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CASUAL INTERACTION WITH A BRACELET

A Thesis presented for the degree of Master of Science

by
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ABSTRACT

Short summary of the contents in English...

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Kurze Zusammenfassung des Inhaltes in deutscher Sprache...

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ACRONYMS

STL	Sterolithography
HCI	Human-Computer Interaction
IR	Infrared
LED	Light Emitting Diode
SPP	Serial Port Profile
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
USB	Universal Serial Bus
PWM	Pulse-width Modulation
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
MSE	Mean Square Error
GSS	Golden Section Search
I²C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
HSL	Hue Saturation Lightness

INTRODUCTION

Modern day computing has become more and more ubiquitous. Smartphones are our digital assistants for all facets of daily life, and at present, wrist-worn wearables are emerging to take the interweaving of online and offline life one step further. This poses many advantages and new possibilities, but also amplifies current issues in daily life with those gadgets.

If an interaction is needed, it usually requires the full attention of the user. This doesn't live up to the way we use our electronic devices in daily life. Since the user is not always able and willing to fully focus on a device, most interaction with them is perceived as annoying or interrupting. Due to physical, mental or social obstructions, which can be either temporary or permanent, a user might not be able to interact with a device as intended [29]. This can cause life with the new gadgets to be perceived rather frustrating than enriching.

Casual Interaction can improve the relationship between users and ubiquitous devices. Limiting the required focus for a task to a suitable minimum and designing the interactions in a way that the user can decide how much effort he or she wants to put into it offers the flexibility needed in a life with the Internet of things. The concept is showcased in the following scenario in context of the *Smart Home* and ambient light control.

Alice comes home from grocery shopping. While carrying her shopping to the kitchen, she quickly turns on the light by simply touching her bracelet.

After storing everything, she decides to relax in the living room by reading a book. After turning the kitchen lights off by covering the bracelets with her hand, she makes herself at ease on the sofa and picks up the book. To feel more comfortable, Alice dims the living room light a little by covering the bracelet's touch surface and tilting her wrist, just as she was turning a dimmer knob. The living room lights dim accordingly, so she doesn't need to look any closer at the bracelet.

Later that day, Alice prepares dinner and the dining table in the living room. She uses the bracelet's touch controls to specify the exact setup for each light in the room, picking exact colors by sliding and tapping on the bracelet. Alice saves three lighting setups together with unique activation gestures: A warm setting for their guests' arrival and enjoying the welcoming drinks, a well-matched din-

ing setup with focus on the table and foods, and a darker, colorful mood for drinking cocktails after dinner. Changing between these presets with hand gestures allows Alice to focus on her guests and on the meal instead of wasting time and focus by fiddling with wall panels or switches.

This scenario illustrates multiple levels of casual interaction with a device: A simple on/off function by covering the bracelet's touch surface does not need sight on the device or high precision, this task is easily accomplished even when the user is distracted or encumbered. Likewise eyes-free brightness dimming by covering the bracelet's capacitive surface and tilting the wrist is only slightly more complex, but this complexity is countered with increased intuition, since the interaction is closely related to an established procedure in the offline world. Detailed color change by precise touch and a fine-tuned hue setup using focused touch interaction pose another level of complexity in which cognitive as well as physical attention is required. In addition, three hand gestures are available to easily access frequently used setups like bright white work light or slightly dimmed relaxing illumination.

In order to enable the interactions mentioned above, the device requires certain features. First, it should stay where it is needed without encumbering the user. Typical remotes or smartphones occupy at least one hand for every interaction they offer. This is not desired, so traditional hand-held devices do not fit the scenario presented above. Instead, there is the need for a wearable device that is attached to the body without getting in the way during everyday activities.

Second, touch-free interaction (i.e. control by gestures) should be possible with respect to the casual interaction scenarios pictured above. Capacitive touch input offers flexibility and versatility compared to traditional keypads and enables gestured touch input. In addition, the required hardware should be kept on a low cost level and encompass only needed components to keep energy consumption at a minimum, since every recharge procedure is cumbersome to the user.

A bracelet-typed device can fulfill the requirements stated above. It is slim and doesn't encumber the user, so it can be worn on the arm all day.

This thesis presents the conception, design, prototyping, manufacturing as well as programming of an interactive electronic bracelet for ambient light control in the *Smart Home*. Pros and cons on different materials for wrist-worn wearables as well as a description of the incorporated electronic parts and an overview of the hardware prototyping process can be found in chapter 3. A short summary of an exemplary interactive light source is presented in chapter ??, while chapter ?? focuses on casual interaction and the ways to interact with the bracelet in great detail as well as their technical implementations. Chapter 6 summarizes the lessons learned in the process of designing

and manufacturing the bracelet, as well as perceived impressions by potential users. The thesis closes with a conclusion and an outlook on possible future work in this field (chapter 7).

2

RELATED WORK

Casual interaction, which is the core topic of this thesis, has been explored by other researchers.

Pohl and Murray-Smith have researched casual interaction with everyday electronics like smartphones. They coined the term “casual interaction” in contrast to focused interaction, and described that in many situations in daily life, the user would not receive periodic feedback from the interacting device or not interact with it in a constant, uninterrupted fashion due to physical, social or mental reasons like wearing gloves in the winter or being exhausted after a day of work. Instead of giving up control over the device in such situations, the user should be able to control the level of focus to which they would like to engage [29]. The underlying distinction between foreground and background interaction in context of technology has been introduced by Buxton in 1995, where he described improvements on telemetry systems [6].

Interaction with intelligent lighting in public space as well as in the arts has been researched by Seitinger et. al. [36] [35].

Wearable electronic devices have been very present in the recent years. From activity trackers like the Fitbit bracelets [9] to smart watches that are either universal like the Pebble [28] or bound to a certain phone like Samsung’s Galaxy Gear [33], various devices have aimed for a spot on the user’s wrist. More recently, attempts to add “social” features to wrist-worn smart devices have been made. The iBand concept by Kanis et. al attempts to augment virtual social networks by merging their information about a person into real-world interactions with people [14]. As a commercial product, the Razer Nabu smart band can exchange contact information on a handshake among other features [30].

Controlling devices in the smart home is mostly realized by trigger-action programming as discussed by Ur et. al. [41], and enabled using the IFTTT environment[13] or customized applications for smartphones or the *Android Wear* middleware [12].

Regarding new shapes and configurations of wrist-worn wearables, research has come up with concepts involving multiple displays that form the *Facet* bracelet [22], gesture-only input for interaction with the *Gesture Watch* [16], the *Snaplet* flexible touch display that changes its application according to its current shape [40] or a tiny worn sensor that uses the surrounding skin on the arm or any other body part as an input canvas for touch and gesture input [25].

For gesture recognition, two major algorithms that originate from the field of machine learning are very present in research projects. The Gesture and Activity Recognition Toolkit *GART* has been developed by Lyons et. al. and is based on Hidden Markov Models [22], it has been used by the aforementioned *Gesture Watch*[16] and the *AirTouch*, an around-device gesture recognition device that gives tactical feedback [20]. Several other gesture recognizing wearables implement Dynamic Time Warping, another algorithm from the field of machine learning [5] [21]. In contrast to those computation-heavy and complex algorithms, Wobbrock et. al. have developed a simpler, geometry-based gesture recognizer for touch screen interaction [42] that was extended to 3D accelerometer data by Kratz and Rohs [19]. The recognizer was designed as easy to implement and functional even on embedded devices with limited computation capabilities.

3

THE BRACELET

The interactive bracelet consists of several touch sensors, a motion sensor, a status Light Emitting Diode (LED) and a Bluetooth communication module, all powered by an ARM microcontroller. The bracelet's design focuses on wearing comfort, low weight and small error of unintended activation.

3.1 MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES

All bracelets produced for this thesis were designed using a 3D Computer-Aided Design (CAD) modeler. The first prototypes were 3D printed rigid bodies to wear as armcuffs, but those designs turned out to be too inflexible and uncomfortable to wear. A different material for the bracelets was needed, so a transition from printing to casting with liquid silicone took place. The molds are printed, assembled, filled with silicone and usually destroyed while retrieving the finished cast.

In this section, the various methods and tools used for designing and manufacturing the bracelet prototypes will be explained in detail.

3.1.1 *Computer Aided Design*

In the beginning of a design iteration, a model of the desired object is drafted with a 3D CAD program. For all designs in the context of this thesis, the open source CAD modeler FreeCAD[10] was used. This program classifies itself as a general purpose 3D parametric modeler. A typical work-flow when designing a bracelet is as follows:

A bracelet's model is based on a circumference sketch. As the human wrist does not follow a circular shape, all designs made for this thesis are based on an oval circumference. In FreeCAD, this is realized by a composition of arcs and straight lines. It is important to constraint the sketch with radii, lengths and angles as well as symmetries or perpendicular constraints until no degrees of freedom are left and thus the model is fully constrained. Only fully constrained models can be successfully exported for printing.

In the next step one or more profile cuts are added to various points along the circumference. They define the thickness and shape of the bracelet at said points. For increased comfort, the bracelet should be as slim as possible, especially on the "backside" below the palm. In more complicated designs, an alternative to complex sketches for the profiles is the creation of multiple, overlaid sketches as a preparation

for a subtraction operation in the later process. All profiles need to be fully constrained as well.

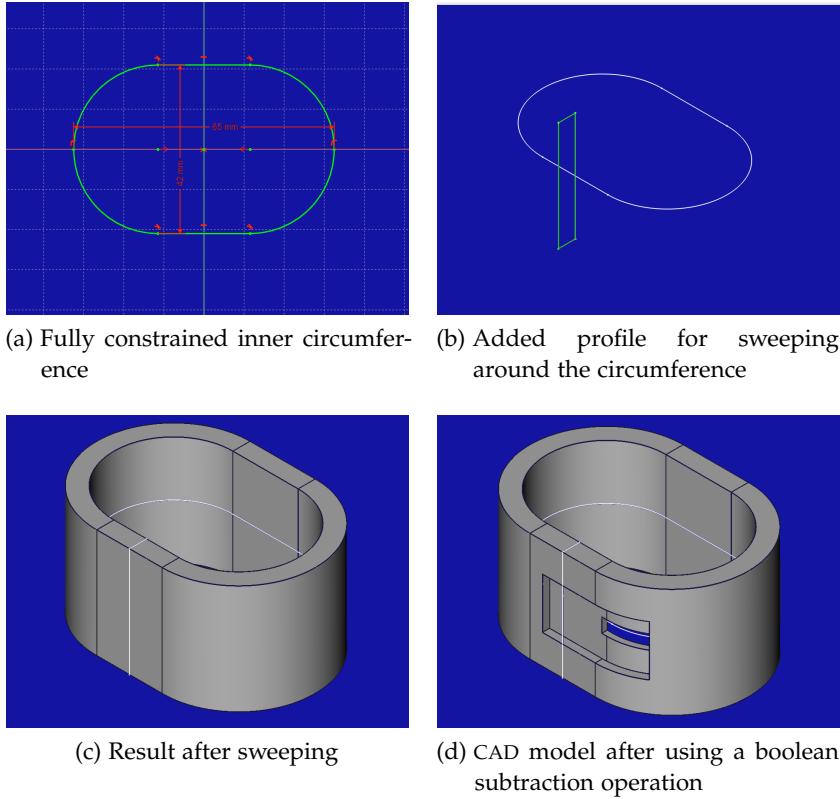


Figure 1: Steps in designing a bracelet prototype in FreeCAD.

After the circumference as well as one or more profiles are added to the design, a first solid is created by sweeping the profile(s) around the circumference curve. This operation creates a basic shape that can be refined further on, typically by chamfering or filleting the edges with respect to increased wearing comfort. If a complex shape is desired, multiple sweeps can be generated and used in boolean operations such as union or subtraction. This is the usual approach for most bracelet designs. Figure 1 illustrates these steps.

The last step in the design process is usually the finishing of the CAD model. In the bracelet case, this translates to edge smoothing with chamfer or fillet tools. Smoothed edges increase the overall wearing comfort of a bracelet, so they are very desired on edges that contact with the skin.

The finished designs are then exported as mesh files (usually in Sterolithography (STL) format) for printing.

3.1.2 3D Printing

All prints were manufactured using a ProJet360 3D printer[2]. When printing an object, the print bed is filled first with a base layer of powder. The powder used by the printer is called VisiJet PXL, a plaster-like substance. After filling the bed, a standard inkjet printhead is cleaned and prepared for the printing process. Immediately after this setup is complete, the additive manufacturing process starts.

The model is created by printing the binder fluid onto the plaster. After each printed layer, a new thin layer of powder is added to the print bed. The ProJet360 allows for a layer thickness of 0.1 mm[1]. This allows even delicate structures without any additional supports, since the printed object is surrounded and therefore supported by plaster powder during the production process. The only drawback of this printing process is that it doesn't support closed, hollow objects since there is no possibility of removing the enclosed excess powder after the process has finished. When designing models for 3D printing, this constraint has to be kept in mind.

The finished object is then carefully removed from the build bed and any excess powder is gently brushed or blown off. The printer offers a cleaning chamber with a pressurized air pistol and a vacuuming system to assist in that task. Without further hardening, the objects are very fragile and easy to break, even with the pressurized air pistol included in the printer. In order to drastically increase the strength of the prints, they are infiltrated with a fluid after they were thoroughly cleaned. Prints produced by the ProJet 360 can be infiltrated with one of three different substances with varying characteristics: The ColorBond "instant-cure infiltrant", the two-part Strength-Max infiltrant "ideal for functional models", and the Salt Water Cure "eco-friendly and hazard-free infiltrant"[1]. All prints produced for this thesis were infiltrated with ColorBond.

The infiltration step adds strength and hardens the material, resulting in a sturdy printed object. However, the objects created with this technique are very rigid and any bending load might break them easily. Wall strengths of 1.5 mm and up have been proven sturdy enough for a bracelet shape, although this also depends on the object geometry.

3.1.3 Silicone Casting

Another manufacturing process for bracelet prototypes used in this thesis is liquid silicone casting. Two different types of silicone were used for making various bracelet prototypes, both from manufacturer Smooth-On: Sorta-Clear 37 and Mold Star 15 Slow.

The most important characteristic for silicone in prototype production is the hardness, measured in Shore (after Albert F. Shore) or

TYPE	CONFIGURATION	DIAMETER	SPRING FORCE
A	35°	1.4 mm	8.06 N
D	30°	1.4 mm	44.46 N
OO	1.2 mm in spherical radius	2.4 mm	1.11 N

Table 1: Test setups for Shore hardness types A, D, and OO[?]

Durometer. It measures the indentation of a material with a special device which is also called Shore Durometer. It consists of a hardened steel rod with a finer tip and is available in two versions, since there are two different scales for Shore hardness (cf. table 1). The Shore A scale is designed for softer materials and the Shore D scale for harder ones, but they do overlap, so a material classified in Shore D hardness is not necessarily harder than another material classified in Shore A hardness. Each scale ranges from values 0 to 100, higher numbers indicate higher material resistance. The Shore hardness is specified in EN ISO 868.

When dealing with silicone, the Shore A scale is sometimes too "hard" for soft rubbers. Another standard (ISO 7619????) therefore specifies twelve different Durometer types, where the OO scale is commonly used for soft silicones. Figure 2 shows the three Shore hardness scales A, D, and OO, as well as some examples for everyday objects and their corresponding Shore values.



Figure 2: Shore types A, D, and OO in comparison with everyday examples of various hardnesses.[?]

The silicone rubbers used for casting bracelet prototypes are both located on the Shore A scale. The softer Mold Star 15 Slow has a Shore A hardness of 15 that could be roughly compared to that of a rubber band according to figure 2, while the slightly harder Sorta-Clear 37 has a Shore A rating of 37, similar to that of a pencil eraser[37] [38].

Both silicone products consist of two compounds that have to be added up and stirred before casting. While the Mold Star silicone has a rather low viscosity, casting the Sorta-Clear requires careful mold design, since it does not distribute well and is rather viscous. A vi-

brating table can help in filling the mold completely, but nonetheless were casts with the Sorta-Clear silicone much less fruitful, especially for the detailed molds of the one-piece designs (cf. section ??).

3.2 DESIGN PROCESS AND PROTOTYPE MANUFACTURING

The design process for the interactive bracelet presented in this thesis went through different stages. At first, a 3D printed casing for the electronics was favored, but turned out to be too inflexible, too fragile and even hindering while worn on the wrist. Later on, a cast silicone bracelet turned out to be more comfortable for the user. The different prototypes are explained in detail in the following sections.

3.2.1 Rigid Designs

The first approach that comes to mind when thinking about bracelet design is a cuff-like, rigid shape. From the CAD point of view, the first bracelet prototype consists of a single rectangular profile rotated around a oval curve which was derived from a measured wrist. The bracelet's inside is hollow, in order to store all the electronic components. The cuff's gap was just large enough for the wrist to fit through, although in reality, this lead to light scratches on the skin in combination with the rough texture of the printed material. In addition, the uniform thickness made this first prototype uncomfortable to wear, especially at the open ends.

To summarize, the uniform thickness made the bracelet feel uncomfortable on the wrist and the material felt unfriendly to the skin. So this first prototype had some clear downsides that were eliminated in the next iteration.

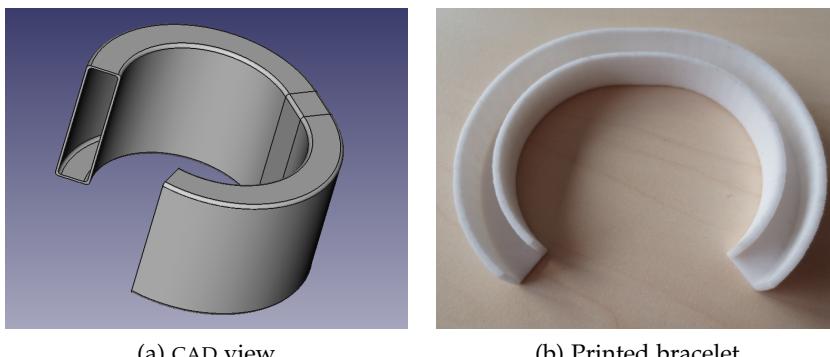


Figure 3: First rigid design with uniform thickness

In the following iteration, a bracelet of varying thickness was designed to make wearing the prototype more comfortable. The part on top of the wrist was designed to have the highest thickness, since this spot is only rarely disturbing in typical wrist movements and users

are likely accustomed to some extra mass on this spot from wearing wristwatches. As the bracelet leads along the arm, its thickness decreases and shrinks to a minimum at the cuff gap. Decreasing the thickness from XX cm to YY cm made the look more appealing and wearing a little less encumbering. At the same time, the wall strength was decreased from X.Y mm to 0.7 mm, which made it very fragile in fabrication and usage, both prints broke during post-processing. Additionally, the possibility of storing electronic components inside the bracelet decreased, since smaller ends featured smaller entrances to the hollow inside. Wearing the cuff while working on a PC felt only slightly uncomfortable, but twisting the hand was still encumbered by the tight-fitting bracelet.

All in all, a tapered shape felt more comfortable, but the downsides of the material were still present and the improved shape led to less practicability from the engineering point of view. A design goal for future prototypes derived from this prototype was adding more space between the arm and the bracelet to ensure better comfort while wearing it.

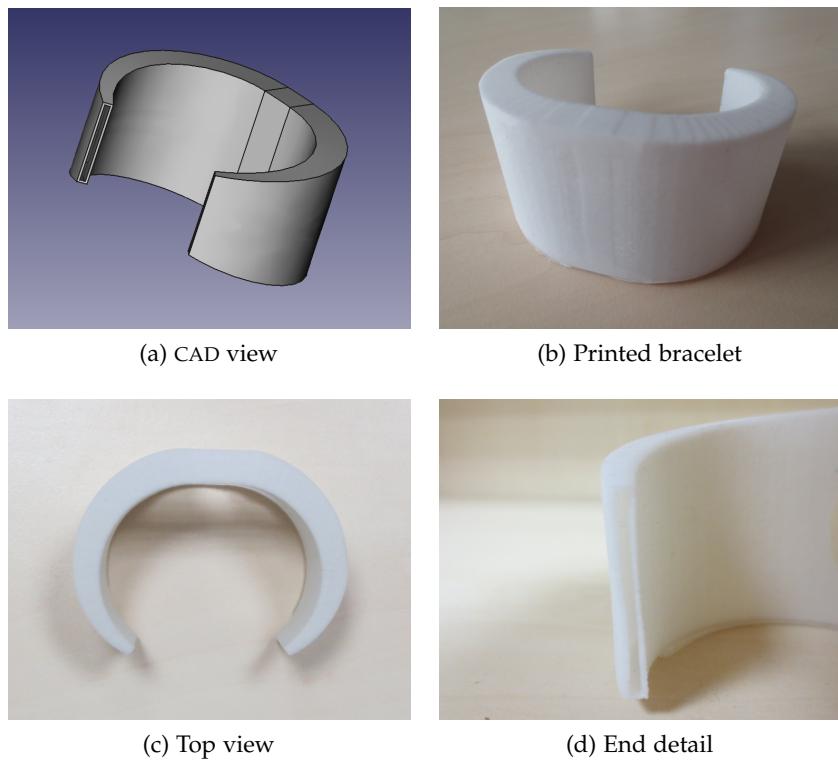
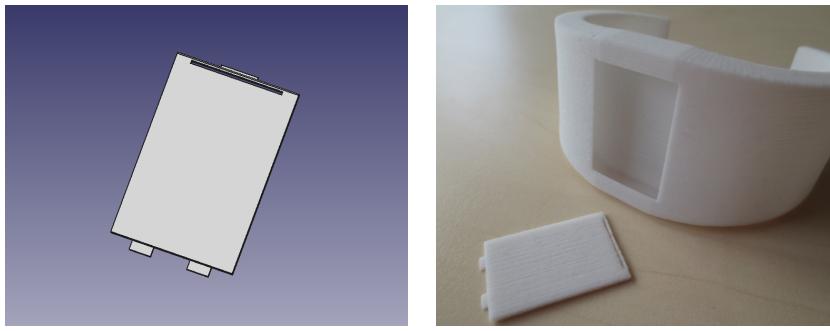


Figure 4: Second design featuring a tapered shape

A modified design of the aforementioned prototype featured a removable lid since the tapered shape made it hard to access the inside space of the bracelet. The lid design was inspired by battery case covers commonly found in remote controls or small electronic devices. It features two rabbets on the one side that support the lid in its place

and another, smaller rabbet with a cavity in the material right next to it, so the rabbet can snap just inside the lid gap when it closes.



(a) Lid in CAD view

(b) Printed bracelet

Figure 5: Third design with removable lid

It turned out that the lid features were designed too fine, especially the flexible part was too thin to work as intended. The lid had to be opened and closed very cautiously and overall, the construction seemed not reliable for daily use. In addition, the rigid shape still lead to clumsiness in wearing the bracelet, so the whole concept of rigid bracelets was left behind.

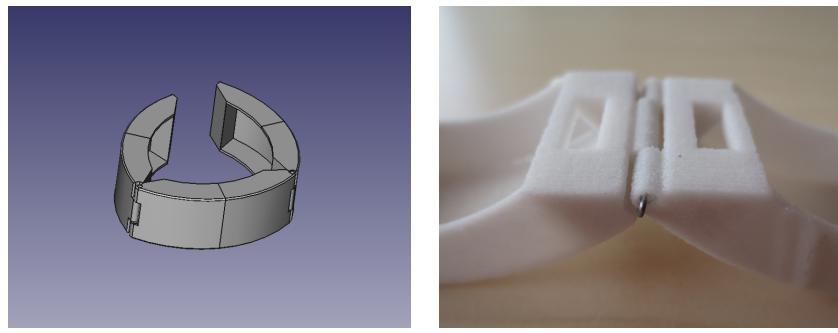
3.2.2 Segmented Designs

The search for a more flexible printed bracelet shape lead to an entry for an activity bracelet design contest by Daniel Muschke on a 3D printing template exchange site called *GrabCAD* [24]. Muschke created a CAD file for a bracelet consisting of three segments that are connected by slow hinges, i.e. hinges with great resistance that do not move if no external force is applied. This design considered the electronic components like a micro-controller and a micro Universal Serial Bus (USB) port which made a good start for further modification, but unfortunately the file format made it impossible to alter the design in detail. A print was possible since STL files were included in the upload. However, the design turned out to be too small to be actually wearable, but it demonstrated that printed hinges work well with a pivot made from wire. The style felt more comfortable to wear than the previous prototypes and felt leaner on the wrist than the rigid prototypes. Overall, the printed design looked promising so the idea of a multi-part bracelet was investigated further.

Recreating Muschke's design was not as easy as planned, since the parametric modeling approach on this segmented shape was very different in comparison with previous designs. The first prototypes were based on a wrist-like oval circumference curve, while the multi-part design originated from a partitioned circle, since all parts should have the same dimensions in length and curvature. Adjusting the part

size to the designated wrist turned out to be difficult, and prints of the design were either too small or too big when printed.

The bracelet segments are hollow and open on the side that lays to the wrist. This leaves enough space for storing electronics. Since the parts are only connected by hinges, routing the necessary wires between the segments needs to be considered, e.g. by leaving small holes right next to the hinges.



(a) CAD view

(b) Hinge Detail

Figure 6: Multi-part design

Since the manufacturing possibilities at the Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) group don't allow for slow hinges (as the inspiration by Muschke suggests), a different solution for keeping the bracelet closed while worn on the wrist needed to be considered. A magnet clasp with small neodymium magnets was tested, but attaching them turned out to be more difficult than expected. When attached to the inside of the segment tips, the magnetic force was too weak for reliably keeping the bracelet together. Mounting the magnets on the outside of the segments resulted in mounting difficulties, since the magnetic force of neodymium magnets is very strong and frequently resulted in torn glue layers.

When an electrophoretic display was considered to be part of the bracelet, the segmented approach became undesired, since in addition to aforementioned difficulties in designing and manufacturing, the usable surface space was relatively small when it came to hosting a single big component like a display. This issue led to further research into various other manufacturing techniques and potential materials for bracelet prototypes, and eventually led to cast silicone.

3.2.3 *Silicone Bracelet*

After some consideration on a flexible e-ink display, a prototype bracelet made of silicone was considered. The molds used in the casting process were designed and printed just as the bracelets presented in the previous sections. However, designing a mold was significantly more difficult.

As with the previous 3d printed prototypes, the bracelet positive was designed first. The flexibility of silicone allows for some features that weren't practical when implemented in rigid material, for example cavities for electronic components. This resulted in overall more complex bracelet concepts. In addition, closing mechanisms like magnets had to be considered in this design stage.

When the CAD process for the positive is finished, the mold is designed by adding surrounding geometries to the model and applying boolean difference operations. If reusability is desired for individual mold components or the whole mold, the geometry and constellation of the mold parts needs to be considered and the characteristics of the printed material have to be taken into consideration. For example, tunnels in the resulting silicone bracelet are not possible if the mold should be usable more than once.

Another important aspect of mold design is planning the casting process. Some types of silicone rubber are more viscous than others, and the mold design needs to make sure that the liquid rubber reaches all corners and delicate parts well. The distribution inside the mold can be supported by applying gentle vibration during the cure process, but this assumes that the liquid silicone is already distributed into most regions of the mold.

The first silicone design was a simple strap with an open pocket for the long electrophoretic display which was considered as a feature of the bracelet at that time in the design process. The closing mechanism relied on molded neodymium magnets for which some cavities were featured in the bracelet design.

Mold design turned out a little tricky but finally succeeded. A two-piece mold was printed which needed a little post-processing to fit properly together. To ensure a proper fit when closed, small tongues and grooves were added to the mold parts. The mold's inside was coated with black spray paint to make it a little smoother, but this didn't work as intended so the painting was omitted in future mold making processes. The filling holes featured for the silicone were too small, and the mixture was more viscous than expected, so the first cast failed and resulted in two small end pieces and nothing in between. Figure 7 (a)-(c) illustrates some steps in this process.

For following casts, one part of the mold was filled with silicone and closed afterwards; this turned out significantly better (cf. 7 (d)-(e)). The orientation in which the mold is placed during the dry period is also relevant, as air bubbles would float towards the "top" of the mold, leading to instabilities when oriented inappropriately. After the liquid silicone's cure period, getting the cast out of its mold was no problem.

This first rubber bracelet design involved a magnet clasp (see fig. 7 (f)), but it was infeasible to reliably attach magnets to silicone with anything but silicone itself and they would likely jump out of place



Figure 7: Manufacturing of a silicone bracelet using a two-piece mold

and snap together if placed too close to each other in the design. Apart from that, the silicone felt much more appealing on the skin and was perceived less obstructive while worn on the wrist. The possibility to attach components by placing them in pockets or cavities resulted in thinner bracelets in general.

Two casts were made, one with each of the available silicone mixtures. The softer one was slightly too soft and had a repulsive color. In addition, the cavity rims were too short, so the display would jump out of place almost instantly when bending the bracelet. With this experience and the positive impressions of the material itself, more silicone designs were produced and manufactured.

3.2.4 One-Piece Silicone Bracelet

The next design was a ring-like silicone bracelet in one piece, so the issue with closing mechanisms was no concern. The mold for this prototype consisted of three pieces, an outer and an inner ring as well as a bottom plate to properly align those rings. Due to the very rigid characteristic of the printed material, the molds could not be recovered after the cast and had to be destroyed in order to retrieve the bracelet. In order to prevent unnecessary waste of material, the wall strength was reduced to 2.5 mm which turned out to be strong enough to survive assembly and the casting process. The advantage of using one-time molds was the possibility to add tunnels to the design. This was used in some models, especially for the display area to hide cables or bulky connectors. Figure 8 gives an overview on the various design iterations.

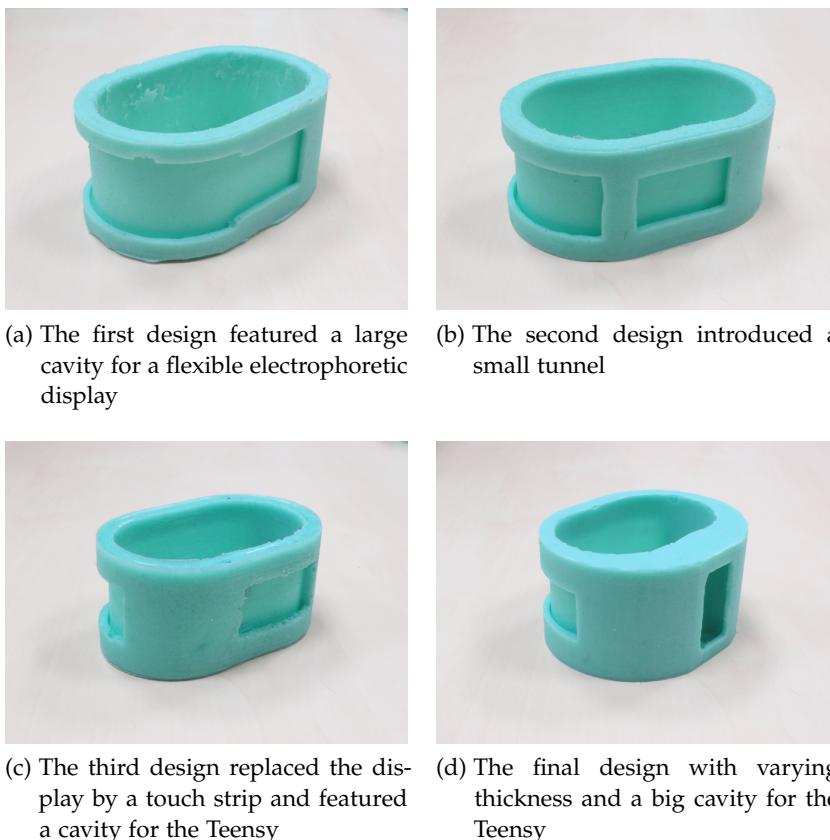


Figure 8: History of the one-piece bracelet prototyped manufactured for this thesis

Those molds were harder to fill with material than the previous one. Especially the Sorta-Clear silicone was too viscous to fill the complete mold, resulting in broken casts. The green MoldStar silicone turned out to work quite well, but sometimes it would leak through little gaps between the rings and the base plate, so a thorough assembly

was desired more than ever. Remaining gaps were closed with hot glue in later iterations. In addition, a simple self-made vibrating plate helped filling all parts of the mold and reduced the number of air bubbles in the cast.

The first one-piece bracelet designs included an electrophoretic display and featured wide cavity rims to hold said display in place. First wearing tests resulted in success. When the display was omitted later on, the cavities stayed to hold a capacitive touch surface in place. After the final hardware configuration took form, another cavity for the electronics was added to the design. Since the hardware was thicker than the bracelet, the spot to house it needed to be enlarged in thickness. The board was eventually placed on the inner wrist and connects to the touch element with a short flat wire cable along the bracelet's surface. It is powered by a micro USB cable attached to a port on the lower rim of the bracelet. A status LED is visible through the silicone on the upper rim above the electronics.

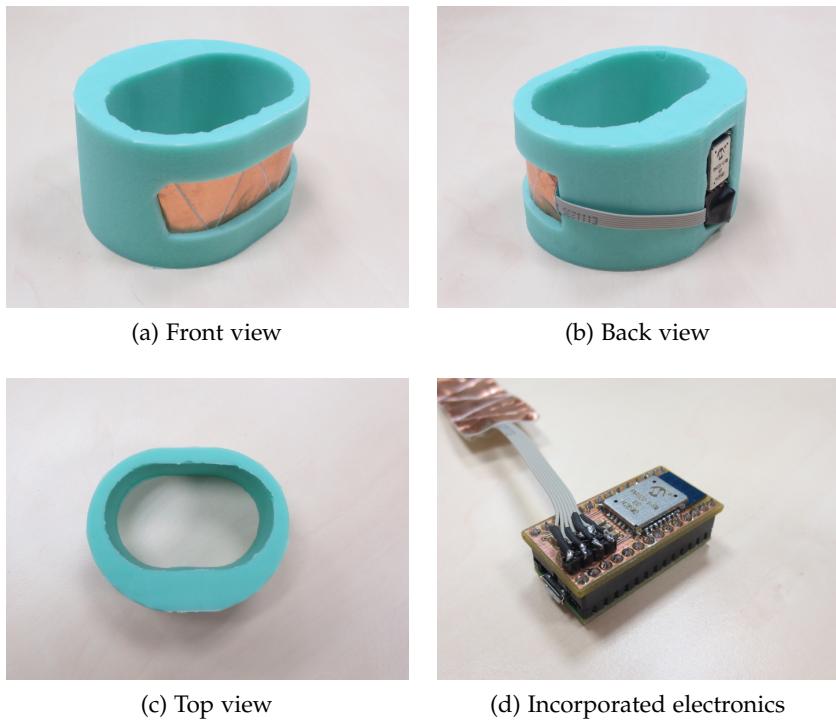


Figure 9: The final bracelet prototype

3.3 TEENSY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The core part of the bracelet's electronics is the Teensy USB development board, which is built around a MK20DX256 32 bit ARM Cortex-M4 Processor running on 72 MHz clock speed [39]. The Teensy can be programmed using the popular Arduino IDE and thus can profit

from the great amount of existing libraries and code examples for the Arduino family.

Like all Cortex processors, the Teensy's chip has direct capability to process capacitive touch input. It also features an I²C module for communication with other components (see also section 3.5), several serial communication ports and an integrated programmer to enable flashing via USB. However, the processor includes no floating point computation unit, which slows down calculations that feature floating point numbers.

3.4 TOUCH SLIDER

The major input interface of the bracelet is a touch surface which consists of seven cut copper foil segments that are placed in a zigzag pattern. This capacitive strip can either be used as an array of seven individual buttons or as a single large surface that can detect swiping gestures or a primitive variant of multi-touch interaction.

Capacitive touch is based on the concept of a parallel plate capacitor. The copper foil segments act as a capacitor's plate, the human hand touching it represents the other plate. Since the capacitance is proportional to the area of the plates, larger segments lead to increased sensitivity. The definition of a plate capacitor's capacitance C is defined as follows:

$$C = \frac{A\epsilon}{d}$$

Where A represents the area of the plates, ϵ is a material constant of the dielectric between the plates and d is the distance between the plates. This shows that the capacitance changes more when the finger is close to the sensor and less when it's farther away.

Touch sliders can be compared to a potentiometer and return an analog value for the finger's position on the slider [7]. The usual layout of a touch slider features several neighboring electrodes, in the context of this thesis, a slider with seven electrodes was designed and built, since the Teensy has a restricted number of capacitive sensing enables pins from which some were already in use for other components, since almost all pins of the chip serve multiple functions.

A zigzagged pattern of the slider's electrodes supports microstepping, i.e. considering the logical combinations of multiple electrodes pressed at the same time to achieve a higher resolution in position detection [7]. The touch slider used in this thesis was made using an electronic vinyl cutter with copper tape. The slider is depicted in figure 10.



Figure 10: The capacitive touch strip used in the final bracelet prototype.

3.5 3D ACCELEROMETER

Another interaction interface of the bracelet is a MMA8652FC three-axis digital accelerometer [11]. In a micromachined device like the one used in this thesis, a seismic mass is attached to delicate "springs" in order to measure the acceleration. Both components are usually made of silicone. When an acceleration occurs, the electric capacitance between the seismic mass and the fixed frame changes and the occurring acceleration can be derived accordingly. Note that one such mechanism is only able to detect acceleration along a single axis. Since the MMA8652FC is a three-axis accelerometer, it contains one mass-spring-system for each of the three axis.

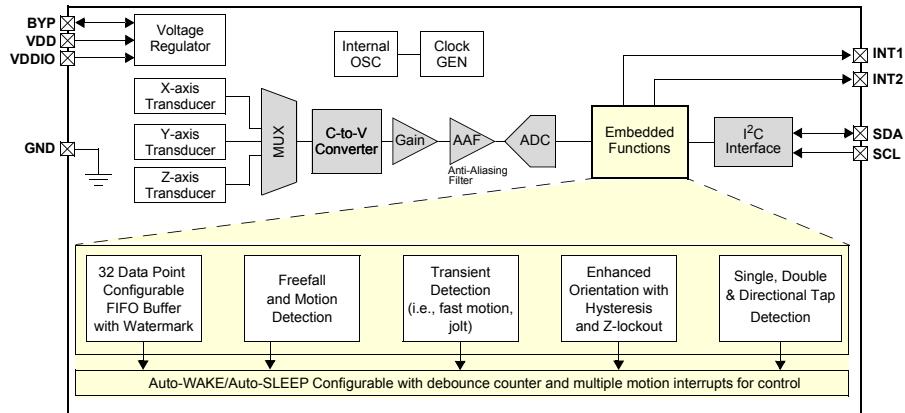


Figure 11: Block diagram of the MMA8652FC digital accelerometer. [11]

In addition to this basic accelerometer functionality, the MMA8652 also features a range of embedded microprocessing functions, as the component's block diagram (fig. ??) depicts. Out of those functions, the "Single, Double & Directional Tap Detection" was used intensively.

This module can detect tap interactions, which can be visualized as spikes in the acceleration along one specific axis. The detection process can be configured in detail to adjust factors like the tap intensity or the duration between the two taps of a double tap. When tap detection is enabled, a single register's content indicates if such a tap has occurred. The detailed configuration used for single and double tap recognition in context of this thesis is discussed in section 5.7.

In order to communicate with the bracelet's processor, the accelerometer implements the I²C communication protocol which was developed in 1982 by Philips Semiconductor (now NXP Semiconductors) and became public domain in 2006 when the underlying patent expired. By using two lines for a clock signal (SCL) and data transmission (SDA) respectively, data can be interchanged in a master-slave system at varying bit rates. Figure ?? illustrates this process. To initiate communication, the Teensy incorporates the role of a master device and begins a transmission by changing the SDA value from high to low while SCL is on high. Now the bus is considered busy until the master sends the stop condition and the actual data request and transmission can take place.

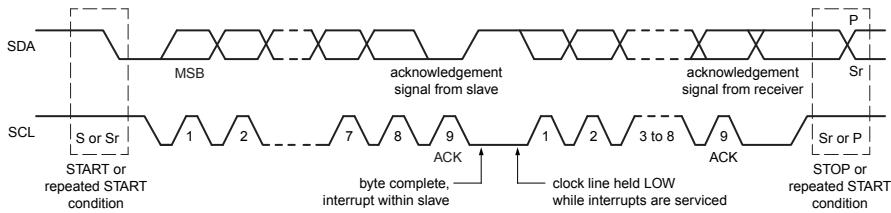


Figure 12: Data transfer on the I²C bus. [26]

To request register data from the accelerometer, the master writes the address of the desired register on SDA. Note that no further synchronization between master and slave device is needed, since the slave adapts the clock signal on SCL which is determined by the master device. After sending the register's address, the Teensy indicates the end of the transmission without sending a Stop signal. The accelerometer acknowledges the received data and proceeds to send the requested register's contents, and finishes by terminating the connection with a Stop command, which is generated by switching SDA from low to high while SCL is on high. Both lines now stay high due to connected pull-up resistors. If the next register's content is requested, the process starts again with a Start signal transmitted by the master [26].

3.6 VISUAL FEEDBACK

To provide visual feedback to the user, an RGB LED is incorporated in the bracelet. Since most changes are reflected by the connected light source with no perceptible delay, the LED serves mainly as an indicator for the recognition single and double taps in the context of precise color changes and gesture recognition.

4

INTERACTIVE LIGHT SOURCE

The previously mentioned light source for the scenario is built around a 12 V powered RGB LED strip, which can be purchased for home lighting or car decoration. It is approximately XX cm long and features XX LEDs on each XX cm long segment. The original controller box which included an Infrared (IR) receiver for a remote was removed and replaced by an Arduino Uno [4] with a custom shield.

The shield features a Roving Networks RN42 Bluetooth module [32] and some transistors for upscaling the voltage from 3.5 V to 12 V. The whole setup is powered by a standard 12 V power supply and encased in a spherical lamp shade made from translucent glass in order to diffuse the spotted impression of the LED strip (cf. figure ??).



Figure 13: The interactive light source, encased.

Communication with the bracelet takes place via Bluetooth. The RN42 module implements the Bluetooth Serial Port Profile (SPP) and can be accessed easily with the SoftwareSerial module from the Arduino standard library. The lamp is configured as a Bluetooth slave, the bracelet acts as the master device. For command transmission, a serial connection is established over the Bluetooth link between the devices. Once it is set up, the master transmits a nine-digit string composed from three values from 000 to 255. Note that all values must have three digits, leading zeros must not be omitted. These values represent the intensities of the red, green, and blue channel respectively. The algorithm on the Arduino feeds them into the platform's analog

outputs which feature Pulse-width Modulation (PWM). These output signals are scaled as mentioned before and so the light color changes. A simple fading algorithm prevents disruptive flashing while switching colors.

It turned out that the RGB LEDs use a lot of current, a test with an adjustable power supply yielded that the lights become much brighter with increased current. The power supply was limited to XX Ampere and there was no saturation in brightness indicated at this level. However, the standard power supply mentioned above serves only XX A which results in less brightness. A way to improve this would be to shorten the LED strip by cutting off several segments.

5

INTERACTION

In order to satisfactorily interact with the device, depending on physical, mental or social distractions, the user should be able to use the bracelet in different ways. Tasks that occur frequently should be completed in a very casual way, because tasks with low cognitive requirements are most likely still possible to execute successfully while the user is distracted. Rather infrequent tasks are allowed to demand more of the user's attention and cognitive capacity. If they occur rarely, the dissatisfaction of a failed task because of insufficient focus is not as grave as it would be if the task was a frequent one and if it would thus fail often.

As introduced in section ??, the user should be able to turn the lights on or off with a minimum of engagement, so the task would still be possible while for example physical encumbrance hinders the user from performing more complex interactions. Also, the action should not require more effort than moving to the wall switch and pressing it.

A similar amount of or only slightly increased complexity in interaction should be required for dimming the lights, because this is also a frequently used function in daily life. The analogy of turning a dimmer knob makes this interaction easy to associate with its function. Dimming should be performable while under some degree of distraction, for example while participating in a conversation. Since both hands and a focused rotational movement are needed, acceptable physical distractions quickly reach a tolerance limit.

More focus could be required for changing the color in a fuzzy way, according to the concept of *mood* derived from color psychology, on a loose range from calming to stimulating. Since this function would probably not be used very often, an interaction which requires a glance on the device to locate the proper spot for touching is considered reasonable.

Changing the exact appearance of the light in terms of color, brightness and saturation however requires concentration and focus on the task, therefore the associated interaction with the bracelet can demand more of the user's engagement. Picking a certain template of presets in light color and setting is also a rather complex cognitive task that would happen infrequently, so associating it with a focused interaction seems appropriate.

Table 2 shows how different interactions correspond to the described tasks. The focus in matching them lies on the required amount

TASK	ASSOCIATED INTERACTION
switching on/off	covering touch area
adjusting brightness	covering touch area, twisting the wrist
fuzzy mood change	touch on two specific segments
precise color change	combination of touch, slide, tap
picking preset template	double tap and hand gesture

Table 2: Tasks and associated interactions with the bracelet, in ascending complexity of the interaction and decreasing occurrence of the task

of attention needed to successfully complete the interaction as well as on the cognitive load a certain interaction entails.

Since switching the lights on or off occurs rather frequently, a very simple action was associated with it. Covering the whole touch area of the bracelet for a few moments will trigger the on or off function of the device. When twisting the hand while covering said area, the light dims accordingly (cf. figures ??, ??).

More complex tasks have more intricate interactions associated with them, for changing the lighting *mood* a precise touch on two neighboring segments of the touch surface is required. This demands either a precise knowledge of the bracelet's shape and the layout of its components, or a concentrated glance at the touch surface in order to choose the right segments. Figure 15 depicts this interaction.

A precise adjustment of the light in terms of hue, saturation and brightness requires even more focus on the task, since not only the function itself requires some concentration, but also the execution of the associated action does (cf. figure ??). To activate this settings mode, a single segment needs to be pressed, then the three attributes are set by sliding along the touch surface and switching to the next one with a tap on the bracelet's back side. After the last tap, the device returns to its "standard mode" in which all described functions are available.

The interaction of drawing a gesture in the air to pick a preset template for the lights has been rated the most complex, although the physical requirements are not as high as in the previously described task of changing the color. In this case, the cognitive requirement of correctly remembering a movement pattern's association to a certain light configuration is higher than the physical requirement to execute the gesture correctly. There are three preset gesture actions for setting a bright work atmosphere, a dimmed and warm-colored relaxing environment and a colorful lounge mood, respectively. Gesture recognition is triggered with a tap on the bracelet's back, as illustrated in figure ??.

In the following sections, the various interaction levels with the bracelet and their underlying algorithms will be described in detail.

5.1 PAIRING THE BRACELET WITH A LIGHT SOURCE

The bracelet's Bluetooth module automatically searches for nearby devices and connects to a range of matching IDs without any interaction or confirmation by the user. This can pose a security risk to spoofing a lamp device, but since no sensitive data is handled by either participant, the impact would rather be an annoying disturbance than a serious threat to privacy.

5.2 SWITCHING THE LIGHT SOURCE ON AND OFF

Since turning the lights in a specific room on or off is a frequently used interaction, it should require few complexity in terms of cognitive as well as physical workload, i.e. a simple, easily memorable way of interaction is much desired. For those reasons, simply covering the touch surface with the whole hand (cf. fig. ??) and holding for approximately 1.5 seconds will result in switching the lights on or off, depending on the current state. Within this constraint, there is a tolerance of one segment when checking if the whole touch surface is covered, so that covering six out of seven capacitive segments would still trigger this function.



Figure 14: Covering and holding the bracelet's touch surface for on/off switching or dimming

While the touch slider is covered, the hand must be held fairly steady in terms of rotation to correctly trigger the on/off function, because otherwise the dimming algorithm would trigger instead. See section 5.3 for a specification of the tolerated rotation when covering the touch area. If the light is switched off, the current color would be saved by the bracelet and restored on the next "on" command.

5.3 ADJUSTING THE LIGHT SOURCE'S BRIGHTNESS

Apart from switching the lights on or off, a change in brightness is the second most desired interaction in the smart lighting scenario. For example, the incentive of watching TV in the living room benefits from a dimmed light setting. However, if the user fails to locate the remote control for the television, a quick dim interaction towards brighter light facilitates the search for the missing remote control. After the item is found, the brightness level of the room's lighting can easily be dimmed back to the desired setting.

The dimming interaction is different from the other use cases, since there exists a physical solution for this task in form of dim knobs for wall outlets. Usually, those wall dimmers are rotary knobs connected to a potentiometer which dims the light source by increasing the electric resistance. Hence, the interaction of turning a knob for dimming the light level is an association for many people.

The intention was to preserve this association to make the interaction with the bracelet more intuitive. The dimming interaction is a combination of twisting the wrist while covering the bracelet's touch surface, imitating the interaction with the wall dimmer. The cover check routine is the same as described in section 5.2, so covering six of the seven segments suffices to activate this function. While the touch surface is covered, the angle of the wrist rotation is constantly measured. From the way the accelerometer is mounted on the bracelet, the relevant axis for rotation is the Y-axis in the accelerometer's coordinate system. The following formula derives an angle α from the acceleration data [3]:

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \right).$$

Note that the accelerometer data must not include a gravity offset. If the observed angle exceeds certain thresholds and the current angle is at least 0.5° different from the previously measured value, a dimming step is executed and the brightness of all three color channels is reduced or increased by XX percent. A counterclockwise movement reduces the brightness, while a clockwise twist increases the brightness.

5.4 CHANGING THE LIGHTING MOOD

In addition to changing the brightness, the user should be able to adjust the light's color in a casual way and without thinking too much about the desired color in detail. Hence, the user is able to change the *mood* of the light by touching two neighboring segments of the bracelet's touch element. Activating the left pair of segments increases the blue channel by XX percent while decreasing the red

channel by YY percent; a touch on the right pair of segments causes the opposite (cf. fig. 15). Since blue colors are perceived as calming and relaxing while reds and oranges have an activating and stimulating effect [31], this function can actually affect the user's mood by utilizing insights of color psychology.

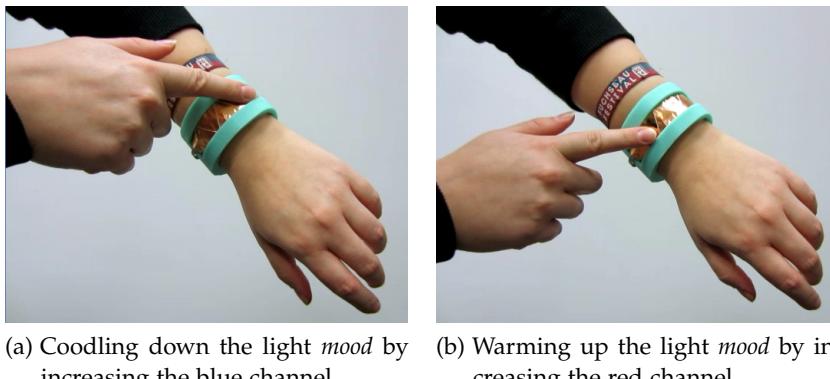


Figure 15: Touch interaction for *mood* change

5.5 PRECISE TOUCH INPUT FOR COLOR CHANGE

Since adjusting the light color in a rather fuzzy way as described in the previous section is sometimes too imprecise, an additional function for setting the exact light color has been implemented. The RGB color model used by the lamp (cf. chapter 4) is not very intuitive to the average user in terms of expressing a specific color in fractions of red, green and blue light, respectively, so the HSL color model was used instead for this interaction.

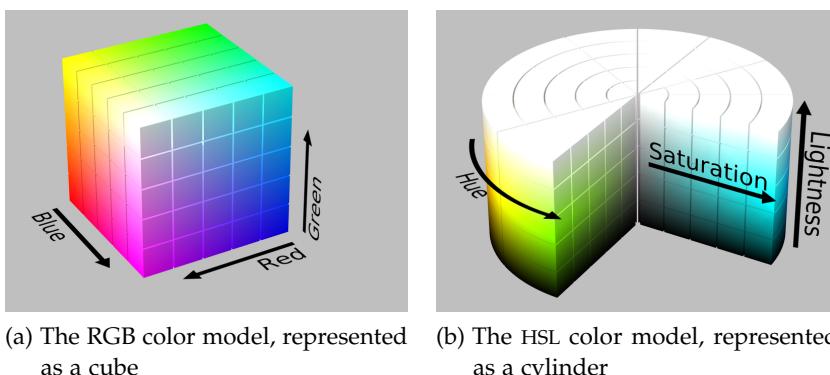


Figure 16: Comparison of the RGB and HSL color models, CC-BY-SA Michael Horvath

While the RGB color space forms a cube with red, green and blue channel on each axis, the HSL color space forms a cylinder. Hue represents the angle, while saturation stands for the diameter and lightness

for the cylinder's height. Figure ?? illustrates that difference. Since the conversion from HSL to RGB color space is not trivial, a conversion algorithm listed in listing 1 had to be implemented ([34], derived from [27]).

Listing 1: Converting from the RGB color space to the HSL color space

```

void HSL_to_RGB(int hue, int sat, int lum, int* r, int* g, int* b
    ){
    int v;

    v = (lum < 128) ? (lum * (256 + sat)) >> 8 :
    (((lum + sat) << 8) - lum * sat) >> 8;
    if (v <= 0) {
        *r = *g = *b = 0;
    } else {
        int m;
        int sextant;
        int fract, vsf, mid1, mid2;

        m = lum + lum - v;
        hue *= 6;
        sextant = hue >> 8;
        fract = hue - (sextant << 8);
        vsf = v * fract * (v - m) / v >> 8;
        mid1 = m + vsf;
        mid2 = v - vsf;
        switch (sextant) {
            case 0: *r = v; *g = mid1; *b = m; break;
            case 1: *r = mid2; *g = v; *b = m; break;
            case 2: *r = m; *g = v; *b = mid1; break;
            case 3: *r = m; *g = mid2; *b = v; break;
            case 4: *r = mid1; *g = m; *b = v; break;
            case 5: *r = v; *g = m; *b = mid2; break;
        }
    }
}

```

A contact on the middle segment of the capacitive touch strip, held for approximately XX milliseconds activates this mode. The touch strip becomes a touch slider for changing the hue, while the saturation value is preset to its maximum value and lightness is set to half the maximum value. This makes the hue bright and saturated, so the user can focus on choosing the desired color. When the hue is set, a tap on the bracelet's back switches to the next component setting, namely saturation (cf. fig. ??). Tapping instead of touching somewhere on the touch surface ensures that the chosen color would not be offset by any accidental contact while trying to confirm the current selection. The bracelet's LED acknowledges a tap with a green blink and the next parameter can be set. After setting the lightness, a tap on the backside brings the bracelet back into its standard mode,

GESTURE	ASSOCIATION	RED	GREEN	BLUE
Z	Work	255	255	255
Circle	Relax	???	???	???
Pigtail	Lounge	???	???	???

Table 3: Color presets and associations for gesture activation

where all commands listed in this chapter are available again. During the precise color change command, the action cannot be aborted. Instead, the user needs to quickly cycle through the settings in order to leave this mode.



(a) Activation of the color choosing mode by touching the middle segment
 (b) Tapping on the bracelet's back side to switch to the next parameter

Figure 17: Interaction with the bracelet to precisely set the color

5.6 TEMPLATE PICKING BY GESTURE RECOGNITION

The last form of interaction with the bracelet is by drawing gestures in the air to trigger preset color and brightness configurations. A "Z"-shaped gesture changes to a bright white light which is ideal for working, e.g. while preparing a meal in the kitchen or cleaning the house. The second gesture is a circle drawn in the air, which switches to a soft, warm-colored and slightly dimmed setting which is suitable for relaxing activities like reading or watching TV. The third gesture is a pigtail-like looping which triggers a colorful, dark purple, lounge-like setting. The gestures are depicted in ?? and the exact values for the red, green and blue channels of the lamp are listed in table 3.

These gestures are recorded by the bracelet's accelerometer and processed using the “3\$ Gesture Recognizer” [19], an extension of the popular “1\$ Recognizer” by Wobbrock et. al [42]. The algorithm is explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

Gesture recognition is triggered by double tapping on the bracelet’s back side (for a more detailed specification of the tap recognition, see

section 5.7). This focused activation was chosen to prevent accidental triggering of the gesture recognition procedure while gesturing heavily, e.g. during a conversation. A little more effort in starting this rather rarely used feature is preferred over a higher false positive rate in gesture recognition triggering. After a double tap was detected, the LED indicates with a red glow that acceleration data is recorded while the next 150 samples are saved for the gesture recognition algorithm.

Wobbrock as well as Kratz start their processing with a resampling step to compensate for different speeds in drawing the gesture. If the gesture was drawn quickly, it would have less samples and thus less points compared to a slowly drawn gesture. In order to be able to compare these two gestures, a resampling is performed before further processing. Therefore, the gesture is resampled to a fixed number of points before other processing takes place. Since the implementation in this thesis always records a fixed number of samples, this step is omitted. This can lead to cut off gestures when drawn too slowly or added noise at the end of a data set if the gesture was drawn too quickly. While recording test samples with various people, the record period however seemed appropriate for most gestures that were executed.

In the next step, the gesture is prepared for matching against the templates by rotating it to a specific position. The so called *indicative angle* θ between the gesture's centroid C and its first point of the data set is calculated using the normalized scalar product of the centroid and the first point's position vectors. Afterwards the gesture is rotated so that θ is at 0° . Wobbrock et. al. do this by using the inverse tangents function, however this is not possible in 3D space. Hence, *Rodrigues' rotation formula* (named after French mathematician Olinde Rodrigues) was implemented instead. This efficient algorithm for rotating a vector in \mathbb{R}^3 takes the rotation angle θ as well as the axis unit vector k as input, and calculates the following formula:

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{rot}} = \mathbf{v} \cos \theta + (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}) \sin \theta + \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})(1 - \cos \theta). \quad [17]$$

After applying this function on the gesture, a good starting point is created for the actual recognizing part of the algorithm. Listing 2 illustrates the rotation procedure.

Listing 2: Rotation of points so that their indicative angle is at 0°

```
def rotate_to_zero(points):
    c = centroid(points)
    theta = acos(points[0] * c / (|points[0]| * |c|))
    newpoints = rotate_by(points, -theta)
    return newpoints
```

In order to harmonize gestures of different sizes which represent slow or quick movements, the points are scaled to a reference cube with edge length of 100 units and translated so that the respective centroid C is on the origin (cf. listing 3).

Listing 3: Scaling to reference cube and translation to origin

```
def scale_and_translate(points, size): # size=100
    B = Bounding_Box(points)
    newpoints = []
    for p in points:
        q = Point()
        q.x = (p.x * (size / B.width)) - c.x
        q.y = (p.y * (size / B.height)) - c.y
        q.z = (p.z * (size / B.depth)) - c.z
        newpoints.append(q)
    return newpoints
```

After these harmonization and preparation steps, the gestures are matched against the prerecorded templates (cf. listing 4). The aforementioned steps are applied to templates as well as to newly recorded gestures, the following algorithms only apply to unrecognized gestures.

Listing 4: Matching candidate gesture against every template

```
def recognize(points, templates, rescale_size):
    theta_min = -180
    theta_max = 180
    theta_delta = 2

    best = float("inf")
    for t in templates:
        dist = distance_at_best_angle(points, t,
                                       theta_min, theta_max, theta_delta)
        if dist < best:
            best = dist
            t_best = t
    return t_best
```

The candidate is compared to all stored templates using the average Mean Square Error (MSE) as a scoring metric. The optimal position between the candidate gesture and a stored template is possibly offset by a certain rotation, so the optimal combination of angles between the two gestures needs to be determined. Since rotations are costly in terms of computation time, the candidate gesture should be aligned to the template in as few tries as possible. Hence, as proposed by [19], a Golden Section Search (GSS) is used to find the optimal angles α , β , and γ for rotation around the three axis of the coordinate system.

The GSS algorithm was invented by US-American statistician Jack Kiefer in 1953 and is conceptualized to find the minimum value x^* of a unimodal function $f(x)$ in a given interval $[a, b]$ [15]. Two function points $f(x_1)$ and $f(x_2)$ with

$$x_1 = a + (1 - \phi)(b - a) \quad x_2 = a + \phi(b - a)$$

are calculated and compared, where

$$\phi = \frac{2}{(1 + \sqrt{5})}$$

denotes the Golden Section constant. If $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$, the interval for the next iteration becomes $[a, x_1]$ and the new test points are calculated as described above with respect to the new interval borders. Note that the value $f(x_1)$ can be reused [8]. If $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$, the interval for the next iteration step changes to $[x_2, b]$ respectively. If the function points differ not more than a given x_Δ , the current minimum will be accepted as the algorithm's result.

In the context of the implemented gesture recognizer, the function to be minimized is the distance between a gesture candidate and a certain template at the best angle. Since the recognizer works with three-dimensional data, there is not a single angle for rotation, but one for each coordinate axis. Hence, the GSS needs to be adapted for three dimensions.

As listing 5 illustrates, the three-dimensional approach is similar to the one-dimensional algorithm. Each of the variables α, β, γ has its own search interval and a pair of calculated values. This leads to eight function points to be evaluated in each iteration, denoted in the code by variables $f1$ to $f8$. The minimum of these values is calculated and the intervals adjusted accordingly. Note that in every case one function value from the previous step can be carried over, for example when $f1$ is the minimum, its value is used for the new $f8$.

Listing 5: Three-dimensional Golden Section Search for finding the best angle between a candidate gesture and a template

```
def distance_at_best_angle(p, t, theta_min, theta_max,
                           theta_delta):
    phi = 0.5 * (-1 + math.sqrt(5))
    a_min = theta_min
    a_max = theta_max
    b_min = theta_min
    b_max = theta_max
    g_min = theta_min
    g_max = theta_max

    x1 = phi * a_min + (1 - phi) * a_max
    x2 = (1 - phi) * a_min + phi * a_max
    y1 = phi * b_min + (1 - phi) * b_max
    y2 = (1 - phi) * b_min + phi * b_max
    z1 = phi * g_min + (1 - phi) * g_max
    z2 = (1 - phi) * g_min + phi * g_max

    f1 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x1, y1, z1)
    f2 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x1, y1, z2)
```

```

f3 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x1, y2, z1)
f4 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x1, y2, z2)
f5 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x2, y1, z1)
f6 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x2, y1, z2)
f7 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x2, y2, z1)
f8 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x2, y2, z2)

while (|a_max - a_min| > theta_delta) or (|b_max - b_min|
    > theta_delta) or (|g_max - g_min| > theta_delta):
    min_f = min(f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f6, f7, f8)
    if min_f == f1: #x1, y1, z1
        a_max = x2
        x2 = x1
        x1 = phi * a_min + (1 - phi) * a_max
        b_max = y2
        y2 = y1
        y1 = phi * b_min + (1 - phi) * b_max
        g_max = z2
        z2 = z1
        z1 = phi * g_min + (1 - phi) * g_max
        f8 = f1
        f1 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x1, y1, z1)
        ...
        f7 = distance_at_angle(p, t, x2, y2, z1)
    elif min_f == f2: #x1, y1, z2
        ...
    else: #x2, y2, z2
        ...
return min(f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f6, f7, f8)

```

To determine the distance between a gesture and a certain template at given angles α , β , and γ , the gesture is rotated using the Rodrigues rotation formula discussed in the context of the indicative angle above. The rotation formula needs an axis and an angle for executing the rotation, but the GSS works with three angles. Therefore, the rotation matrix formed by the angles needs to be transformed into a Euler axis and angle pair for use in the implemented rotation formula. The authors of [19] state the following rotation matrix in their reference implementation [18]:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta & \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \gamma & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \sin \gamma \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \cos \beta \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

The Euler rotation angle θ is composed by the matrix's diagonal elements.

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \arccos \left(\frac{1}{2} (A_{11} + A_{22} + A_{33} - 1) \right) \\ &= \arccos \left(\frac{1}{2} (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \gamma + \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 1) \right) \end{aligned}$$

The rotation axis vector e can be derived from A and θ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= \frac{A_{32} - A_{23}}{2 \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \sin \gamma - \cos \beta \sin \gamma}{2 \sin \theta} \\ e_2 &= \frac{A_{13} - A_{31}}{2 \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{-\sin \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{2 \sin \theta} \\ e_3 &= \frac{A_{21} - A_{12}}{2 \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta}{2 \sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

And like this, the angles determined in algorithm 5 lead to an axis/angle rotation which is performed on the candidate gesture.

Once the best template for a candidate gesture is found, the corresponding index in the stored template list is returned and the recognized gesture triggers certain changes in the light source's color or brightness. Note that this gesture recognition algorithm is only used for recognition of the preset gestures formulated at the beginning of this section.

5.7 PRESETS AND CONFIGURATION

Gesture recording and recognition is triggered by a gentle double tap on the bracelet. This small but focused activation reduces unwanted triggering of the gesture recognition process, e.g. while gesturing heavily, and thus reducing false positives. The tap detection functionality is a built-in feature of the bracelet's accelerometer, configuration parameters for this process are listed in table 4.

In order to be recognized as a tap interaction, the initial impulse needs to be at least XX g in intensity. When calibrated like this, jerky movements like suddenly raising the hand at a high speed are correctly not recognized as a tap. However since the threshold is that high, the activation tap needs to be executed directly on the hardware which is located on the inner wrist.

The PULSE_TMLT register configures the maximum time interval between the impulse exceeding the threshold on the Z axis and falling back under said threshold. If the mentioned interval lasts at most 6.25ms, the interaction is considered as a tap.

After a tap is detected, all impulses in the following 25ms are ignored by the detection mechanism. This prevents bouncing effects and detecting multiple taps in a single tap movement.

The MMA8652FC accelerometer is able to distinguish between single and double taps. The last configuration register listed in table 4 is a parameter for double tap detection. It specifies the maximum time

REGISTER NAME	PARAMETER	VALUE
PULSE_THSZ	Tap Detection Threshold	100g
PULSE_TMLT	Interval between Start and End Pulse	6.25ms
PULSE_LTCY	Ignore Interval after Detection	25ms
PULSE_WIND	Maximum Double Tap Interval	500ms

Table 4: Single- and double tap detection configuration for the MMA8652FC digital accelerometer

interval between two double taps and is set to 500ms, the same time interval as the Microsoft Windows default between two mouse clicks of a double click [23].

Apart from accelerometer calibration, the gesture recognition algorithms needs template gestures, against which the interactively recorded data is matched. Wobbrock et. al. as well as Kratzand Rohs most likely use artificially constructed templates, though neither of them explicitly states this in their work [42] [19]. Constructing artificial templates for 2D stylus-based input is very easy, since the stylus produces a series of lines, rather independently from the used speed or size. When working with accelerometer data however, the recorded data is more heterogeneous, since quickly drawn gestures result in higher amplitudes in the raw data. Since it is very difficult to find the right speed and size to artificially construct template gestures, an empirical approach was used.

Ten gesture executions of each type (Z, circle, and pigtail) were recorded by eight people. Then, one gesture after another was probed as a template and statistics for correct matches as well as false positive matches were recorded. Since gestures with the least false positive rate also share very low matching rates, a ratio of

$$\frac{\# \text{ correct matches}}{\# \text{ false positives}}$$

was calculated to determine the most representative gestures. The best N gestures according to said metric were chosen as templates for the live gesture detection.

6

EVALUATION

6.1 IMPRESSIONS OF THE DEVICE AND ITS INTERACTIVITY

Instead of a classical user study, the setup of interactive bracelet and lamp was presented to several participants in a free and unconstrained manner. There was no task to be completed, instead the users' approach towards the new device was observed and assisted. Out of the X participants, Z were students and Y were research assistants. All participants were male and had a background in Computer Science.

Users found interacting with the bracelet enjoying and quickly learned the basic functionality. For the template gesture input, a picture with the shapes, but not their associated light colors was handed out. All the other functionalities were explained verbally and repeated again if necessary.

Tapping on the back of the bracelet to trigger certain functions was slightly misunderstood by some users. They didn't find the exact spot to tap on or tapped too gently on the device. This resulted always in a misconception about the device and the fact that the taps are triggered by an accelerometer instead of a touch surface. After explaining the concept to them, the interaction posed no problem. A better and more optimized configuration for the tap detection settings (cf. section 5.7) could eliminate this problem if it succeeds to increase the tap sensitivity while maintaining the low rate of unintended activation through other interactions.

6.2 LESSONS LEARNED

When designing a wearable electronic device for the wrist, the most important thing is to create an appealing shape and texture, so the user would have no problems in wearing the device for a longer time. Printed material has a rough texture that is uncomfortable to the skin and can even cause skin irritations if it scrubs for a longer amount of time. Cast silicone is much more skin friendly, and in addition it is a flexible material which allows for mounting parts without the need for additional adhesives, since simply adding pockets that hold the parts in under little to medium tension is often the best solution.

However, when the use of adhesives is not avoidable by any means, cast silicone is a very tricky material. Liquid glue and adhesive tape do not hold reliably, especially when the part to be attached would be under frequent tension. Hence, designing the wearable to be manufactured with only one cast is much desired. This should be especially

taken into consideration when designing closing mechanisms for silicone wearables.

While designing the electronic components, saving space has high priority. This inevitably leads to choosing surface mounted components. Some of those small packages are still possible to solder by hand, but very small packages for integrated circuits like the accelerometer used in this thesis usually lead to the need of a reflow soldering process. If there is no such equipment available, the use of very small components should be limited, since ordering populated boards at a factory usually takes a couple of days for them to arrive. The same holds for prototype Printed Circuit Board (PCB)s: Parts with small footprints lead to small lines on the board. It was perceived that the ability to mask and etch prototype boards featuring small footprints and thin lines somehow correlates with the ability to solder the respective components manually.

Choosing small sized parts leads to less required PCB space. However, the components still need to be routed, which becomes more complicated when the board space shrinks and eventually leads to the need for double-layered PCBs. Those, however, are complicated to fabricate with the low-cost masking and etching process, they either require advanced equipment like a CNC mill, or the involvement of a fabrication service. This needs to be considered when deciding for a double-layered PCB.

Embedded prototyping boards like the Arduino device family or the Teensy board can be easily extended by stacking custom extension boards on top of them. As convenient as this may seem, it should be taken into account that extension boards are usually connected to standard spaced pin headers, which introduce extra height to the electronics piece that feels very bulky when attached to a wrist. A workaround to this problem was soldering an IC socket on the Teensy board instead of standard pin headers to save one or two millimeters in component height. The extension board featured manually shortened pin connectors. Such a setup should only be considered for the final iteration of the hardware, since the combination is hard to disassemble once the extension board has been firmly pressed into the socket. Even with this workaround, the board still feels a little clumsy and requires careful design of the casing.

When implementing code on an embedded platform, the processor's architecture should be taken into consideration, especially when a computation-intensive algorithm is planned to run on the device. The Teensy's processor did not have a floating point computing unit, so implementing the gesture recognition algorithm which relies heavily on trigonometry would have needed extensive modifications like using precalculated tables for trigonometric functions. Since those adjustments would have exceeded the given time frame for this thesis,

the gesture recognition code was outsourced to a stationary PC to which the bracelet is connected for power supply.

7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This thesis presents the conceptualization and realization of casual interaction with a smart bracelet coupled to an ambient light source. The whole design process, from interaction conceptualization, hardware and software design to fabrication of the electronic components and implementation of the algorithms is taken into account and presented in a comprehensive manner. The focus lies on the design of interactions with a bracelet, so that frequently used tasks pose the least amount of interruption and require the least amount of focus from the user.

First impressions of potential users were positive, however a proper user study is required to confirm the acceptance of the device and the ways a user can interact with it. A possible study design would center on keeping the user distracted with different tasks while request him or her to operate the bracelet.

Revising the bracelet's software is likely required before planning any further work. The gesture recognition algorithm needs to be optimized for the processor and converted into integer arithmetic. In addition, the Bluetooth module needs some extra fine tuning to flawlessly work with the lamp. Features and optimizations like this often go beyond the scope of a strictly time-constrained thesis.

For the future, the bracelet can be evaluated in combination with several other devices. Music playback control is an example that easily comes to mind, for example. Since the hardware is designed very generic in terms of usage applications, a great part of the thesis is easily reusable. In addition, the whole design and manufacturing process was laid out in detail, so that future designers of wearable prototypes can benefit from the past experiences.

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