Lucolla and Lessons for the Design of Growing Systems

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CHI'13, April 27 – May 2, 2013, Paris, France.

Abstract
We are facing a future of networked products/systems where functionalities are opened to other products. This faces designers with new challenges; their products have to collaborate with dynamic topologies of other products. Additionally, products are expected to become intelligent, and anticipate actions of specific users. We present three design challenges when designing for growing systems. Through the design of Lucolla we show how one can deal with the design of open-ended systems. Lucolla also shows how users are involved to make products behave personalized and pro-actively, by capturing their behavior for activities and relating this to contextual information.

Author Keywords
Growing systems; lighting environment; user involvement; contextualizing preferences.

ACM Classification Keywords
H.m. Miscellaneous.

General Terms
Human Factors; Design

Introduction
This paper presents the design of Lucolla. Lucolla is a tangible light controller that is designed to operate in a

networked light environment. Lucolla is envisioned in a ‘Growing System’, a vision that we shall introduce in the following section. Lucolla uses tangible interaction to allow people to interact with their lighting system. Furthermore, Lucolla leverages to activities and behavior of people to develop intelligent behavior of its own over time.

This paper is outlined as follows. We first provide background information regarding the concept of Growing Systems, as this frames our design challenge in a larger perspective. We then introduce our proposal to make products intelligent by involving users in ‘educating’ their products. After this background section we present the concept of Lucolla as an intelligent light controller. In the final section we reflect on Lucolla.

Background

This work is framed in what Frens describes as ‘design for Growing Systems’ [1]. Intelligent products and systems are considered the next step in our technological advance. Ever since Weiser published his work on Ubiquitous Computing [8] many research groups have worked on systems that fade into the background, and present their support at opportune moments. Aarts and Marzano present five key characteristics for systems to become (ambient) intelligent; devices shall be embedded, context-aware, personalized, adaptive and anticipatory [4].

Although concepts for these types of systems have been around for almost two decades, large-scale adoption of such systems has yet to take place. Very few intelligent products have found their way onto the consumer market. A recent example of a service that can be considered intelligence using the characteristics of Ambient Intelligence is the *Google Now* service [3]. Google Now is a digital assistant that pro-actively presents you with updates, suggestions and information during the day. Google Now uses information in your agenda, e-mail, (social media) profiles, Internet activity, combines this with your whereabouts and presents you ‘cards’ with information that might be relevant for you at that given time and place.

One of the issues of many of the proposed intelligent concepts is their disruptive nature; one essentially has to abandon all existing technological infrastructure and rebuild the intelligent system as a whole. We believe in a more gradual approach towards the design of intelligent systems; design for growing systems [1]. We believe products should be designed such that they can interoperate with other products. If two products are combined, new functionalities may emerge that were not present with the original products. E.g. a scanner, combined with a printer can have the functionality of a copier. This copier combined with a network connection acts as a fax. This results in behavior of a system of products that is more than simply the sum of all products. The most important benefit of such an approach is that people compile a system over time. Systems can also be created ad-hoc as products are combined to achieve a certain goal. The result is a dynamic topology of products that collaborate in a given context to provide specific functionalities.

Such an approach significantly impacts the design process. The designer needs to take into account that his product may be combined with products of others. The designer thus needs to open up the functionality of his products to other products. This approach is already visible for many Web 2.0 and social media applications, where developers provide others with access to their system via Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) (e.g. [1],[4],[8]). Also in the research field there are large projects that investigate interoperability between different products and systems, for example the SOFIA project [7]. We believe that also physical products can benefit from such an open-ended structure.

However, such an open-ended system faces the designer with a new challenge. The designer is limited by his perspective on the design challenge at a given point in time: as described systems are formed by transient elements; i.e., people come and go, technologies change and the use of the system changes. The result is a difficult paradox: design is about defining functionalities of a product, yet it becomes impossible to know up-front all the possible states in which a system can be, or in which states the system should be to satisfy user preferences as the designer does not know which products his product may need to interoperate with. With the design of Lucolla we show an approach on how a designer can deal with this open-ended challenge for the design of products.

User Involvement

Fundamental in our design process is the idea that users should be involved in order to make products behave intelligent. We believe that it is not the designer, but the user that should define the behavior of the product or system. After all it is the user that gives meaning to a product by using it in context.

One possible way to deal with this open-endedness is to involve the user in configuring the system and making it meaningful to him. For example, end-user programmable products like the Logitech Harmony One [3] remote allow the user to control any device with an infrared receiver. The configuration of buttons and their corresponding actions has to be defined by the user in a software environment. The result is that the remote programmed by the user controls specifically the devices he needs for a specific activity.

With Lucolla we present a similar, yet slightly different approach towards involving users in 'educating' their intelligent systems. As a starting point we take it that the behavior of people is often a reflection of their desires or preferences; E.g. If a user closes the blinds in his office, he is not satisfied with the current lighting conditions at that moment. While for the design of many intelligent systems, the designer attempts to create rules and inferences to design system behavior, we believe that if products could capture this relational understanding between people and their environment, a system can *develop* intelligence. Additionally, we want rules for system intelligence to be contextually dependent. This allows users to make system intelligence contextually meaningful; e.g. I might want to close the blinds when I'm working in my office as it create glare on my screen, but at home I want to enjoy the sunlight and leave the blinds open.

This section described the background perspectives for our design activity. We introduced the vision of growing systems and the new challenges this poses for the designer. We introduced user involvement as a mechanism to deal with the open-endedness of the design challenge. In the following section we introduce the specific context of our design and we present the design of Lucolla.

Lucolla, a Light Controller

Our work is situated in the domain of adaptive and intelligent lighting environments. In on-going research we are developing intelligent lighting systems and applications. This has led to the development of two lighting installations in our working environments that are used as Living Labs. Living Labs are used to design and evaluate innovative concepts in realistic contexts. The two contexts are introduced in the following sections.

The aim of the project was to design a controller that would allow users to control lighting conditions in a tangible and meaningful way in the two contexts. Importantly, as the lighting setups are also research prototypes and subject to change, the controller needs to be able to deal with such changes in the lighting setup. As such, the two contexts resemble a dynamic system topology. Additionally, the controller needs to be able to capture the user preferences for the different contexts and for different activities they perform. The controller should provide a mechanism for the system to learn the user preferences in interaction.

Contextual Setting

As mentioned previously two lighting setups are currently installed in our working environment. The first lighting setup is installed in a meeting room for up to 8 people. A ceiling, consisting of custom designed light tiles is installed above a table (180x180cm). Each tile is equipped with three 3-watt warm white and cool white light emitting diodes and a wireless node. Each of the tiles can individually be controlled via a wireless network. In addition, each tile can be equipped with sensors and can be programmed to respond to relevant sensor data. Figure 1 shows the meeting environment with the meeting table and ceiling installation above it.

Figure 1: Example of the open-plan office with individual light sources Light sources can be controlled individually by intensity and colour temperature.

The second installation is placed in a 'break out area'. This is an area where people can retreat to work individually or in small groups. This context is equipped with colored wall-washers (RGB) and decorative lighting. All light sources can be controlled individually to provide a wide range of lighting conditions and atmospheres. Figure 2 shows an impression of the break out area.

Figure 2: The Breakout area. Figure shows a retreat area where people can relax or perform individual work. Light sources can be controlled individually by colour and intensity.

Both installations use the same wireless nodes to control the lighting equipment. The nodes all have an XBee transceiver, making it possible to transmit one-to-one and one-to-many messages. The shared technology makes both installations interoperable.

The Design of Lucolla

Lucolla is a combination of a light source and a light controller. There are several important qualities that embedded in the design of Lucolla that originate to the design challenges outlined in the introduction section. In this section we elaborate on these qualities and explain how people can interact with Lucolla.

PORTABILITY AND FLEXIBILITY

An important quality of Lucolla is *portability*. Lucolla is 100 mm wide, 510 mm long (fully stretched) and 25 mm thick. This size allows users to take Lucolla to different spaces and contexts. Furthermore Lucolla has a flexible form factor; it consists of 11 elements that are connected by hinges. Lucolla can maintain its form by servo motors connected to the hinges.

Figure 1: The Lucolla Prototype.

As Lucolla can also provide light itself, users can use Lucolla as a portable light source. As such Lucolla can be used for different activities in different contexts. E.g. Lucolla standing erect with light directed downwards can be used as a desk-lamp in the office or for reading the newspaper at home. In another way Lucolla placed on its side can be used as decorative lighting. As the shape offers many degrees of freedom, people make Lucolla meaningful by using it in certain ways for specific activities.

As Lucolla uses servomotors to maintain its shape, the user can’t manipulate Lucolla directly. Instead we have chosen to use stroke gestures to change the shape of Lucolla. The backsides of the elements of Lucolla all contain a capacitive touch sensor. Lucolla as a whole thus forms a touch slider. The direction and speed with which the user strokes Lucolla determines how Lucolla transforms. Figure 4 shows examples of how one can alter the shape of Lucolla.

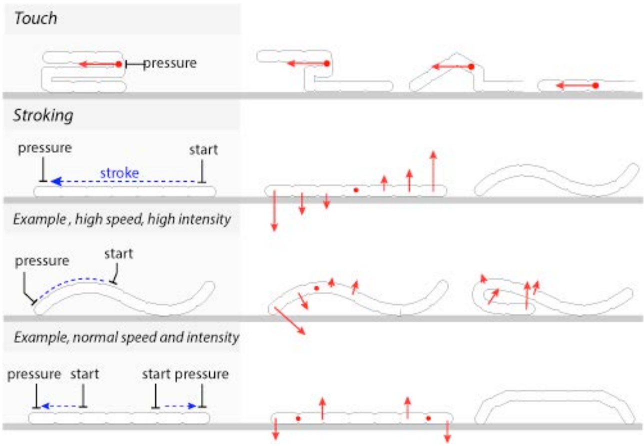
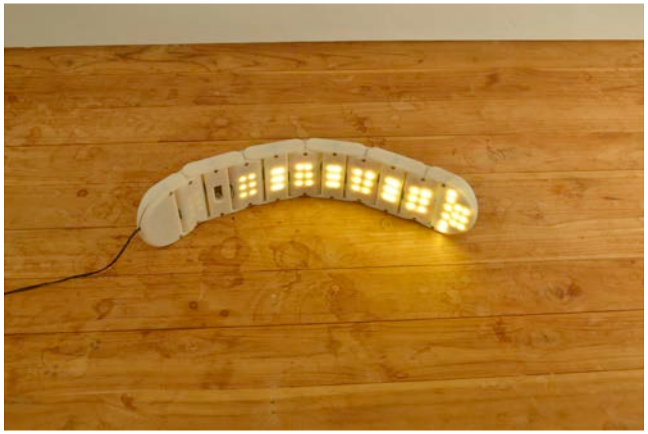


Figure 4: Manipulating the shape of Lucolla using different strokes.



CONTEXTUAL PREFERENCES

Lucolla also comprises a three-axis accelerometer, a color sensor and a wireless node (similar to the ones that are used in the other installations). This allows Lucolla to sense its orientation, the surface it is placed on and the other wireless nodes within range. Using measures of the signal strength of received messages, Lucolla can even approximate its distance to surrounding nodes. A combination these data Lucolla allows Lucolla to distinguish different locations. A specific location is then constituted of the orientation of Lucolla, the distance to other nodes in the environment, and the color of the surface Lucolla is placed on.

This information is captured to provide Lucolla with the ability to recognize different contextual settings. E.g. if Lucolla is taken to the meeting room (described before), and placed on the table, a combination of orientation, surface color and surrounding nodes emerges. This combination of data is rather unique, and can linked to lighting preferences. Consider the following as an example: if a similar table would be placed in the breakout area, and Lucolla is placed on this table, the orientation and surface color sensed by Lucolla would be similar, yet the combination of surroundings nodes would be different. Lucolla recognizes this as a new location.

Controlling Light

As we explained Lucolla is a light source in itself, as well as controller for other light sources. In this section we first explain how the user can manipulate the light emitted by Lucolla. Secondly, we explain how the shape of Lucolla controls other light sources in the environment.

As mentioned before the backsides of the Lucolla elements are embedded with capacitive touch sensors. When the user touches two elements simultaneously, the elements in-between these elements will turn on and form a body of light. By touching a single element the user moves the body of light. This allows the user to manipulate the size and the location of the light body.

In addition we have designed a relation between the shape of Lucolla and the lighting qualities of the surrounding light sources. These light settings are deduced from three parameters of Lucolla's shape (see Figure 4):

1. A parameter that we call 'focus' is determined by the curvature of the shape as a whole. The focus parameter determines what type of surrounding light sources 'listen' to Lucolla; diffuse light sources (e.g. wall-washers in the break out area) or focused and directed light sources (e.g. ceiling tiles in the meeting room) or a combination.

2. The light colour of surrounding light sources is determined by the 'sharpness' of Lucolla. A large variance in the angles in Lucolla constitutes a highly angular shape and results in a cooler light colour (temperature). Smaller variance of angles results in a warmer light colour (temperature).

3. The light intensity is determined by the 'degree of opening' of Lucolla. A closed shape indicates a low light intensity, while an open shape results in a higher light intensity of the light sources in the environment.

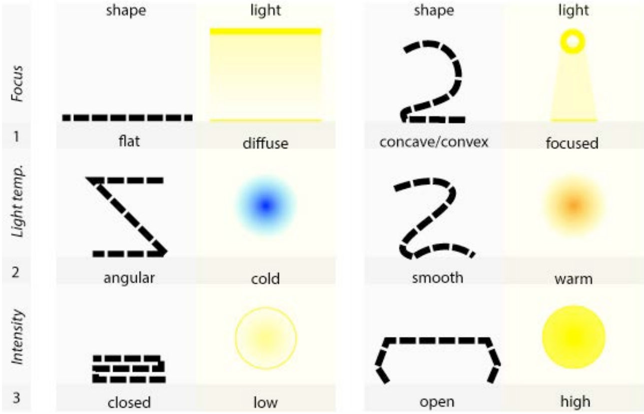


Figure 5: The different parameters deduced from the shape of Lucolla and their resulting light qualities of surrounding light sources.

The various functionalities of Lucolla presented in this section allow users to manipulate the shape, light emitted by Lucolla, and the surrounding light sources using several degrees of freedom. Lucolla stores the light settings created by the user and links them to different contexts and activities. Whenever a user returns to a known context or activity, Lucolla restores the previous settings. In this way, users can create meaningful light settings for different activities in different contexts.

Use-case scenario

In this section we outline a use-case scenario that shows how Lucolla is used and develops contextualized light preferences over time.

Contextualizing Preferences

Our fictive user George visits the meeting room for the first time with his Lucolla. George places Lucolla on the table and explores how to manipulate the shape and light of Lucolla and the effect of Lucolla on the surrounding light sources. In the end, George ends up with a shape that provides downward lighting with a high light intensity. George uses Lucolla as his main source of light directed at his workarea, and the surrounding light sources are used as peripheral lighting. Lucolla stores a preference for this specific context and the light settings created by George. George continues to work in the room. Later that day George has an informal meeting with two colleagues and decides to go to the breakout area. As George has some experience with manipulating Lucolla, he manages to create an informal light atmosphere, with rather bright, yet warm white light. The light emitted by Lucolla is in this case less relevant to George and his colleagues. Again, Lucolla captures the light settings and relates them to the orientation and context of Lucolla to create a new preference.

Overwriting Preferences

A week later George returns to the breakout area, yet this time for a more formal presentation to external clients. George restores the informal light settings by placing Lucolla in the same location on the same surface as one week earlier. As George has a week of experience with manipulating Lucolla he is able to rather quickly create a more formal light atmosphere with cool bright light. As soon as he starts his presentation, George closes Lucolla with a single gesture and the light dims. Lucolla overwrites the earlier preferences with the new light settings.

Adding Preferences

After a successful presentation, George goes to the meeting environment to update his colleagues. George places Lucolla on the table and his individual work preferences are restored. However, George does not want to override these settings, but want to have different light settings. George places Lucolla on its side and adjusts its shape to create the desired light settings. Lucolla recognizes the context, but the orientation is unknown. Lucolla creates a new preference for this context with the new orientation and the new light settings. Similarly, George could have placed Lucolla on a different surface to create a new preference.

Conclusions and reflections

With Lucolla we have presented a light controller that can operate in various intelligent lighting environments. The goal of our design activity was threefold and we shall reflect on the design goals in this section.

First, we want to show if a single controller can be used to control light settings in different contexts. By parameterizing the physical shape of Lucolla and relating this to lighting qualities we have been able to achieve this. This makes it possible to operate Lucolla in an unknown lighting environment without explicit configuration. This works, given the constraint that the lighting objects in this environment are susceptible to external commands of the type Lucolla provides (e.g. Lucolla uses commands such as 'set light intensity to…' or 'change light color to…'). Commands that are unrecognized, or that the device is unable to execute, can be ignored (e.g. a light source that is unable to change its light color should not respond to a 'change light color' command). Another advantage of linking the lighting qualities to the physical shape of Lucolla, is that Lucolla also becomes a representation of the state of the system.

Secondly, we have shown with Lucolla that we can deal with dynamic system topologies and that we can deduce information from this. New light sources that are added or removed can directly by controlled by Lucolla. Furthermore, we have taken the combination of wireless nodes in an environment as a variable to represent that environment. Of course when the topology of nodes is highly dynamic (e.g. changing on a daily basis) this is not a suitable mechanism. However, for lighting systems, we can safely assume changes occur on a longer timescale.

Thirdly we have shown a mechanism to create preferences that are tailored to context and activity. By capturing the behavior of people in interaction, and relating this to context-dependent variables we are able to capture preferences. We believe this mechanism of dealing with preferences is more likely to provide accurate responses to user behavior than general rules for the system. For the future we can see further improvements in this: using machine-learning algorithms it should be possible to infer similarities between lighting preferences that are recorded by Lucolla. This makes it possible to suggest light conditions to users for new contexts but similar activities. It will make Lucolla more anticipatory over time; users will not have to set lighting conditions from scratch, but can build on earlier preferences.

Another important milestone in the development of Lucolla will be an evaluation over time. Although Lucolla has been presented and demonstrated at different occasions to potential users, the prototype is not reliable enough for a long-term evaluation. Such an evaluation should show how actual users relate to the idea of linking their preferences to specific contexts.

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