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| Heriot-Watt University |
| Design Report |
| Advanced Interaction Design F21AD |
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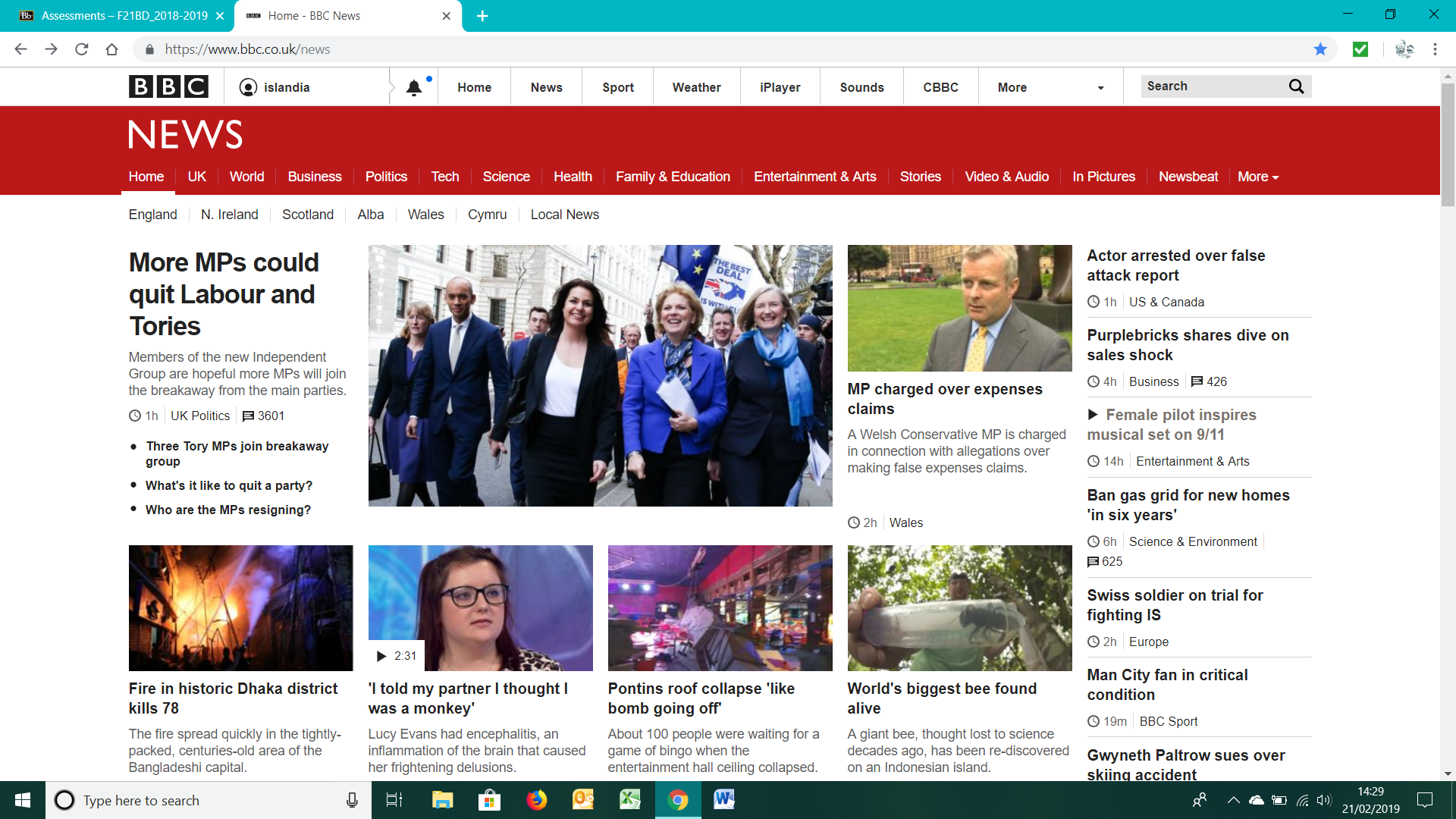
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# Background

This is a design report for our proposal to build an interactive device for people generally of age 65+ with limited mobility. The specified requirements that this device should provide are – the support of exercise, reminders to take medicine at correct times, communication of energy use and tips to decrease this, and a mechanism to request a small robot fetch small items of use within the home.

Forlizzi and Battarbee (2004) described three types of interactions that could be produced between a user and a product: (1) an interaction which focuses on the product and requires some thinking or cognitive action from the user; (2) an interaction which fits into a user’s routine without interrupting it, termed ‘fluent’; and (3) an interaction which develops a relationship between the user and the product. Our concept for this design attempts to provide an effortless interaction so that the user can proceed with the daily tasks described above, while useful link to the helpful robot. This has led the design to provide ‘button’ icons which depict the function which pressing that ‘button’ will provide, movement through screens both deeper and return through use of direction mapping ‘buttons’, while allowing changes to the interactive screen options in terms of medicine and exercises. The intention is to make the screen facilities describe themselves to the user so there is no requirement to puzzle out what can be done through interaction or to find the manual to know how to use the screens. Also, we have given our screen ‘buttons’ a larger size, partly to enhance their usability but also to ensure a screen layout with only a few images on it; see Figure 1 below.



**

Figure - A screen comparison to show the relative size of buttons and icons. Both screens have been created the same height and width. One red circle is 'copy-and-paste' from the one encircling the 'England' button on the BBC News website. (BBC, 2019). This is an indicator of how large the icons and ‘buttons’ for the proposed Interactive design.

# Stakeholder and Task Analysis

The stakeholders who will be inputting and updating information for this device and who will be interacting through this device include:

* Individual in home: primary user
* Medical staff: doctor, nurse, therapists
* Emergency services: ambulance, fire personnel
* Maintenance staff: home, utilities
* Maintenance staff: robot, interaction system

The location in which this device will be used:

* Primary use within home which has ‘smart’ device monitoring of energy use
* Secondary use within medical offices of doctor, nurse, and variety of therapist locations

It is expected that the device may need knowledgeable updates from such individuals as the doctor or nurse who can make medication changes and a therapist who may have new exercises to propose that the user should attempt for continued physical improvement.

The details of the personae for whom the interaction device has been designed appear in the Appendix as 6.2 Personae.

# Requirements Analysis

Given the requirements listed in the Coursework specification – a mechanism to undertake exercise, reminders to take medication on time, information on home energy use with tips to minimise when desired, and a home robot to fetch items – plus requirements to support the stakeholders who want to support the primary user, screens were designed to provide the interaction with these functional areas. The system of interactive screens was expanded with additional ‘supporting’ screens to give the user a unified and complete set of interactive opportunities to benefit their lives despite mobility and health issues. Thus, the system is structured as:

* Log-in Screen
* ‘Home’ Screen
  + Medication
    - Medication Taken
      * Add Medication
      * Medication - Details
  + Home Energy
    - Weekly Energy Usage Chart
      * Energy in Use Now
      * Add Smart Appliances
  + Exercise
    - Available Exercises
      * Exercise Run-Through
    - Add Exercises
  + Robot
    - Ask robot to bring item
* Settings Screen

Simplicity and consistency were key concepts to implement when coming up with a design for how the application was laid out. For this reason the screens were designed to convey as much information about the function of the application with as little text as possible. On the home screen, for example, large buttons with a “3D” effect have been used throughout the application to make it clear what can be pressed. Isakovic *et al.* (2016) utilized a questionnaire to consider some design criteria which included use of buttons which relied on simple images to convey their purpose. Our design utilizes these criteria to communicate the functional area on the face of each button. Furthermore, Iskovic *et al*. (2016) chose colours which were muted and a lack of too many functions per screen in their design of an interactive device for older diabetics. Our screens avoid more than a few buttons or display panels per screen in the interest of a simple view for the user. The UK Government has provided additional useful design tips for all services which anyone with a disability may require to use (Pun, 2016). The poster designed for people who have limited mobility included a requirement for screen elements to have a large space around them while not crowding interactions and to utilise consistent layouts. This advice has been implemented in our design. Consistency is achieved through use of the same basic layout for our screens, with the time shown in the top right corner, a back button if applicable in the lower left corner, settings / edit in the lower right corner and the main features in the middle of the screen.

# Storyboard Design

The design as proposed for the presentation on 1st February 2019 is shown in the Appendix, as 6.4 Proposed Design for 1st February Presentation. A number of alterations were made on the basis of the feedback received from the presentation and also on subsequent lecture material.

One comment feedback to the team was that the proposed design did not notify the user when a designated time to take a medicine had been missed. Via the medications ‘taken’ screen, an amendment now flashes the ‘medicine’ icon on the ‘home’ page if it is time to take a prescribed medication. Noting the feedback that our design for exercises did not address providing motivation for the user to engage in exercise, additional research was conducted to pinpoint ways in which our personae – elderly people with limited mobility – might be motivated. One observation found in several websites is that people will tend to do an activity or exercise if it is something they enjoy (Baylor Scott & White Health, 2012; Myers, 2015). Two sports highlighted by Myers (2015) as enjoyed by older people are golf and bowling. These sports, bowling and golf, were added as exercises available to ‘add’ via the ‘add exercise’ screens. Rather than hindering participation due to lack of equipment, the exercises would make use of sensor substitutes that would help track whether the movements undertaken would help the player ‘win’ at the sport.

An additional feedback comment from the presentation of our design was that our energy screens did not encourage engagement with the further observation that our screens did not contain an indication of daily usage which might be a motivation to interact with the energy displays. Amendments were made to the energy use screens; instead of a building ‘floor plan’ for energy use in each room, one week’s set of bars were used with the lower portion showing actual use for the day as opposed to average use for that day. A ‘tip’ has been added below the bars with a suggestion of how energy consumption might be lowered. A further interaction has been added so that the user can select the usage bar of a given day and be shown how the energy has been used, with a further comparison to usage on that day for each of three weeks previous. The second screen was amended to remove the ‘floor plan’ and offer a simple method for adding/deleting a ‘smart appliance’.

Following a course lecture regarding security, the group agreed the interaction design needed a log-in screen for our interactive design panel. To make this log-in as effortless as possible for the user, we built the screen to include a facial-recognition camera so that the user would not have to remember a password. Recognizing that there are other stakeholders, such as medical and maintenance staff, we added a ‘password’ input box so that other stakeholders could interact with the system but only after passing the security check of entering the correct details.

# Prototype Development

## Introduction

The prototype for our proposed design has been built to reflect feedback, course material, and research undertaken. The full set of display screens is included in the Appendix (see 6.6 Prototypes Screenshots), but an outline of each is given here along with features and supporting research which advised the design for them. . The details of scenarios for the screen interaction and of the use-case for the robot interaction appear in the Appendix as 6.3 Scenarios and Use-Case.

## Log-in Screen

**Purpose of Screen**: Offers a secure mechanism for both the user and other stakeholders to interact with the system. Prohibits fraudulent use of system.

**Background software**: Camera with facial recognition embedded into screen. This allows a seamless log-in for the user without the need for ‘password’ details. Having passed that check once a day, the primary user is ‘remembered’ so that they do not have to repeatedly log-in.

**Log-In ‘Password’ entry box**: For other stakeholders who want to support the user, a password assigned to their specific area of system usage ensures that they can access the parts of the system that they need to.

This screen was added following a course lecture given on security and following additional research in this field. In a web article MedConfidential (2018) considered that a patient’s trust that their medical information is private and is secure from outside knowledge as vital for continued full disclosure of symptoms to a doctor. With the possibility of a malicious intruder in the home accessing a host of unsecured application mechanisms, a secure system that only permits access to authorised people gives peace of mind of our users and the stakeholders who want continued well-being for them.

## Home Screen

**Purpose of Screen**: Allow selection of the four functional areas outlined by the requirements. One further selection option permits changing display colours via a ‘Settings’ screen.

**User interaction:** This facility is provided through five buttons which have a unique colour, to ensure easy identification:

* Green, medication button will take the user to the medication page of the application (see 5.4 Medication). This button will also pulse along with a chiming sound when it is time to take a given medication.
* Red, energy/smart home button will take the user to energy page of the application (see 5.5 Energy Page). This is where users can monitor their energy usage and get tips on how to become more energy efficient.
* Blue, exercise button. Takes the user to a personalised exercise page with exercises tailored to the user’s specific needs (see 5.6 Exercise Page).
* Purple “robot” button to get access to the smart homes assistant robot (see 5.7 Smart Robot).
* Settings button, this allows the user to tailor the look and feel of the application to fit with their needs, such as colour blindness (see 5.8 Settings).

## Medication Screen

**Purpose of Screen**: That day’s medicine dosage is displayed with an option to select ‘Taken’. It defaults to the current day.

**Inter-screen Interaction:** If a medication dosage is due, this condition will trigger a flashing image of the ‘Medication Bottle’ icon on the ‘home’ screen and a chiming sound will be heard.

**Screen Warning**: If the user indicates that they are about to select ‘Taken’ for a medication whose dosage time has not been reached, a warning screen will overlay this screen with the message that the medication should not yet be taken. (See Appendix 6.6.4, Medication Screen with Warning about Dosage Time).

In “8 Creative Ways to Remember” (2014), a number of tips are given to help remember to take medicine on time. One suggestion given is to use a picture of the medication as it makes regular dosage part of a day. Each required dosage on this screen is accompanied by a photograph of the appearance of the medication, by the number of pills to be taken as the dosage, and by the time of day that the dosage is to be taken. This screen is one which will appear after medical staff, emergency services staff, and family members have entered authorised ‘log-in’ passwords on the ‘home’ screen. In this way, what medications have been taken by the user can be checked. The facility to select ‘Taken’ on this screen can help forgetful patients who may have many different medications to keep track of.

### Add Medication Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** Drugs can be searched for and added into the user’s medication. This screen is used in conjunction with a doctor.

**User Interaction:** There are three interaction devices on this screen:

1. There is a ‘search’ box through which a list of medicines matching the search key can be requested.
2. The next interaction is achieved by pressing the input while the desired medication is selected from the list of medicines which have been returned by the search; this will place a ‘tick’ mark beside that medication.
3. Interaction can also occur through pressing a ‘Change’ button on the lower right of the screen which allows modifying the medication on the user’s list of medications to take.

This screen was added as a support screen for medical stakeholders. The team decided there was a need for medication amendments; what is displayed on this daily medication display includes any new medications and removes medications which are no longer needed. The team decided that only a doctor or other medical staff member should perform these amendments in association with the user so access to this screen would only be permitted after the individual had entered their authorised ‘log-in’ password on the ‘Log-in’ screen initially displayed.

### Medication Details Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen displays a medication giving its full name and information about the medication, including any side effects which should be noted.

**User Interaction:** The user may select the ‘Taken’ button which is displayed at the lower right corner. This will then replicate the ‘Taken’ action to show the medication is taken on the 5.4 Medication Screen.

This screen gives the full details of a medication which has been selected by tapping its image on 5.4 Medication Screen. The screen was developed as a support screen so that the user could clarify to themselves what a medication was and what possible side effects it might have before choosing to indicate ‘Taken’.

## Energy Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen displays the energy usage by the user over the past week. It also indicates how much energy had been used by the same time each day of the week. This is done through the use of bars, one for each day, and coloured as specified in an informative ‘legend’ at the right side.

**User Interaction:** There are two interactions offered on this screen:

1. The user may tap the bar of a given day to be taken to 5.5.1 Breakdown of Energy Usage Screen.
2. There is an ‘Edit’ button at the lower right. This takes the user to 5.5.2.

This screen was amended following feedback after the Storyboard presentation, and its design is intended to ‘motivate’ the user to consider their current energy usage by showing their usage in comparison with other usage. To this end, there is also a ‘tip’ displayed below the bar graph and making a suggestion on one way that energy usage could be lowered, such as ‘turn off kitchen light’.

### Breakdown of Energy Usage Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen displays how energy is presently being used and comparing that usage to past usage over three weeks.

**User Interaction:** Apart from the standard ‘Back’ button which displays at the lower left of all of the screens, there is no user interaction for this screen.

This screen is divided into two areas. The first presents a pie chart showing what has used what percentage of the day’s energy usage. To the right, there are three bars showing average usage for the same day of the week as the day that was selected on 5.5 Energy screen over three weeks.

### Smart Appliances Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen offers the facility to move ‘smart’ appliances into or out of the monitoring done by the ‘smart’ home application.

**User Interaction:** The user can ‘add’ those appliances on the left that are to be monitored or ‘delete’ appliances on the right to the left to take them out of the ‘smart’ home application monitoring system. This is done using the left-pointing and right-pointing arrows between the two sides.

This page is used to provide the user with the ability to add devices to be monitored by the application. Smart devices are automatically detected, shown in the Smart Appliances Detected, and can then be added to the home using the arrow buttons.

## Exercise Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen offers a series of exercises from which the user can select one to participate in. Each exercise displays a time estimate for completion.

**User Interaction:** The user may interact with this screen in several ways. They can begin an exercise by pressing the large area around the icon. They can view more information about what an exercise includes by tapping the icon of the chosen exercise; this action will take them to 5.6.2 Exercise Run-Through. The user can select the ‘Add’ button to add exercises from a list of available exercises; this action will take them to 5.6.1 Add Exercises Screen.

The exercise screen shows a list of exercises/activity’s that are tailored the user’s specific requirements. The NHS recommends that older adults (65+) partake in two different types of activity every week: a mixture of aerobic activity such as cycling or walking along with strength exercises, that impact all parts of the body, including legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms (NHS, 2019). Several specific exercises are shown in the storyboard and prototype of the design proposal.

The group discussed the possibility of Tai Chi, which appeared in China in the 13th century as a martial art, as a possible appropriate exercise. There is evidence that practicing Tai Chi can help older adults to reduce stress (Sandlund & Norlander, 2000), improve posture and balance leading to lower risk of falls (Lomas-Vega, Obrero-Gaitan, Molina-Ortega, & Del-Pino-Casado, 2017). Most importantly for those with mobility issues or who are unable to stand Tai Chi can also be practiced sitting down, bring about much the same health benefits as when done standing up (DailyCaring, 2019). As mentioned previously, in the Storyboard amendments made after presentation feedback, Myers (2015) highlighted that many older people enjoy golf and bowling so these exercises have been added. Robinson *et al.* (2019) suggest that adding in activities that are enjoyable, such as listening to music or to the radio, while exercising can overcome reluctance to an exercise regime.

### Add Exercises Screen

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen offers the facility to add further exercises from a selection. It is expected that in most cases a doctor, a nurse or a therapist would make the selection, and thus they will need to enter a ‘password’ on the ‘log-in’ screen before proceeding.

**User Interaction:** The user may interact with this screen using either the ‘Add’ or the ‘Remove’ buttons. They may also scroll through the presented exercises by using the small tab button below the displayed exercises or by simply swiping their fingers across the display in the direction they wish to scroll.

As with 6.6.10 Exercise Screen, the exercises each display a completion time.

### Exercise Run-Through

**Purpose of Screen:** This screen provides a visual image of what movements are performed during the selected exercise.

**User Interaction:** The user may interact with this screen using the ‘Pause’ button at the lower right of the display. The icon shows two vertical bars to indicate its function.

The style for the image icons for the exercises came from ‘Just Dance’ video sequences (ArthurVideoSong, 2018). Exercises work by having an animated video of a person doing the activity with an overlay of the user giving immediate feedback on how well the user is doing. Overlays may also appear on screen showing for instance how long the user must hold a certain position. The user can leave the exercise by pressing the back button which will take the user to the previous screen (either 6.6.11 Add Exercises Screen or 6.6.10 Exercise page).

As the intention was for the product to offer interactive activities, the initial design of exercises focused on giving the user feedback in the form of a human image with line skeleton overlaid and sensor points on that line skeleton. This form of ‘augmentation’ is discussed by Preece *et* al. (2015); they make the point that this form of design needs to be noticeable without interfering or stopping the viewer from continuing their interaction. The display was expected to guide the user through placement of the line skeleton through a given exercise sequences and the sensor points on the screen would be mirrored in sensor devices on the user’s body. The feedback highlighted in the initial design could be seen as ‘passive’ in that it relied on the persona mirroring the skeleton outlining the position of the exercise. The amended exercise feedback will show colour areas on the panel form – a red colour of the skeletal overlay on the panel display of the image guide’s arm, for instance, will suggest that the persona’s position of the arm during the exercise is out of alignment with what is needed, a green colour of the skeletal overlay on the panel’s image form would feedback to the person that their position for this part of the exercise movements is correct. The group felt that this was an improved feedback mechanism and again was done through displaying ‘green’ for ‘correct’ and ‘red’ for ‘incorrect’ as non-verbal encouragement to the user. Non-verbal communication overcomes the potential for confusion from a series of words and practises the UK government guideline to not create ‘walls of text’ (Pun, 2016).

## Smart Robot (Cozmo)

**Purpose of Screen**: This screen provides interactive communication with the ‘smart’ robot (Cozmo). It offers several choices for the robot to fetch for the user.

**User interaction:** Interaction with the robot includes several icons which display various items to be fetched and a robot icon which can be pressed to ‘confirm’ the robot’s actions.

## Settings Screen

**Purpose of Screen**: This provides options for changing the colour palette used in the system and for resetting the colour palette to the default scheme.

**User interaction:** The user may select a colour palette by tapping a colour on the colour wheel or they may press the ‘Reset’ button to return the display to the default colour scheme.

The option to personalize the interactive display colours was built to engage the user in the system.

## Prototype Design Summary

The proposed design for an Interactive Screen system for use by our older personae with mobility and health issues has been based on a simple and consistent principle as suggested by other researchers such as the UK Government (Pun, 2016) and the NHS (2019).

*Tie in the summary of the screens – what is the maximum number of interactions on any screen? (simplicity) is the user given one or more functional options per screen? (want there to low number per screen – simplicity) Reiterate ‘back’ button (consistency of display) Overall: does the system of screens give user – 1) usability 2) improved health support 3) opportunities to engage at the user level 4) while keeping their details secure from hackers?*

# Appendix

## Gantt Chart

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task** | **Start Date** | **Days to Complete** |
| Introduction and planning (meeting) | 22-Jan | 1 |
| Lit. review | 23-Jan | 6 |
| Persona Building | 23-Jan | 6 |
| Storyboard Design Planning (meeting ) | 29-Jan | 1 |
| Storyboards (Iteration 1) | 30-Jan | 6 |
| Review of Storyboards (meeting) | 05-Feb | 1 |
| Storyboards (Iteration 2) | 06-Feb | 2 |
| Presentation of Storyboards | 08-Feb | 0.5 |
| Introduction to cozmo | 08-Feb | 0.5 |
| Building Cozmo Code (SDK) | 09-Feb | 10 |
| Review of Prototype and Cozmo (meeting) | 12-Feb | 1 |
| Write Report | 12-Feb | 10 |
| Final review of Prototype | 19-Feb | 1 |
| Final iteration for development | 19-Feb | 2 |
| Presentation (Final) | 22-Feb | 1 |
| Review of Group Report (meeting) | 22-Feb | 1 |
| Finalise group report | 22-Feb | 3 |
| Submission of Group Report | 26-Feb | 1 |

## Personae

### Al –

Age : 66

: Widowed, 8 years

: 1 adult daughter, married with small children, lives in Australia

Health : Suffered first stroke six weeks ago

Al does not smoke, drinks moderately (2-3 beers a week, some weeks no drinks). A recreational cyclist, Al also likes to swim. Does not follow sports. Has been active with his church and has taught in Bible classes for ages 8 – 12, for a number of years. After retirement, he also began to work with the same age (8 – 12) group with a neighbourhood refugee support organization.

Worked 40+ years for an architectural/building firm. Initially worked as a mechanical engineer, but then as mechanical designer. He is in demand there as an occasional trainer for new employees in the mechanical design department. Because of his past design work, Al enjoys drawing and watercolour painting.

Consequences of stroke: minor speech impairment which has largely been overcome through therapy. Difficulty in walking and difficulty in assessing placement of objects/hands to place objects.

Was in a rehabilitation unit where some progress (mainly speech) was made. However, Al is in denial about the stroke and this means he is often distracted and/or depressed. 1 week ago he mixed up when to take his medication and this led to a minor medical reaction. This seems to have depressed him further. Al has moved to assisted living accommodation but he struggles with the results of the stroke in terms of being motivated to improve his health.

Next stages for improvement

: Al wants to be in his own home but to do this he needs to be able to

1. Walk through rooms, to bathroom, to kitchen. At present, he has difficulty doing this.

* Needed: Exercises to improve muscle strength, balance coordination, overall activity.

1. At present, in addition to walking problems, Al is often unable to grasp and control many home implements such as cooking utensils and has to rely on a ready-meal delivery system and also unable to draw or paint because of the lack of hand control. He finds the process to make his hands do as he wants very frustrating.

* Needed: Exercises to improve control and coordination of hands.

1. Take medication on time. Initial assessments have shown Al is depressed with his recent stroke and feels out of control over what matters to him. This in turn leads him to not act according to instructions, such as on medication. He presently has several types of medicine that need to be taken at specific times but despite labels on containers, Al failed to take one medicine correctly which led to some minor deterioration.

* Needed: A method that makes it easier for Al to take his medication at the right times.

1. Because Al has difficulty in walking, he needs extra assistance getting small, everyday items.

* Needed: A robot which could take instructions – ‘Bring me my glasses’, for example – would ease Al’s transition to being fully independent in his home again. Items that may be needed for a robot to fetch include: aforementioned glasses, pen and paper, mobile telephone.

If these four areas can see real improvement in Al’s ability to regain independence, it could make a positive difference to Al, who deeply misses feeling like a functioning adult with much to give to others.

*Nice to have:*

Given that Al has worked for a building company as a mechanical engineer and now designer, he would enjoy checking his use of heating and electricity of his environment. It would tie in with his past employment and give him an element of control over his life, something he feels he has lost with the stroke and its effects.

### Kitty -

Age : 78+

: Widowed, 23 years

: 3 adult children, married, 5 grandchildren

Health : Kitty uses a walker after a fall caused back damage.

Kitty gets less exercise than she once did and as a consequence her balance is deteriorating.

Kitty worked a cook for a hotel restaurant until retiring at age 59. She likes puttering around in a small garden and playing card games with the ladies at the local centre for pensioners.

Kitty is forgetful so can miss a dose of prescribed medication without reminders.

Next stages for improvement

: Kitty enjoys her independence as well as her social group at the local centre.

1. Kitty knows she should exercise more and accepts that if she doesn’t, she may lose the ability to visit the local centre.

* Needed: Exercises to improve muscle strength, balance coordination, overall activity.

1. Kitty enjoys when her grandchildren can come for a visit. She is sad when she cannot lift them to sit with her but she doesn’t handle weights very well.

* Needed: Exercises to improve arm tone through light weight lifting.

1. Take medication on time. Kitty is forgetful and often confuses her medication.

* Needed: A method that Kitty can easily follow to check off which tablets she has taken and which still need taken at what time would help her in this.

1. Kitty would enjoy extra assistance getting small, everyday items. She did have a home helper who came three times a week but the council had to cancel that as they no longer had the funds to pay the helper. Kitty misses the interaction.

* Needed: A robot might give Kitty an interaction in her home that would help give her social exercise.

*Nice to have:*

Kitty has said that she’d like to save a few pennies here and there and has wondered whether her home utility usage is a possible place to save a bit. Some tips along with a measure of how much she uses might help her.

### Joe

Age : 71+

: Widowed, 2 years

: 3 adult children, married, 4 grandchildren

Health : Joe has heart problems which have left him breathless from

minimal exertion.

Joe has enjoyed playing bowls in the past and misses his bowls team.

Worked on trains and goods department of rail company.

Next stages for improvement

: Joe needs to engage in exercise as it is hoped he can rebuild his stamina and breathing ability. But this requires slow and steady exercise.

1. Walk through rooms, to bathroom, to kitchen. At present, he has difficulty doing this without becoming breathless.

* Needed: Exercises to improve stamina, encourage use of legs.

1. At present, in addition to breathing problems that result from lack of exercise, Joe misses the socialization he once he enjoyed with his bowls club.

* Needed: Any exercise that would encourage arm movement, similar to what would be needed to play at bowls.

1. Joe is forgetful but has a variety of tablets that he needs to take on a daily basis.

* Needed: A method that makes it easier for Joe to take his medication at the right times.

1. Because Joe can become breathless even to fetch small items within his home, he needs extra assistance getting small, everyday items.

* Needed: A robot which could take instructions – ‘Bring me my glasses’, for example – would ease Joe’s transition to being fully independent in his home again. Items that may be needed for a robot to fetch include: aforementioned glasses, pen and paper, mobile telephone.

If these four areas can see real improvement in Joe’s ability to regain better health, it could make a positive difference to Joe.

*Nice to have:*

Joe considers himself to be very ‘thrifty’ and ‘energy’ conscious. A mechanism that would report on his current usage with motivation to reduce it might be something Joe could engage with – a type of ‘competition’ with his previous energy usage.

## Scenarios and Use-Case

### Scenario 1 – Log-in Screen, User

* User approaches Interactive Device to ‘Log-In’ to system.
* Their facial structure is scanned from the screen.
  + If facial structure matches file for user, user is considered ‘logged-in’ and the Home screen menu is presented.
  + If facial structure does not match file for user, ‘Log-in’ Screen remains displayed. No further input to the Interactive Device is permitted.

### Scenario 2 – Log-in Screen, Medical Staff

* Medical staff member approaches Interactive Device to ‘Log-In’ to system.
* They enter their details on the screen.
  + If their details match those on file for medical staff, individual is considered ‘logged-in’ and the ‘Medication’ screen is presented for checking. From this screen, they can select the button labelled ‘Change’ located at the bottom right. This will take the individual to the ‘Add Medication’ screen for amendments.
  + If their details do not match those on file for medical staff, the ‘Log-in’ Screen remains displayed.

### Scenario 3 – Log-in Screen, Emergency Services

* Member of the fire or ambulance services approaches Interactive Device to ‘Log-In’ to the system.
* They enter their details on the screen.
  + If their details match those on file for the fire or ambulance services staff, individual is considered ‘logged-in’ and the ‘Medication’ screen is presented for checking. From this screen, they can press the display of a medication shown to learn more details.
  + If their details do not match those on file for the fire or ambulance services staff, the ‘Log-in’ Screen remains displayed.

### Scenario 4 – Home Screen, Medication Bottle Button Flashing, Chime Sounding

* User is drawn to the ‘home’ screen because chime sounding.
* User notes that the ‘medication’ bottle button is flashing – presses this button to investigate.
* This interaction takes user to display of 6.6.3 Medication Screen.
* User notes the current time displayed at top right of display and compares it to the first medication which has not been taken.
* User notes the name of medication for this panel as well as the picture of the pill and number to be taken. User goes to medication storage location, removes the right number of pills of the required type, takes this dosage.
* User returns to 6.6.3 Medication Screen display, selects ‘Taken’ button.
* Chime ceases to sound.

### Scenario 5 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Medication’ button.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.4 Medication Screen.
* If the time to take medication is near, the user can select ‘Taken’ for the medication.
* If the time to take a medication is not near the current time, if the user attempts to select ‘Taken’, the display will be overlaid with a warning against taking the medication. An example of this is seen in Appendix, 6.6.4 Medication Screen with Warning about Dosage Time.

### Scenario 6 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Energy’ button.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.5 Energy Screen.
* The user taps the bar for a specific day.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.5.1 Breakdown of Energy Usage Screen, where the user can gain a clearer picture of current usage and previous usage.

### Scenario 7 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Energy’ button.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.5 Energy Screen.
* The user selects the ‘Edit’ button at the bottom right of the display.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.5.2 Smart Appliances Screen.
* From the column to the left, the user selects a ‘recognized (by ‘smart’ system)’ device.
* The user highlights the ‘recognized’ device that they want to add.
* The user selects the right-pointing arrow to move the ‘recognized’ device from the left column to the right column to have the ‘smart’ system now monitor that device.

### Scenario 8 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Energy’ button.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.5 Energy Screen.
* The user selects the ‘Edit button at the bottom right of the display.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.5.2 Smart Appliances Screen.
* The user cannot find the device the user wishes to add to the ‘smart’ system for monitoring.
* The user presses the ‘Refresh’ button to re-display 5.5.2 Smart Appliances Screen.
* The user sees the tip that they turn off and then turn on the device that they wish to add but cannot see on the left column.

### Scenario 9 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Exercise’ button.
* The user is shown the display for 5.6 Exercise Screen.
* User wishes to participate in an exercise display: user taps that exercise button.
* This brings the user to the display of 5.6.2 Exercise Run-Through.
* User begins the exercise but needs to stop to catch breath. User presses the ‘pause’ button (two vertical bars on face of button) that is on the lower right of the display.
* Exercise Run-Through stops the figure moving in the display until the ‘pause’ button is pressed again. At that point the figure will pick up the exercise movements from where they were before the ‘pause’ button was pressed.

### Scenario 10 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Exercise’ button.
* The user is shown the display for 5.6 Exercise Screen.
* User wants to view more possible exercises. User ‘swipes’ display screen with fingers or hands to view more possible exercises. Once user selects an exercise, the actions continue as in Scenario 9.

### Scenario 11 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Exercise’ button.
* The user is shown the display for 5.6 Exercise Screen.
* The user, in agreement with medical staff (either doctor or physical therapist), wants to add an exercise. The user selects the ‘Add’ button at the bottom right of the display.
* This takes the user to the display of 5.6.1 Add Exercises Screen.
* As before, if the user wishes to scroll to view more exercises than appear on the first display, the user can ‘swipe’ the display screen with fingers or hand to move to view additional exercises.
* Once the desired exercise if display, the user presses the ‘Add’ button for that exercise.
* Similar actions can be taken to ‘Remove’ an exercise from the daily list of exercises that are display on 5.6 Exercise Screen.

### Scenario 12 – Home Screen, No Chime Sounding, No Button flashing

* User is shown the ‘home’ screen.
* User notes that no ‘button’ is flashing.
* User selects the ‘Settings’ button on the lower right of the display.
* This takes the user to the display 5.8 Settings Screen.
* The user may select a change of display colour by tapping on the desired new colour on the colour wheel at the right of the display.
* Alternatively, the user may reset the colours used for the displays to their default by pressing the ‘Reset’ button which appears to the bottom right of 5.8 Settings Screen.

### Use-Case for Cozmo Robot

Use case for Cozmo

Communication button

Showing what cozmo is doing

#### Ideal Path

1. User selects Cozmo tile on home screen of app.
   1. Cozmo boots up, app shows ‘waking’ screen
   2. Cozmo finds cubes and confirms which he can see
   3. Objects are displayed on app screen for selection
   4. Cozmo says “Ready when you are!” and spins on the spot
2. User selects one object
   1. Object is shown on the centre of screen, green tick appears in communication box
   2. Cozmo says “When you’re sure that’s the one you want. Press the tick, if you want to select another, just press on another object.”
3. User presses the tick
   1. Cozmo says “OK, I’ll be right back.” Cozmo whistles as it moves to the selected object.
   2. Centre of app screen shows Cozmo moving. Communication button shows a cancel button
   3. Cozmo picks up object and says, “Got it!”
   4. Cozmo brings the object back to the user
   5. Cozmo says “This is the right one, right?”
   6. Communication button shows a tick and a cross
4. User presses the tick
   1. Cozmo says, “YAY!” and plays a trumpet sound
   2. Cozmo asks for a fist bump
   3. Cozmo asks, “Do you want me to fetch anything else?”
5. User returns to the home screen
   1. After five minutes of inactivity Cozmo says “I’m going to go back on charge now, let me know if you need anything.”
   2. Cozmo returns to its cradle and powers down.

#### Deviations from Ideal Path

##### Overarching issues:

Cozmo is off its charger and is out of power. When Cozmo is selected from home screen, app displays a warning saying, “Cozmo needs put back on his cradle and charged before it can be used.” Once Cozmo is placed back on its cradle the app will display its current power levels. Cozmo cannot be sent on new tasks if it is under 10% charge.

1b) Cozmo cannot find any cubes on boot up. App displays empty object panel and message saying “Cozmo can’t see anything it can fetch around it. Make sure any objects you want Cozmo to fetch for you are on the same surface as it.” Button is displayed under message saying, “Search for cubes again.”

3a) Cozmo cannot find route to selected object. If Cozmo becomes stuck or cannot reach object it will say, “Rats, I can’t seem to get to that one, can you see anything blocking my way?” The communication box on the app screen will then show a tick or a cross.

## Proposed Design for 1st February Presentation



## Code for Cozmo Robot

## Prototype Screenshots

### Log-In Screen

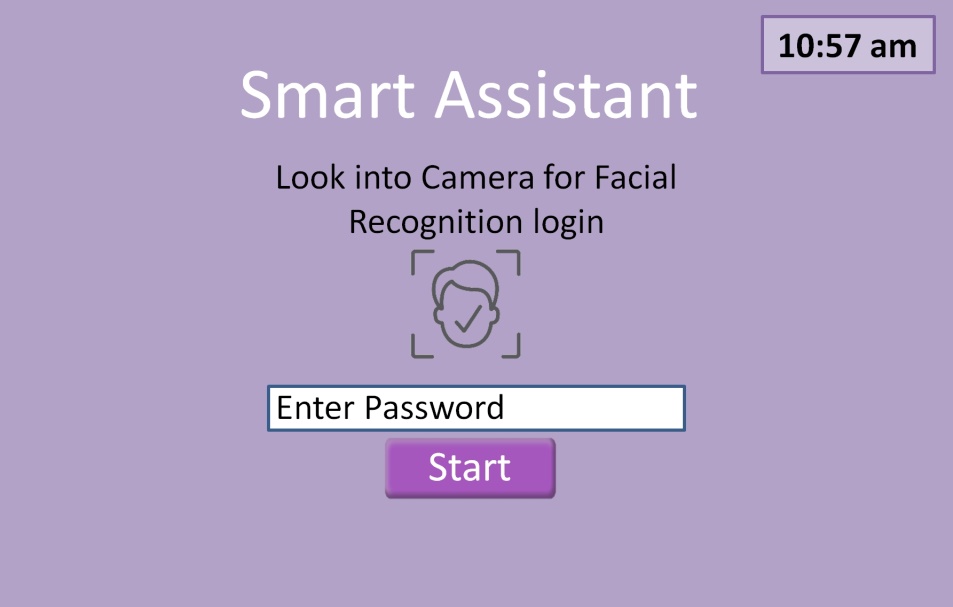


Figure - The Log-in screen for the Interactive Display. The user only has to look into the camera which will have face recognition software; this will save the user from having to remember and enter a log-in password. Other stakeholders will be required to enter a password for access.

### Home Screen



Colour coded buttons with “3d” effect to clearly indicate that they can be pressed.

Figure - shows the homepage for the Interactive application. The four square buttons represent the four areas of interaction available to the user.

### Medication Screen

Can press the image of the medication to give more detail of the medication (see 5.3.2 Medication Details).



Press to change medication (see 5.3.1 Add Medication). This would be expected to be done with a doctor.

Press “taken” button when medication has been taken.

Figure - The primary Medication Screen. This screen permits the user to 'tick' a medication taken. It provides a visual representation of the pill, along with the medication name and the time that the dosage should be taken.

### Medication Screen with Warning about Dosage Time

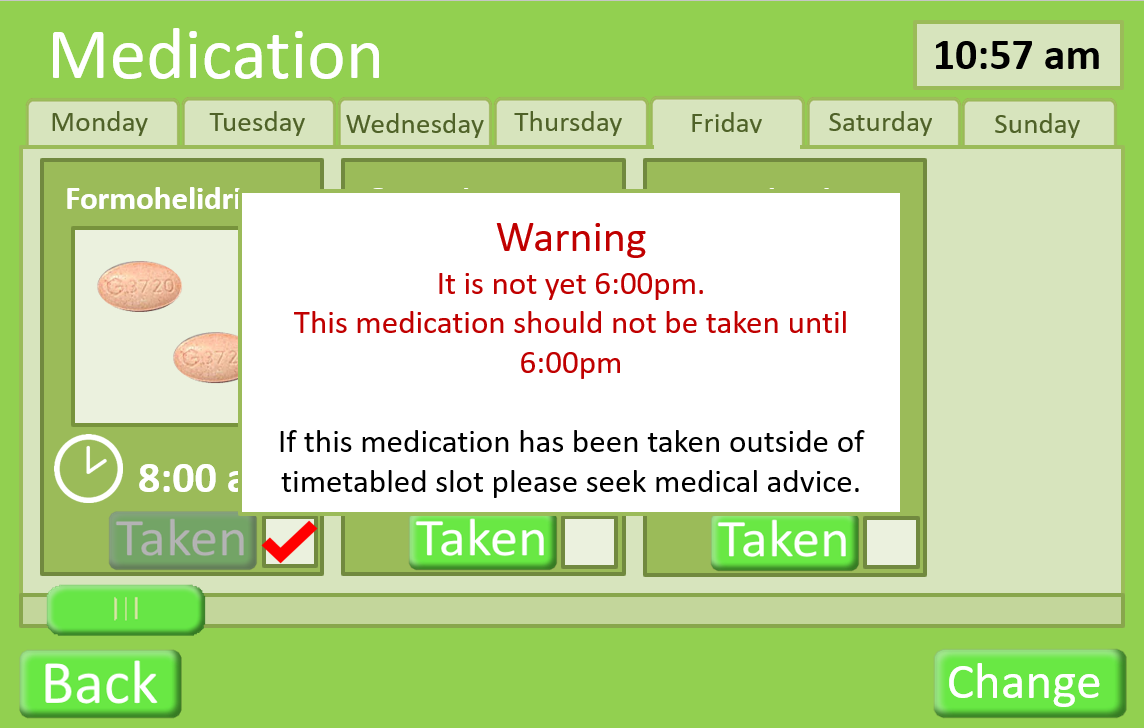


Figure - This shows a warning overlay which occurs if the user attempts to tick that they are going to take a medication before the correct time has been reached when it should be taken.

### Add Medication Screen

Drugs can be searched for in the database.

The correct drug can be selected from the results.

Details of the selected drug

The Add button adds the drug to the user’s medication.



Figure - The Add Medication screen provides a list of matching medication names against a search phrase. It provides information about the dosage and any contraindications.

### Medication Details Screen



Figure - The Medication Details screen gives an additional screen which can give the user information and a visual image of the associated tablet. It offers the user a mechanism to reassure the user that they are taking the right medication.

### Energy Screen

Total energy usage

Energy usage at 10:57am on given day

Edit button allows user to add smart devises to be tracked (see 5.4.2 Smart Appliances)



Figure - The primary Energy Usage screen shows a week of bars which indicate total energy use that day with current use. Any helpful tips as to cutting back usage appear using information from the 'smart home' monitoring system.

### Energy Usage Breakdown Screen

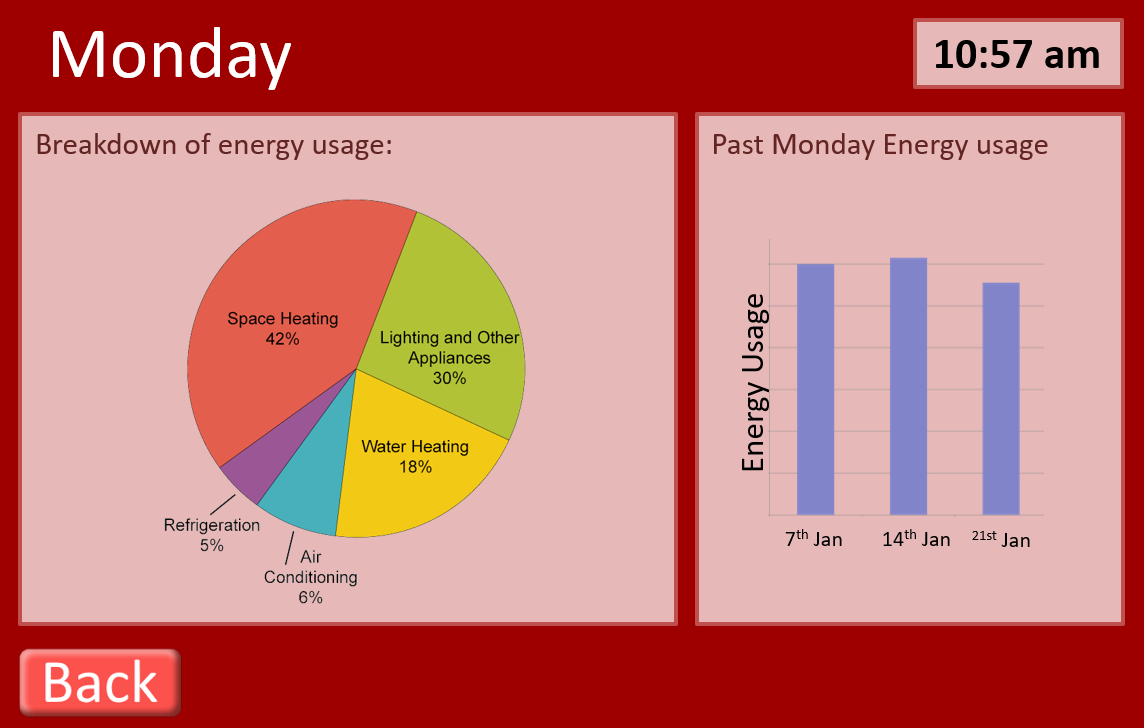


Figure - This screen is displayed when the user taps a bar for a given day on the primary Energy page. It gives information about how energy is being used in the home up to that time. It also compares usage for the same day through the previous 3 weeks.

### Smart Appliances Screen



Use arrows to add remove devices from being tracked for energy usage.

Figure The Smart Appliance Screen shows the 'smart' appliances that the monitoring system has found to be in use and provides the addition of further devices to be monitored. These devices are monitored to give the user control over their energy usage.

### Exercise Screen

Press to start exercise



Indicates expected time needed for exercise

Press exercise button to view a run-through of the exercise to see if suitable (see 5.5.2 Exercise Run-Through).

Figure – The main Exercise screen shows exercises which are available in the system for the user to participate in. It provides a time-to-complete guidance under each exercise. The ‘Back’ button takes the user to the previous screen (5.2 Home Page).

### Add Exercises Screen



Press to add/ remove exercisers to the personalised list (see)

Figure - This is the screen through which to add new exercises. A description is given along with a time-to-complete guide. Baylor Scott & White Health (2012) have highlighted that an appropriate medical assessment should be made so that a user knows the exercise is one that they can do.

Countdown timer showing how long a position must be held.

Overlay of user showing how closely they are matching the correct positions Exercise can be paused at any time

### Exercise Run-Through



Figure - This is an example of a specific Exercise screen. In the example, a movement in the Tai Chi exercise sequence is demonstrated by an image with an overlay of sensor points on the body to help the user identify where their arms and legs should be while performing this movement. The image and sensor points as an overlay were used as a mechanism to show rather than explain with words.

### Smart Robot (Cozmo)



Figure - This is the Smart Robot screen. On this screen the user selects an item for the robot (Cozmo) to retrieve and it is through this screen that both Cozmo and the user interact to confirm the item to be retrieved and to confirm that the right item has been retrieved.

### Settings Screen



Figure - This is the Settings screen through which the user may change the colour palette of the screens and buttons displayed in the Interactive Screen. By pressing the 'Reset' bottom at the lower right, the colours are returned to their defaults.

## Logbook

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