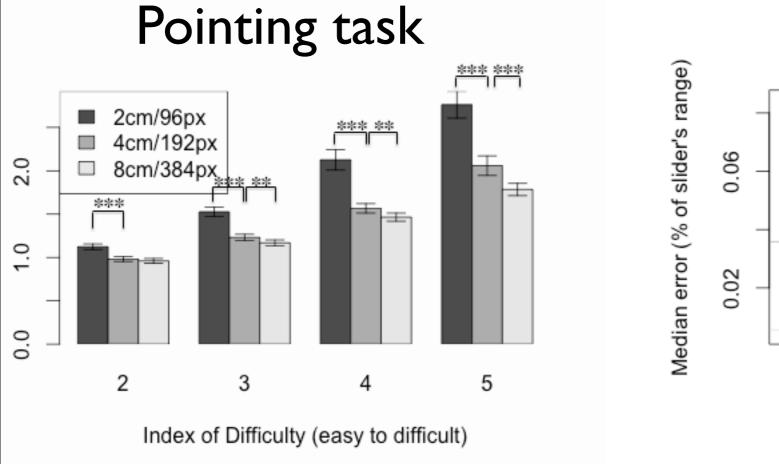
Dynamicity & Flexibility

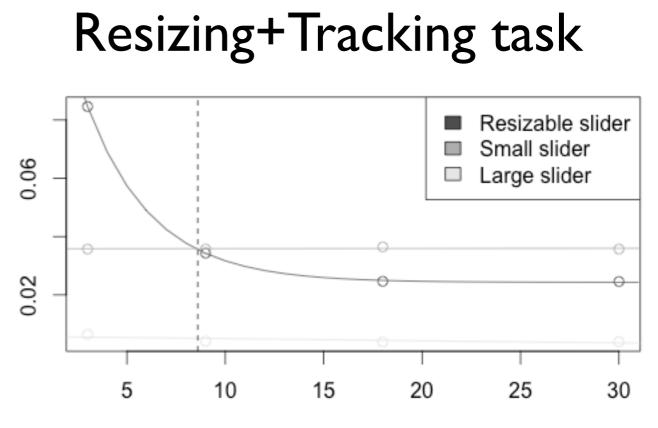




Shape-changing slider (ongoing work)







Interval of difficulty change (s)

Dynamicity & Flexibility

- Acuated workBench
- PICO
 - <u>http://vimeo.com/44539342</u>
- Dynamically changeable buttons
 - <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Smai_Z_galE</u>
- Jamming UI
- Use of shape-memory alloys
 - e.g. in Shutters <u>http://vimeo.com/4265211</u>
- ZeroN
- Shape-changing display:
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/79179138</u>
- Shape-changing display for remote collaboration:
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/108402837</u>
- Weight Changing Interface
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/87068584</u>
- Composite materials for Shape-Change

Future of Tangible Interaction

- Flexibility will not be software's monopoly and will reach Tangibles
 - Claytronics video
- Radical Atoms & Perfect Red
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/61141209</u>