# Digital Synesthesia: Using Mobile Technology to Interact with Our World

#### By

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# Executive Summary

Humans have dreamt for many years to go beyond our physical capabilities. We have dreamt about flying, breathing underwater, exploring space or simply moving as fast as possible. All these dreams have been managed through our use of technology and our understanding of the physical world around us. Another vein of human-augmenting dreams deals with our senses. Popular culture has long put forth the value of characters being able to see through walls, feel the presence of danger, use echolocation or sense the emotional state of others. The technology to sense information from the world is being created constantly and mobile technology has made it possible for humans to use these sensors as a ubiquitous just-in-time source of information. This ability to access digital information from anywhere at any time, is the main user experience and the great value of mobile devices. But the interaction with mobile devices heavily relies on transmitting information visually while at the same time demanding a high level of attention from the user.

This thesis explores a way of using sensor and mobile technology to create a superhuman sensory experience that feels as natural as possible to the user. In doing so, I will develop a new paradigm of interaction between a user and the mobile device. One in which the device acts mainly as the “translator” of information and the users’ interaction will be directly with the world they are trying to explore. The basis of the idea is to use a sensory channel, other than vision, to relay the information detected by external sensors. The importance of this is that by avoiding the visual sense, the users can more easily divide their attention between concurrent tasks.

Digital Synesthesia refers to the ability to use mobile technology as the conduit between the body and aspects of the world that the body is not able to sense. The value of this approach is that the users will be able to explore their immediate environment in a way that is closer to how the original five senses are used to explore and learn. This will allow each user to find a personal meaning to the new information that they are experiencing and interpret it in a unique way. In addition, it will provide an experience that uses a greater variety of sensory channels. This will create a richer more immersive experience.

The related work falls mostly into two categories, those that replace a non-working sense with another and those that give the user a completely new sense. The results of these projects have proved that there is a great opportunity in using senses other than vision or hearing. Also they have demonstrated the plasticity of the brain in interpreting information when received through different senses. This thesis will go further by building on top of these findings and asking how we can use Digital Synesthesia to create a new interface paradigm, one that will allow the user to interact directly with the world and not mind the mobile device. This will grant the users a richer understanding of the world as they set to explore their new sensory capabilities.

The evaluation of this work will be done by conducting a series of activities where users will wear devices that will generate additional sensory feedback loops. These activities will be analyzed by comparing results with and without the devices and by testing users that may be familiar and un-familiar with the task to be performed. A qualitative result will be obtained from discussion with the subjects about the wearable technology in general and a quantitative result will be obtained from the data collected during the tasks.

With this dissertation I look to understand and help map a new direction for the future of Human-Mobile Device interaction.

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# Abstract

The computation power that our mobile devices have gained in later years has surpassed that of the powerful computers of a few years ago. As this capacity keeps growing, the demand for better and more fulfilling mobile experiences has remained stagnant. A major reason for this is that the interaction capabilities of our devices are limited to the physical constraints of the device itself. This thesis looks to identify new and radically different mobile experiences while at the same time develop an interaction paradigm that will support the new experiences and be independent of the physical constraints of the device.

The new experience will be based on the concept of digital synesthesia or a way of using our current technologies to directly affect our sensorial systems in such a way that the brain will interpret the new input as a new sensory capability. One of the key questions of this research is precisely how capable is our brain in mapping new inputs that could be turned on and off and how will it assimilate these inputs when used for long periods of time. This thesis will also shed light on what kind of activities will find this interaction valuable, by creating scenarios where users will be able to use their mobile devices as an additional sense.

# Background

Many projects and research have been trying to understand the feasibility of using touch, thermal, vibration and haptics to create experiences. I’ll present here the research and projects that best support the basis of Digital Synesthesia.

## Thermal Interfacing

Studies on the person’s ability to discern between two materials using only thermal cues have been conducted. They show how such perception is possible when there is a large difference between the thermal capacity and conductivity of the materials[1]. Similar results have been used to present thermal cues to the users in virtual environments and teleoperated systems [2][3].

## Vibrotactile Interfacing

LA Jones et al have tested a tactile display mounted in the user’s arm and back[4]. Simple commands and instructions were communicated through a vibration pattern and tested for accuracy and efficiency. SenseableRays[5] from Rekimoto Labs uses a small finger-mounted module that detects a structured light signal and emits a vibratory pulse giving the sense of feeling the projected light.

## Mobile Communication

Rekimoto lab has presented AffectPhone[6] a system that gives a handset the ability to detect a user’s arousal level through GSR sensors and transmit it to another user as hot or cold sensations in the hand. Similarly Pressages[7] is a system that translates the pressure with which one user squeezes the sides of the mobile phone into vibration on the receiving phone. Both these projects are looking to create a better communication by using sensory feedback of the user’s state. Connexus[8] was an ambitious project that attempted to detect several signals of the users in order to recreate an image of the non-verbal cues that were being lost in non-co-located communication.

## Sensory Substitution

Either because a person may be lacking one of the five senses or because a different sensory input may offer other benefits like greater detail, sensory substitution has been seen in several fields. Most sensors are a translation, temperature, wind speed, distance or the passing of time; are all things our bodies can perceive but by using a sensor and translating the information to a coded visual form we add the ability of greater accuracy and universal understanding. Brainport[9] is a system that captures images through a camera and translates it into electrical signals that are felt on the tongue. The artist Neil Harbisson and his team have developed Eyeborg[10] so that Neil, who is completely color-blind, can use this device to capture color information through a camera on his forehead and translate it to sound he hears through bone conduction.

## New Senses

Another big area in this field is creating completely new senses. Mostly out of curiosity, adding a new sense to our repertoire changes the way we understand and interact with the world. If the Umwelt[11] theory shows how every creature can only understand the world through the affordances of its senses, then creating new senses should open up completely new world perspectives for humans. The FeelSpace[12] belt was a device with vibrators that could be worn around the waist. The vibrator closest to geographical north would constantly vibrate, giving the user a sense of direction. Another take on navigation is Momo[13] a egg-like device that leans towards the direction the traveler needs to go so the change in the center of gravity of the device is perceptible in the hands of the user. Dan Berg, a writer and technology advisor implanted a small magnet into the little finger of his right hand[14]. One of the reported effects was the ability to sense electrical flow by disruptions on the magnetic field. Disney research has developed Aireal[15] to use air vortices to create a tactile sensation of virtual images or images projected on the body.

## Situational Awareness

Situational Awareness is the ability to extract information from our environment and integrate it with previous knowledge in order to form a coherent mental picture[16]. The military has done extensive research on Situational Awareness both learning what the limits of the brain are when forced to work in an environment with many attention cues as well as the different strategies for reducing the cognitive load while conveying information to the brain through channels other than sight or sound.

Other than many studies in how to measure Situational Awareness in various users and situations, there are some papers on actual devices being tested that use Vibrotactile Displays[17] and Tactile Navigation Cueing[18].

# Research Questions

The main questions to be addressed revolve around the ability of the brain to interpret new information represented through existing sensory stimulus and the depth of assimilation that a user will demonstrate while trying these new technologies.

## The Brain and the New Stimuli Short Term

1. Can a user understand the changing data when felt through and unrelated sensory input?

2. How accurate is the interpretation of the data when experienced in this new way?

3. What differences in accuracy and efficiency are there between interpreting data through reading values on a screen and feeling the data with this new approach?

## The Brain and the New Stimuli Long Term

1. Will the brain learn to ignore the new input or will the input eventually feel as natural as any of the original senses?

2. Will there be feelings of “phantom input” where the user will feel the effects of a stimuli that is not present.

## Escaping the visual user interface

We know there are other senses but our understanding of visual user interfaces makes us think of the interface with these new senses in visual terms. The input signal is translated to numeric data and transmitted to the eyes.

1. Can we find the new usage paradigms for senses other than sight?

Since we don’t “write” to the other senses in our current interfaces, we don’t know how to “read” data that is perceived by say the skin.

2. Can this research start to uncover the particular ways in which information should be transmitted differently to the skin (or other senses) than to the eyes?

## Biological and Metaphorical Approaches

I identify two major ways of approaching this research. Because I’m trying to communicate data to the body through unconventional sensory pathways, it makes sense to use those parts of the body that would possess greater physiological characteristics to receiving specific types of input. I call this the Biological approach since it looks primarily at the body and its capabilities.

Another way of approaching my research is to identify cultural constructs that refer to the body and sensory perception. Feeling “Butterflies in the stomach” or “Chills down the spine” are concepts that are rooted already in a person’s subconscious that might prove valuable when trying out the ideas of this thesis. I call this the Metaphorical approach.

1. Is the Metaphorical approach strong enough to create a successful experience?

## User Adoption

1. How comfortable are the users when using these kinds of devices?

2. How valuable is the device when used towards the completion of a task? When the user is first learning this task? When used by someone who is experienced in the given task?

## Design Thinking

1. Can a pattern be observed such that we can use the findings of this thesis to create a guideline of sensory mapping?

This guideline would allow future research to understand what feedback modalities are better suited to the synesthetic translation of which new sense. So that temperature might be better for binary or yes/no/neutral situations while vibration might be better at sensations that imply different degrees of intensity.

2. Could this research pave the way for a new “Mixed-Sensory Interface” field in the user interface world?

# Research Plan

For this research I will be referring to the sensory feedback loop in the following terms. The Input is the raw signal that is to be translated by the mobile device in order to be understood by the body. Translation is what the mobile device will do in order to generate an output that will be understood by the body, this will include any manipulation that can be controlled by the user like volume or base value. The Output will be signal that the users can feel through their body’s sensory system.

I will test three output modalities, temperature, vibration and sound through bone-conduction. With these in mind, different activities will be proposed that will allow for the mapping of input to different outputs in a specific activity.

## Proposed Activities

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In order to test how the user interprets an output that refers to a discreet signal

### Indoor Navigation

The system was made and tried for one person to be able to sense a temperature signal depending on their location around the Media Lab. I plan to extend this idea to more than one user and design activities in which participants need to find clues around the lab or find each other. A gaming scenario could be designed where the proximity to team members or opposing team member will render a different signal.

### Poker Game

Using an infrared thermometer to detect the changes in temperature of a person’s face can be used to detect changes in their stress level. An interesting test would be to create a feedback loop where the temperature of the other players will be translated into a frequency signal on the participant’s body. This way I can determine if a new empathic awareness can be created and used, in this case, to the player’s advantage.

### Ultrasonic Touch

I picture the ability of wearing an ultrasonic transmitter and receiver on each hand and being able to sense the time of flight of the signal between the fingers. This can be useful, for example, to detect changes in density of an object held between the user’s hands, which can help make informed decisions about the state of the object. Bone density is measured this way and I’m thinking ripeness of fruits and the fill level of a container that can’t be seen, like a propane gas tank.

# Timeline

## Phase One (November - December)

This stage is dealing with the final contexts that will be developed to prove my thesis as well as getting the proposal approved and submitted to MASCOM. By mid-December I’m hoping to present my proposal.

## Phase Two (December 2013 – February 2014)

This is the development stage. Fabrication and initial testing will be made of each of the systems for the contexts chosen. Extra attention will be put on the mobility of the system and its future deployment outside the lab.

## Phase Three (March 2014)

User Testing will be done with the systems in a controlled environment.

## Phase Four (April - June 2014)

Thesis writing and defense

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# Bio

## Santiago Eloy Alfaro

Santiago received a B. in Industrial Design from Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano y Bogotá, Colombia (2003), a Master in Industrial Design from the Rhode Island School of Design (2007) and a S.M. in Media Technology from MIT in 2010. During his time before MIT Santiago worked in areas as varied as Media Broadcasting, Architecture and Education. During his master at the Media Lab, he started to look into the interfaces between users and objects with an emphasis on mobile devices and video storytelling. He has also taught courses on fabrication and design.