

**MULTITOUCH**

# MEHRFINGER GESTENERKENNUNG

# DIY - MULTITOUCH

**WE ARE...**

**JURI WOLF**

B.A. Student

**JORDI TOST**

M.A. Student

**FABIAN MORÓN ZIRFAS**

Interfacer Lab Supervisor

## PROJECT AIM



# PROJECT AIM

MT Basics using

Computer Vision (Bare Bones)

Physical Computing (Capacitiv & Acoustic)

Open CV (Adavanced)

Exhibition17.10.2014

# **4 TYPES OF TOUCH(SCREEN) TECHNOLOGY**

**RESISTIVE**

**CAPACITIVE**

**OPTICAL**

**ACOUSTIC**

## **HISTORY OF (M)T**

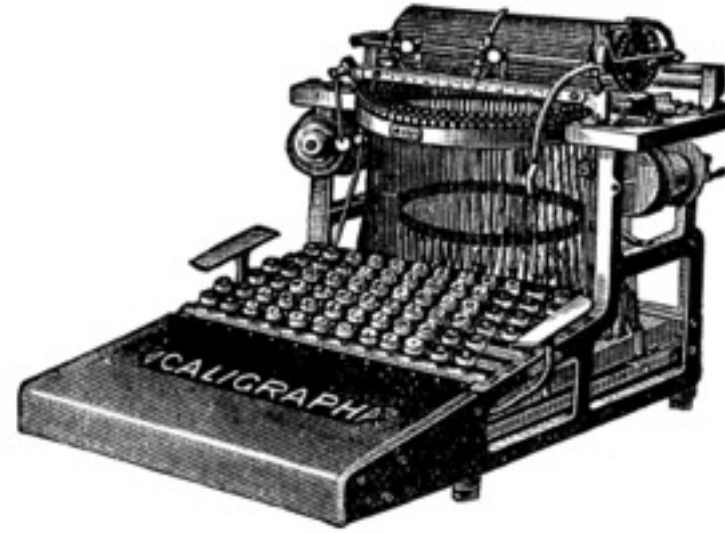
Bill Buxton: Multi-Touch Systems  
that I Have Known and Loved

unvollständig

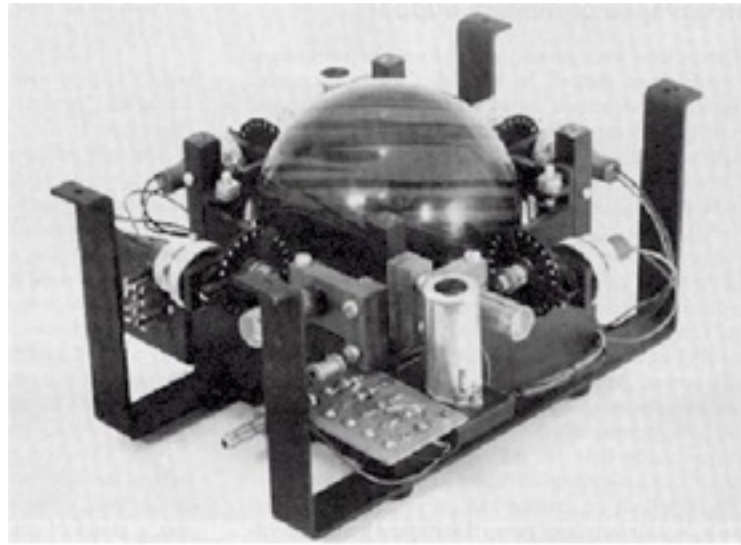


resistiv





resistiv



1945: Trackball (Ralph Benjamin)

trackball



capacitive



1960s: Mouse (Douglas Engelbart & Bill English)

mechanical



1965: Touch Screen Technology (E.A. Johnson of the Royal Radar Establishment)

single touch capacitive



Plato IV optical (IR)



optical Video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dmmxVA5xhuo>



1984: Multi-Touch Screen (Bob Boie, Bell Labs, Murray Hill NJ)

capacitive





Multi-Touch Tablet (Input Research Group, University of Toronto Bill Buxton)

capacitive



The device used optical sensors in the corners of the frame to detect fingers.

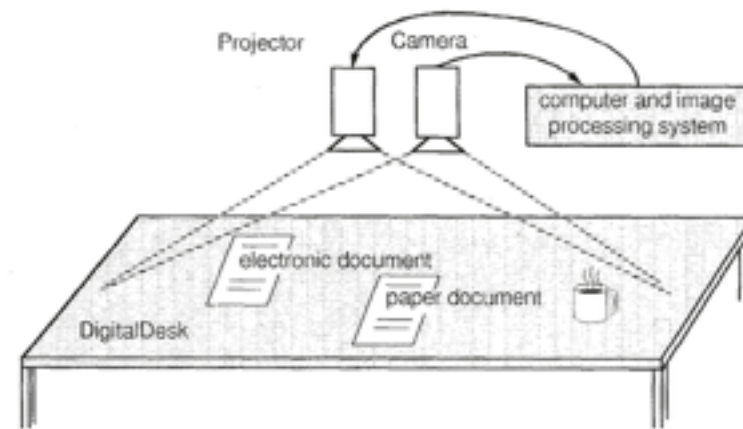


Figure 1. A DigitalDesk system

1991: Digital Desk (Pierre Wellner, Rank Xerox EuroPARC, Cambridge)

An early front projection tablet top system that used optical and acoustic techniques to sense both hands/fingers as well as certain objects, in particular, paper-based controls and data. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8lCetZ\\_57g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8lCetZ_57g)



IBM and Bell South release what was arguably the world's first smart phone, the Simon.

What is of historical interest is that the Simon, like the iPhone, relied on a touch-screen driven “soft machine” user interface.

While only a single-touch device, the Simon foreshadows a number of aspects of what we are seeing in some of the touch-driven mobile devices that we see today.

Sidebar: my two working Simons are among the most prized pieces in my collection of input devices.

## AND MANY MORE

see Bill Buxtons [site](#) for further research

1992: Wacom, 1992: Starfire, 1994-2002: Bimanual Research, 1995: Graspable/Tangible Interfaces, 1995/97: Active Desk, 1997: T3, 1997: The Haptic Lens, 1998: Tactex Controls, ~1998: Fingerworks, 1999: Portfolio Wall, 2001: Diamond Touch, 2002: HandGear + GRT. DSI Datotech, 2002: Jun Rekimoto Sony Computer Science Laboratories, 2003: University of Toronto, 2003: Jazz Mutant, 2004: Neonode N1 Mobile Phone, 2004: TouchLight, 2005: Reactable, 2005: Blaskó and Steven Feiner, 2005: PlayAnywhere, 2005: Jeff Han, 2005: Tactiva, 2005: Toshiba Matsusita Display Technology, 2005: Tomer Moscovich & collaborators, 2006: Benko & collaborators, 2006: Plastic Logic, 2006: Synaptics & Pilotfish, 2007: Apple iPhone, 2007: Microsoft Surface Computing, 2007: ThinSight, 2008: N-trig, 2011: Surface 2.0

Ab hier werden die bisher eingeführten Techniken verbessert und erweitert

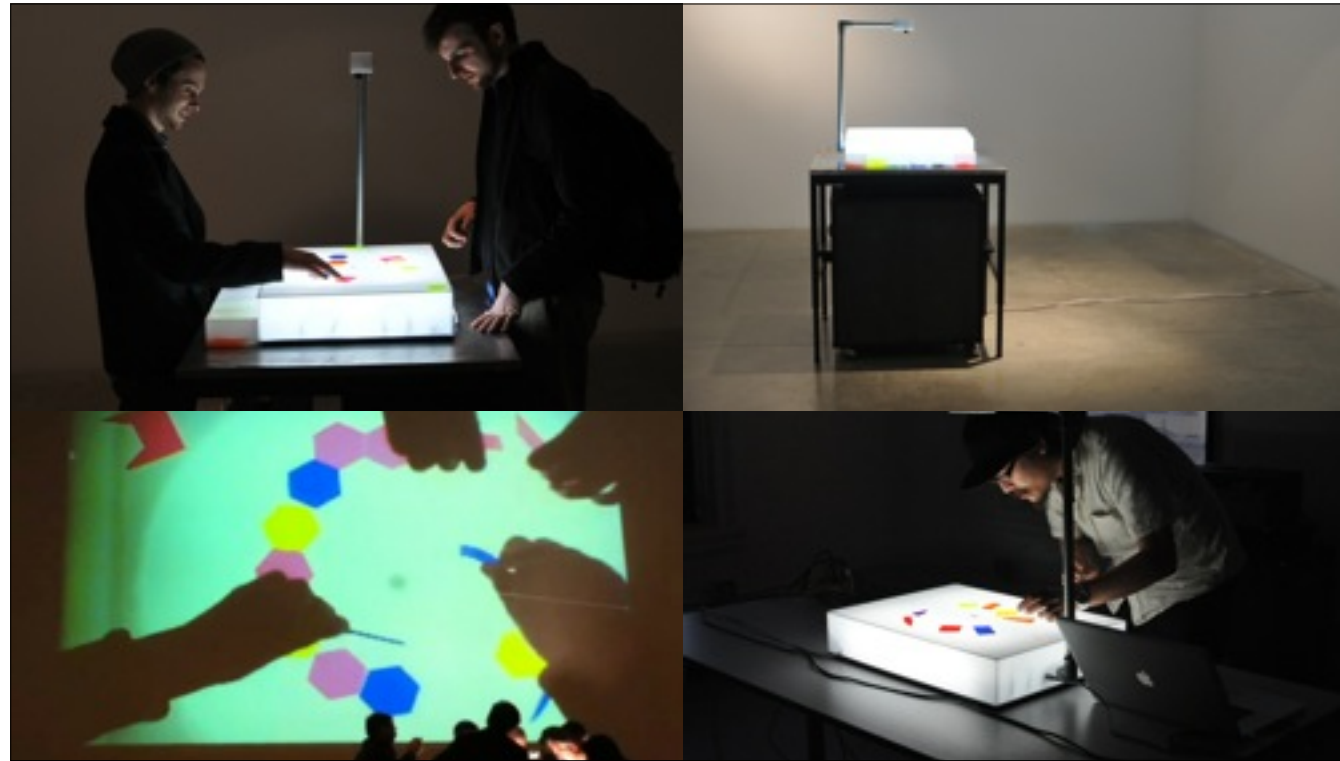
## EXAMPLES

# **RHYTHMSYNTHESIS**

by Ryan Raffa

<http://www.ryanraffa.com/parsons/thesis/category/concept/>

<https://vimeo.com/25090948>



<http://www.ryanraffa.com/parsons/thesis/category/concept/>

<https://vimeo.com/25090948>



**VIDEO**

<https://vimeo.com/25090948>



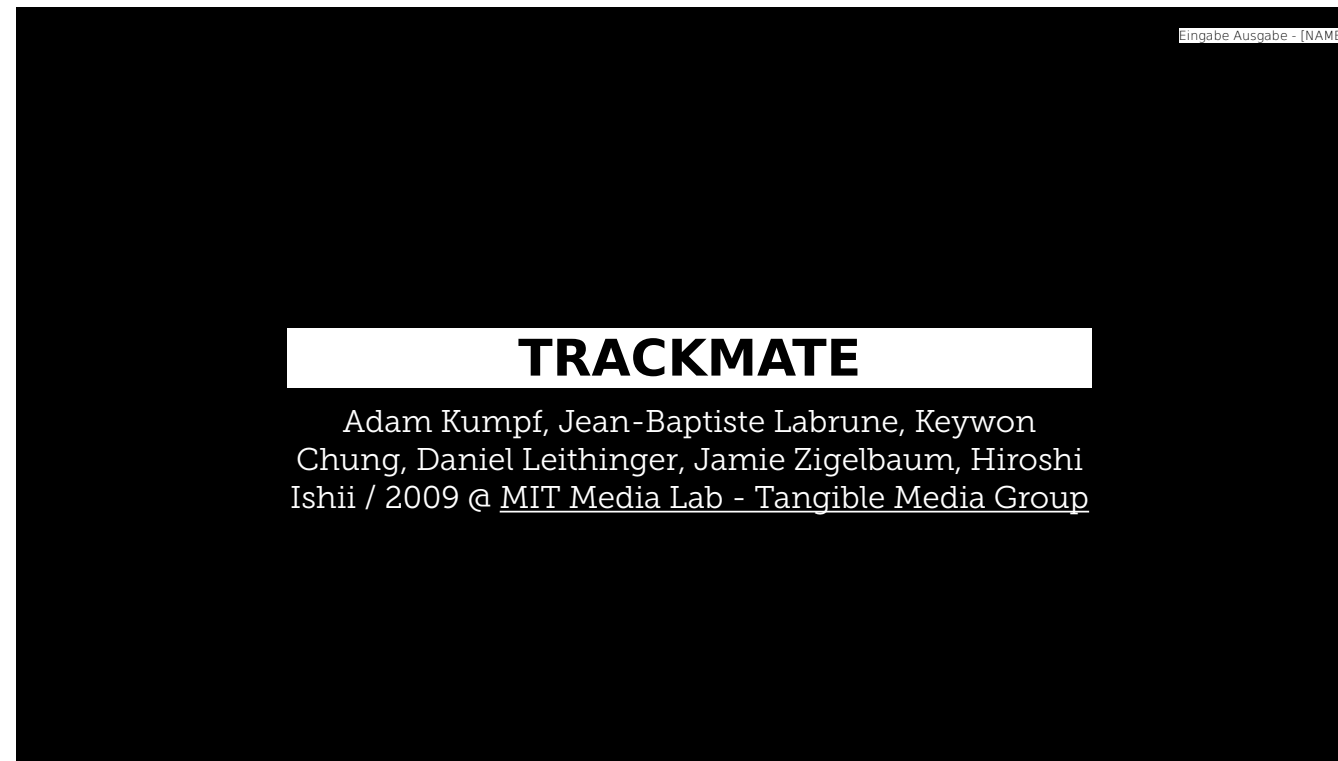
crapple (2005: Golan Levin) is an audiovisual performance in which everyday objects placed on a table are interpreted as sound-producing marks in an “active score.” The Scrapple system scans a table surface as if it were a kind of music notation, producing music in real-time from any objects lying there. The 3-meter long table produces a 4-second audio loop, allowing the performers to improvise audiovisual compositions in real-time.

<https://vimeo.com/2379890>



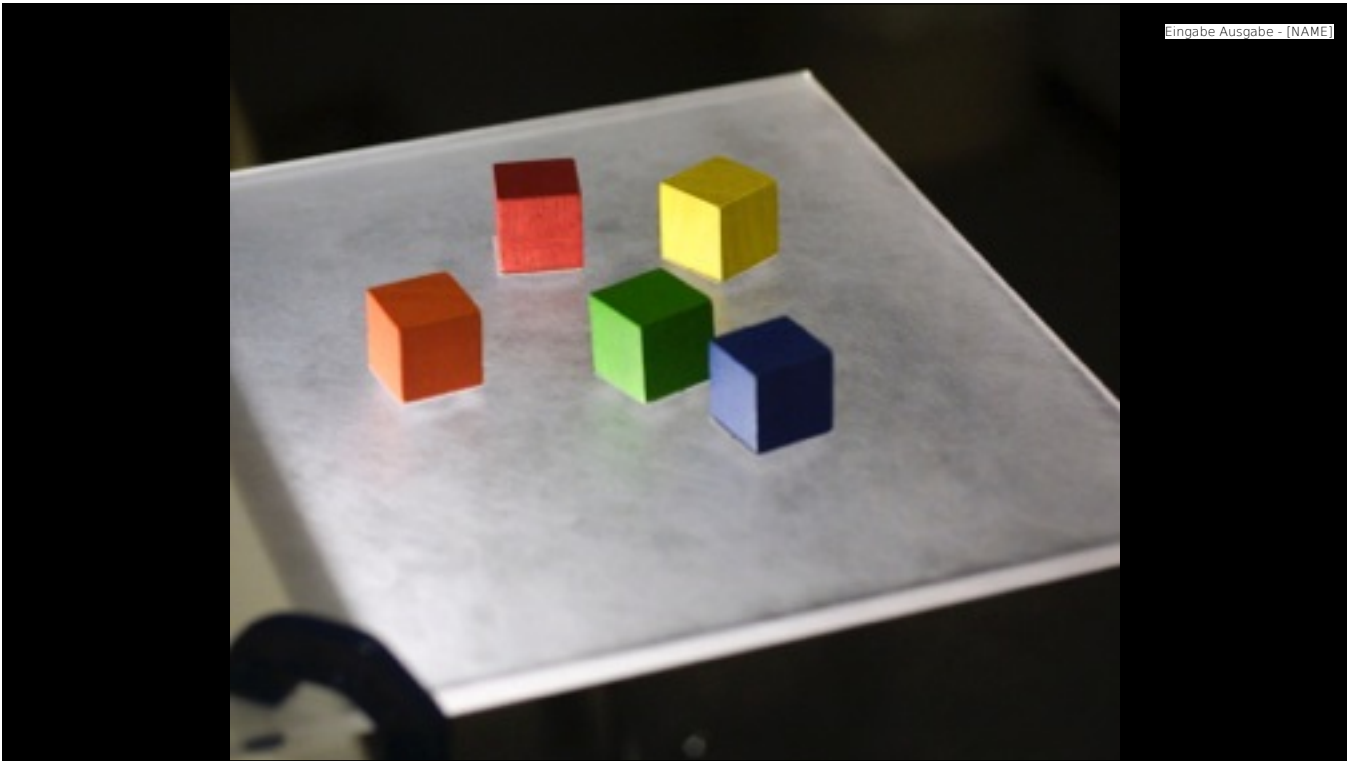
## **VIDEO & VIDEO**

<https://vimeo.com/2379890> & <https://vimeo.com/2379389>



## Optical system

Trackmate is an inexpensive, do-it-yourself tangible tracking system that allows your computer to recognize tagged objects and their corresponding position, rotation, and color information when placed on a surface. Trackmate sends all object data via LusedOSC (a protocol layer for unique spatial input devices), allowing any LusedOSC-based application to work with the system.



Eingabe Ausgabe - [NAME]

**VIDEO**

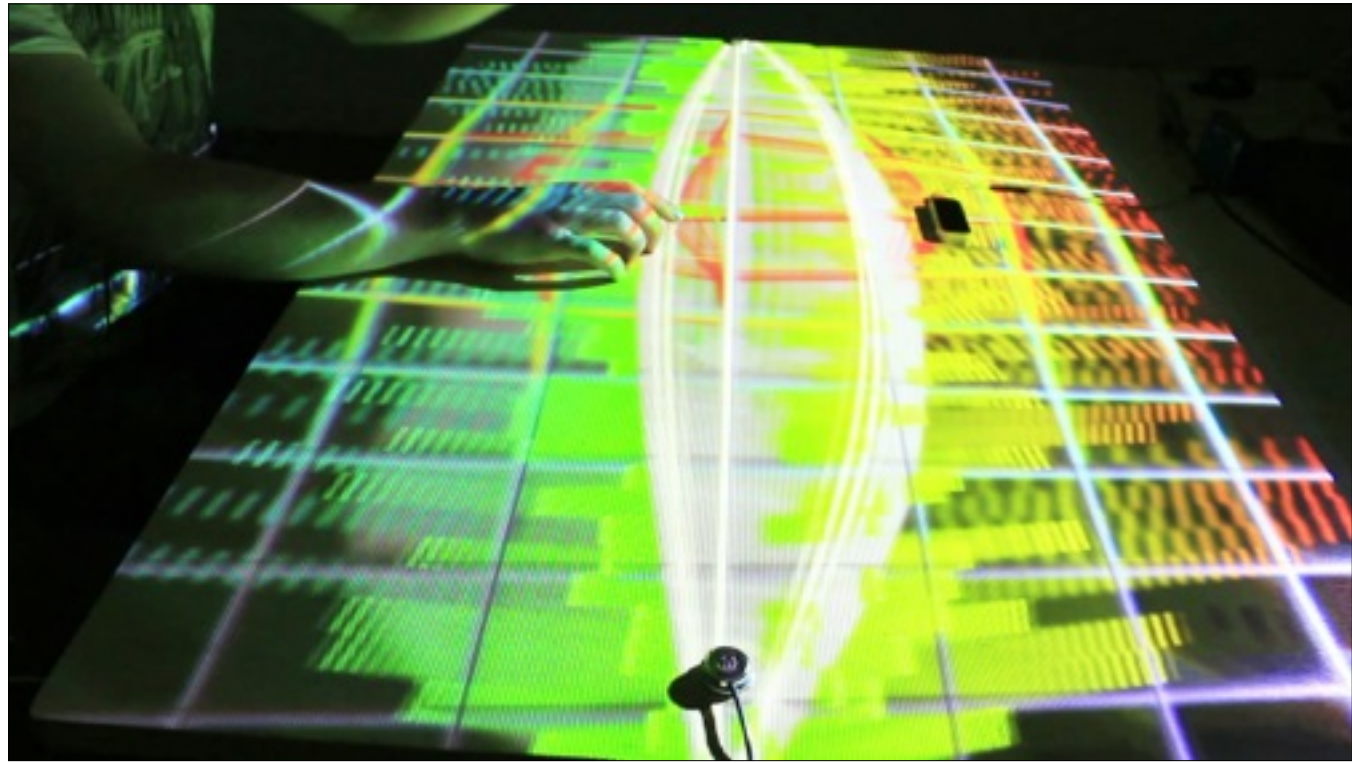
<https://vimeo.com/6730765>

# CONTACT

by Felix Faire

<http://felixfaire.com/portfolio/contact/>





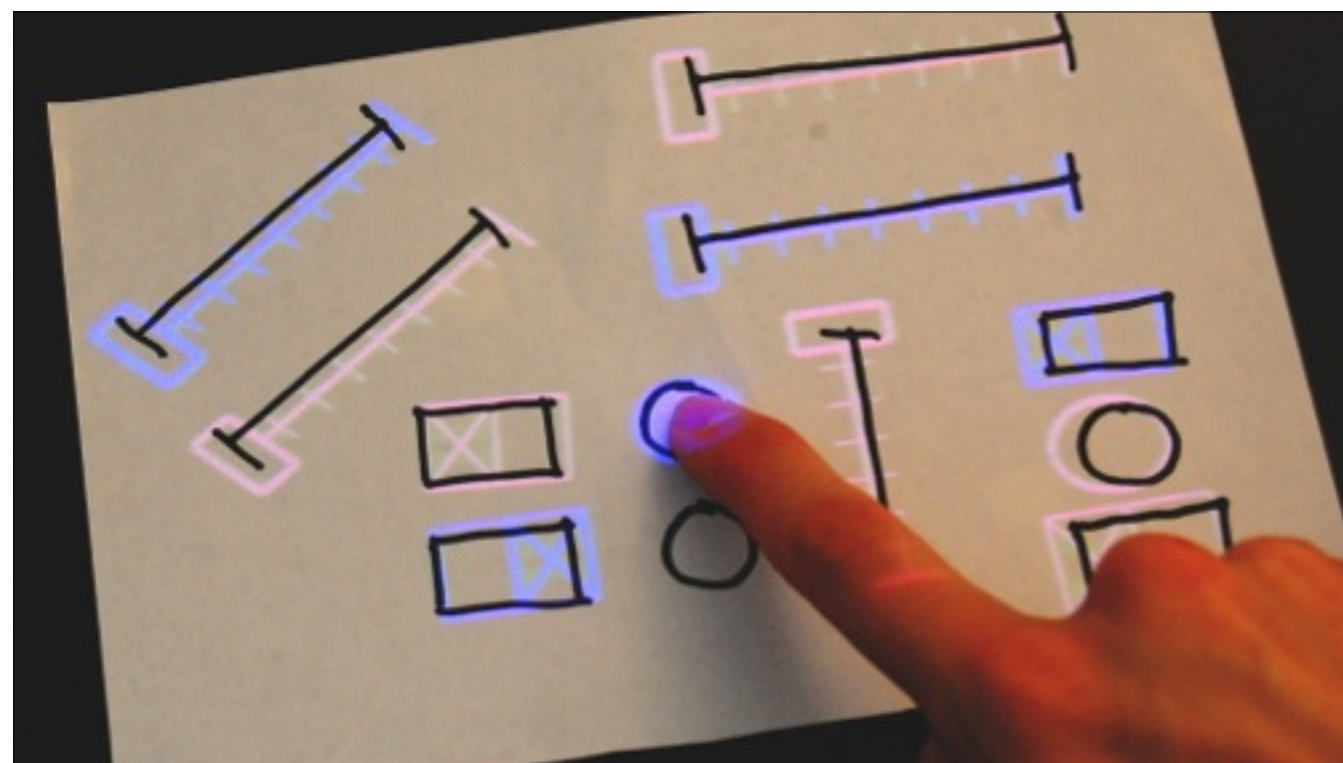
**VIDEO**

<https://vimeo.com/82107250>

# SKETCHSYNTH

SketchSynth: A Drawable OSC  
Control Surface by Billy Keyes

<https://github.com/bluekeyes>



**VIDEO**

<https://vimeo.com/42053193>

# **DRAWN**

by Zachary Lieberman

<http://thesystemis.com/projects/drawn/>

<http://v2.nl/archive/works/drawn>



**VIDEO**

<https://vimeo.com/4732884>



# WORKSHOP

Bare Bones Computer Vision

Juri

**WHAT ELSE IS IN THE BOX?**

**OPENCV**

Jordi

# OPENCV

(Open Source Computer Vision Library)

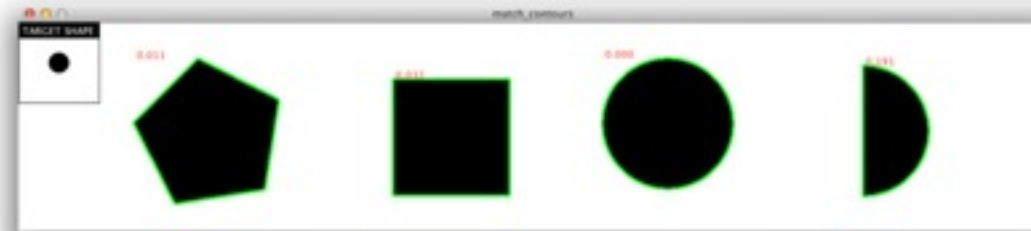
is an open source computer vision and machine learning software library. OpenCV was built to provide a common infrastructure for computer vision applications and to accelerate the use of machine perception in the commercial products.

<http://opencv.org/>

## **OPENCV-PROCESSING**

<https://github.com/atduskgreg/opencv-processing> by [Greg Borenstein](http://gregborenstein.com/)

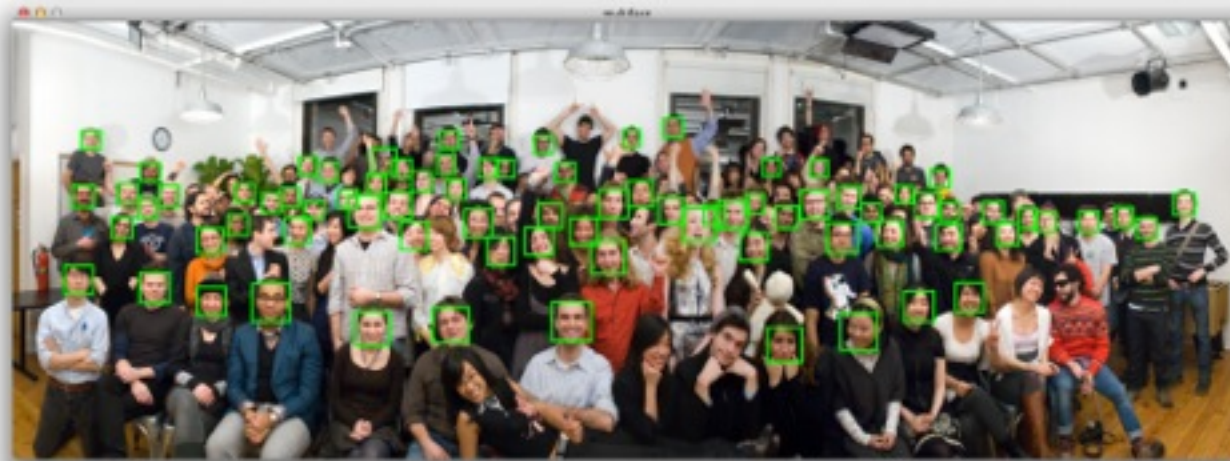
Jordi? <http://gregborenstein.com/>

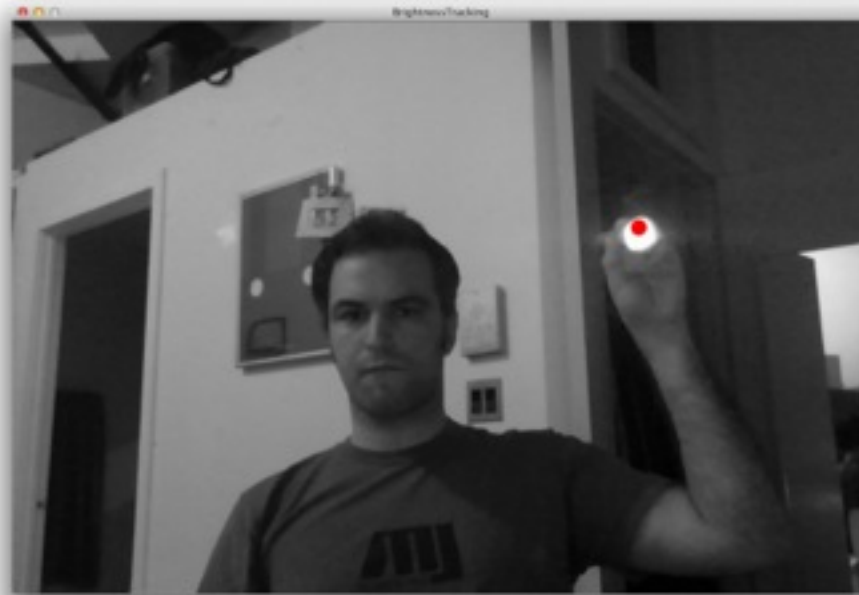


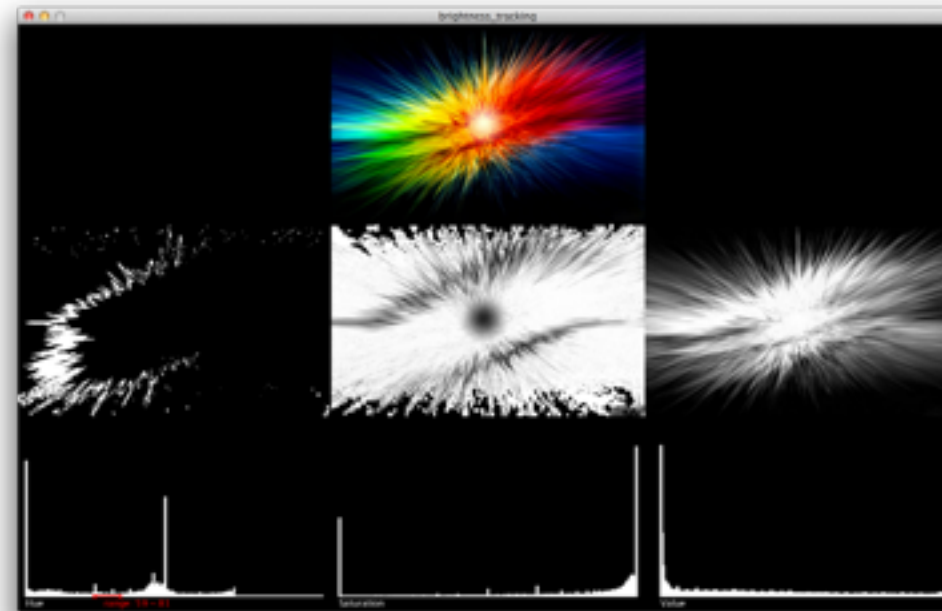


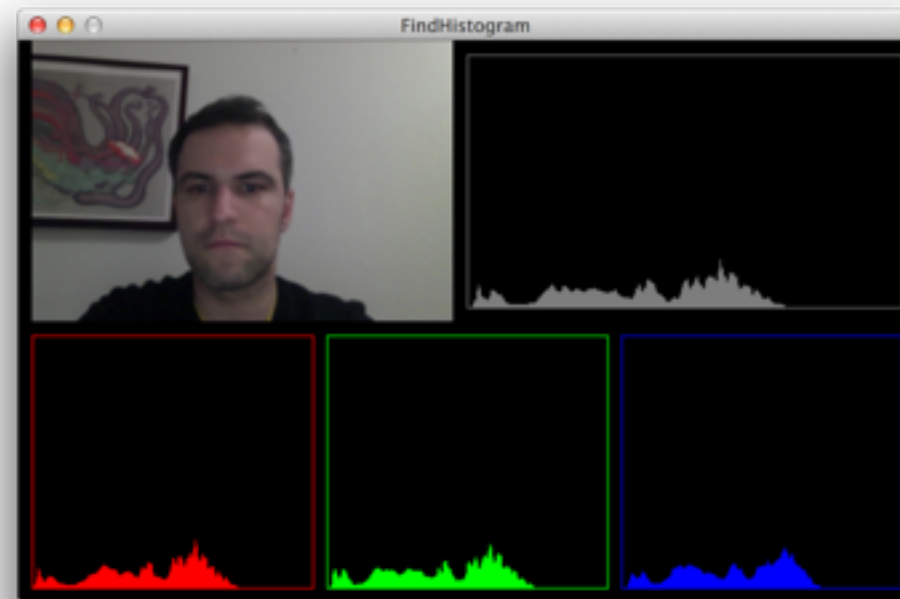






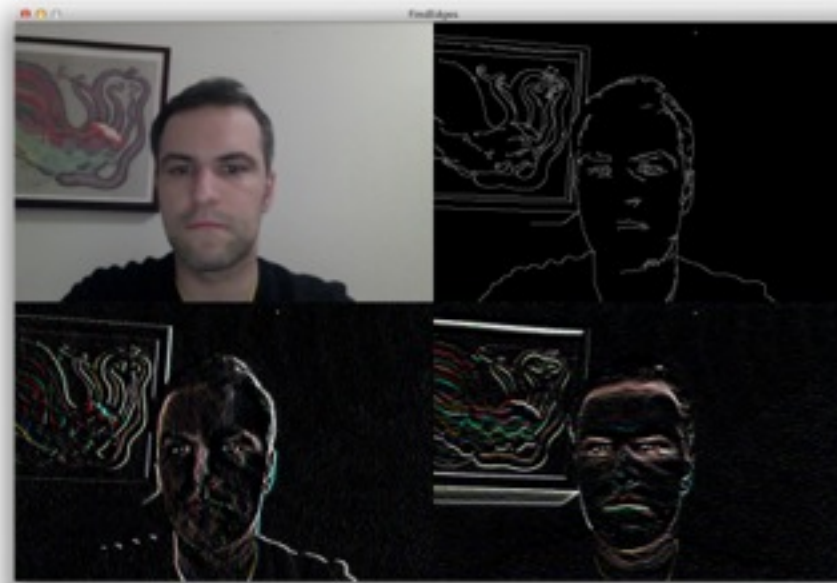








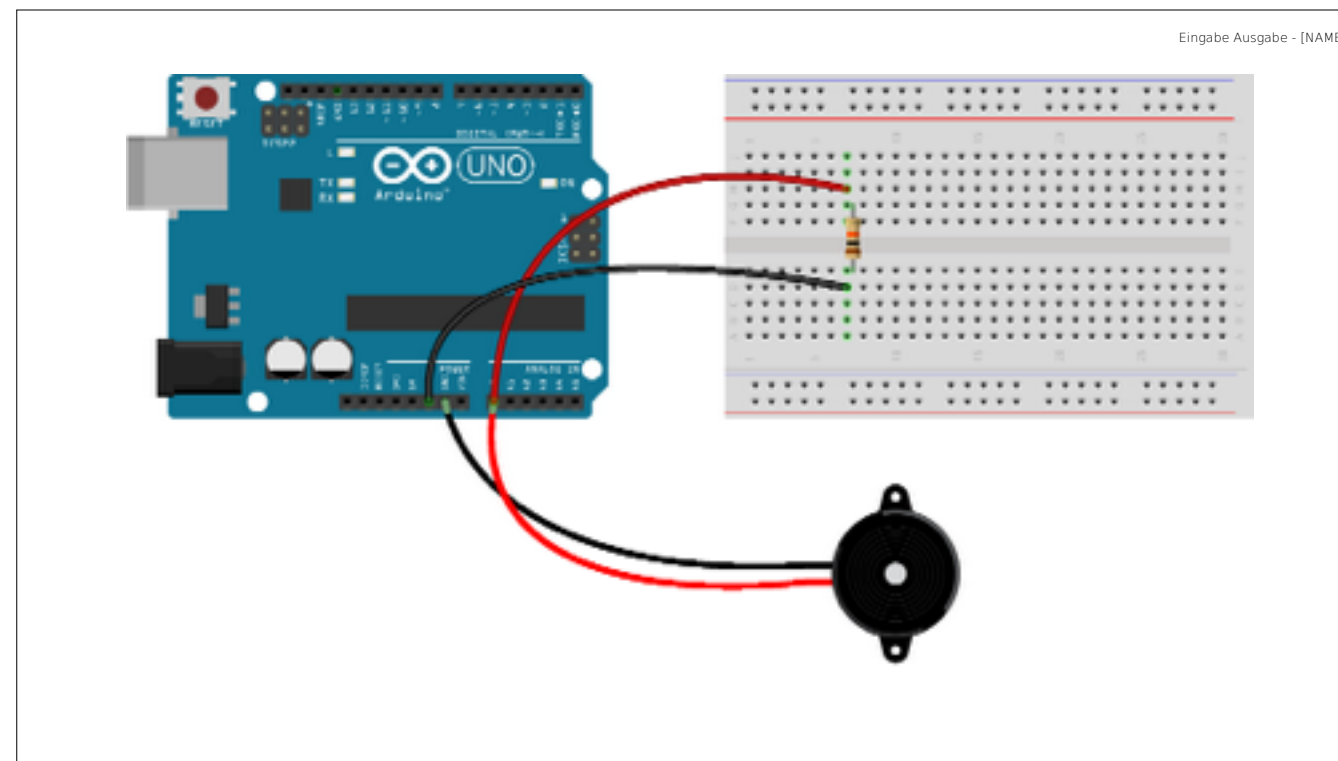




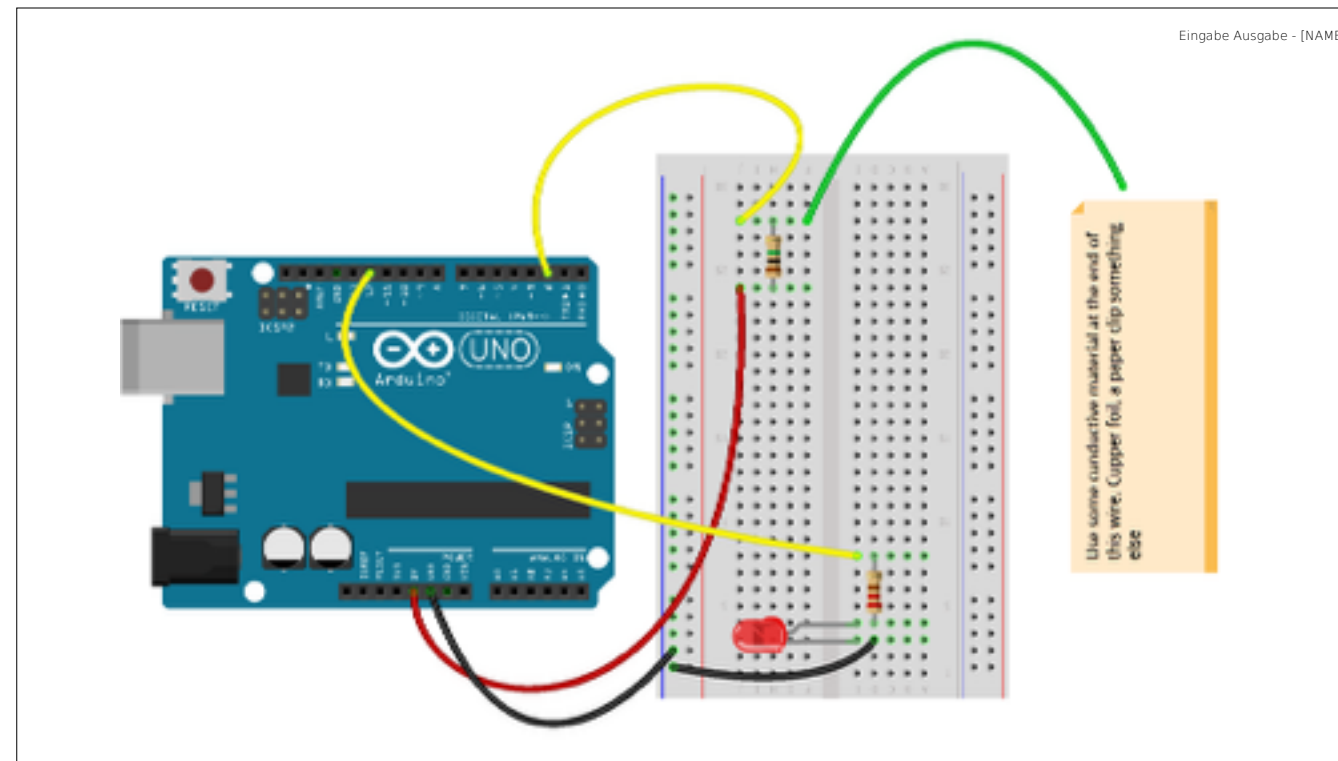
# PHYSICAL COMPUTING

Fabian

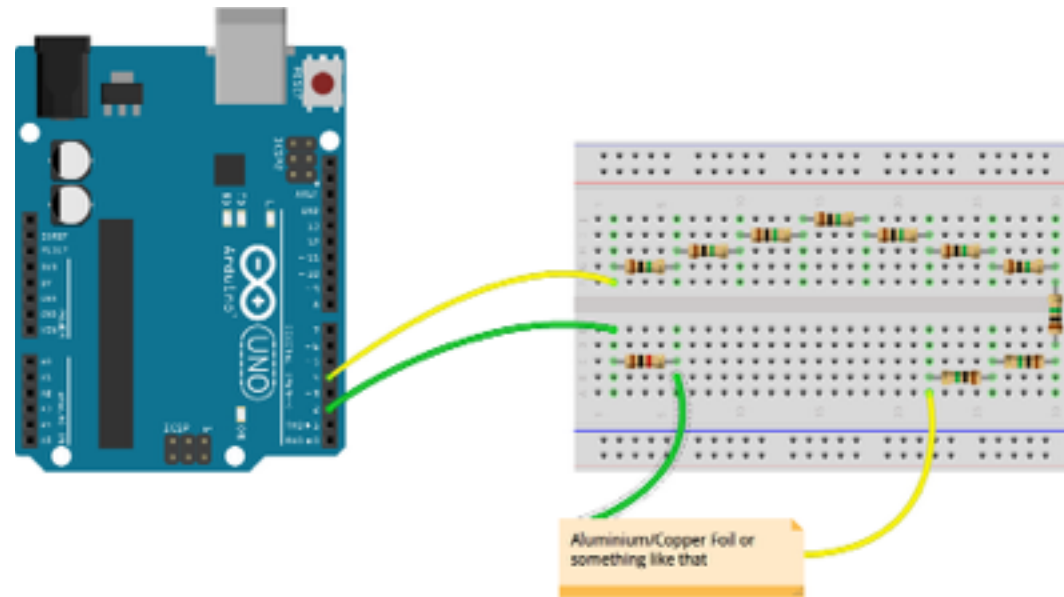




Knock acoustic



Capacitive Digital



Capacitive Analog



<https://www.olimex.com/Products/Duino/AVR/OLIMEXINO-85S/open-source-hardware>

## GROUPS OF 3

## EXERCISE

Connect || Think || Present

Aufgabe zu morgen